THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

COPYRIGHT 1941 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

BOSTON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1941—VOL. XXXIII, NO. 287

ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Local News

Local news of Boston, Greater Boston, and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on Pages 2, 4 and 5.

Ickes Hits Alcoa Awards; Open House at Auto Show; RAF Bombs Axis Vessels

The World's Day—November 1, 1941

Washington: Ickes Assails Contracts With Alcoa

Harold L. Ickes criticized Jesse H. Jones for the Government's contract with the Aluminum Company of America to build and operate four aluminum plants for national defense in a letter introduced in a Senate committee defense hearing. [Financial Page.]

The President before going to Hyde Park, N. Y., for a week end with Canada's Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King, nominated Col. Myron C. Cramer to be the Army's Judge Advocate General for a four-year term with the rank of Major General, also naming two other officers for advancement to Major General and 20 to Brigadier General.

Higher wages for approximately 855,000 WPA workers went into effect today. The raises, a WPA spokesman said, were authorized to enable workers to meet increased costs of living.

In New England: Boston Auto Show Open House

Boston's Annual Automobile Show opened for seven-day "open house." [Page 5 and first page of second section.]

Former Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield called on Boston voters not to "waste" their votes on weaker candidates for Mayor but to help Mayor Maurice J. Tobin defeat former Mayor James M. Curley next Tuesday.

The Massachusetts Legislature revolted against Gov. Leverett Saltonstall by overriding his veto of the bill for increased old-age pensions, and then prorogued. [Page 1.]

Eighty-five candidates for 22 posts on the Boston City Council are pushing last-minute vote-getting drives. [Page 2.]

Air and Sea: RAF Raids Axis Ships and Cities

Mile-long formation of RAF planes was hurled against the French "invasion coast" after an overnight bombing which was reported to have hit 10 ships at sea and key cities in Germany, Occupied France, and Italy.

Italians disclosed new British raids to have been made on Naples and the Sicilian ports of Licata and Palermo.

German bombers were said by Berlin to have destroyed 31,000 more tons of shipping. One 2,000-ton freighter was said to have been sunk off the Faroe Islands and four others, totaling 29,000 tons, off the British East Coast.

Far East: Japan's Expansion 'Indispensable'

Japan's expansion southward was "absolutely indispensable," declared Admiral Kiyoshi Hasegawa, Governor of Formosa, who stated that Formosa should be converted into "an immovable aircraft carrier."

Alfred Duff Cooper, special Far Eastern investigator for the British Cabinet, said he was speeding a preliminary report to London immediately in view of rapidly changing developments in the Pacific.

National: Bridge Over Niagara Gorge Opened

Niagara Falls, N. Y.—Rainbow Bridge over the Niagara River gorge was opened to traffic. Formal dedication of the span will take place next spring.

New York—Herman Lang, one of 15 men on trial for espionage conspiracy, testified that he was hounded by Gestapo agents in Germany and that they threatened to harm his family if he had lied in denying knowledge of the American Norden bombsight.

Russia: Battle for Crimea Nearer to Crisis

Russians acknowledged that the battle for the approaches to the Crimea had become more critical as the Nazis continued to widen the gap in the defense line of the Perekop Peninsula. [Page 1.]

London dispatches indicated the expectation that a new German massed offensive in the Moscow sector was about to be launched.

Critical point in the fighting was stated to be around Tula, 100 miles south of Moscow.

Lost Army Pilots Find Same Cabin, Wander Week in Sierras, Rescued

FRESNO, Calif., Nov. 1 (AP)—Lieut. Jack C. West of Centerville, Iowa, shivered and pulled his thin flying suit tighter around his shoulders.

It had been two days since he parachuted from his P-40 pursuit ship to the slope of 10,400-foot Barton Peak, and the abandoned trappers' shack he found in Sugarloaf Valley, 5,000 feet below the crest of the mountain, didn't offer much in the way of protection against the cold.

Lieutenant West surveyed his diminishing supply of emergency rations and the even scanter supply of food he had discovered in the cabin. It was night again, and he wondered how much longer he would be alone; when or whether he would get out of the High Sierra.

There was a knock at the door.

"Who's there?" Lieutenant West called.

"I'm a lost aviator," came the reply. "Can you show me the way out of here?"

"Heavens, so am I," the Lieutenant answered. "Come on in."

Lieut. Leonard C. Lydon of Des Moines, Iowa, came in. He said he had jumped from his P-40 pursuit ship to the slope of Barton Peak two days before—Friday, Oct. 24—when the plane had become separated in a storm from a formation of 19 flying northward toward Sacramento, from March Field, in Southern California.

Lieutenant West told the same story. He, too, had been in the pursuit squadron, had become lost and run out of gasoline.

The two fliers pooled supplies, they found fishing tackle and caught 12 fish. For five days they wandered through the valley and along the ridges, looking for a way out.

As last they climbed halfway up Barton Peak, lighted a fire and spelled out their names with stones. Searching planes spotted them and guided a ground rescue party to the scene.

On Oct. 31, a week after they leaped into the wilderness, the pair were brought to Fresno.

Weather Predictions

FAIR	RAIN	WARMER	CLOUDY
	TONIGHT ▲		
	TOMORROW ▼		
COLDER	WARMER	FAIR	RAIN

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

The World at Your Fireside

On page 6 today: Is showdown near in the Pacific?

Dutch East Indies at Crossroads.

Now running in The Christian Science Monitor: "The World at Your Fireside"—a daily page elucidating and amplifying the news of major current events—which you and your friends should not miss.

New Task in Army

Brig. Gen. Rolland W. Case

WATERTOWN, Mass., Nov. 1 (AP)—Brig. Gen. Rolland W. Case, in command of the Watertown Arsenal for four years, will leave tonight to assume command of the Army's Proving Ground at Aberdeen, Md., the Arsenal Office announced today.

During General Case's tenure here, the Arsenal personnel has expanded from 750 to almost 5,000 workmen, producing guns, gun carriages and other ordnance equipment.

Officers of the Arsenal planned a farewell dinner in honor of General and Mrs. Case.

Nazi Church: More Details Of Plan Told

Further details on the origins of the Nazi "National Church" plan—referred to by President Roosevelt in his Navy Day address—disclose that this program has been in existence for a period of several years.

Information from the files of the Religious News Service, 300 Fourth Avenue, New York, this week showed that it had released two stories about the plan during May and July, 1938. These included details of the Nazified church scheme, with Hitler's "Mein Kampf" replacing the Bible and the sword supplanting the cross as the central symbol of the church.

Details originally obtained by the Religious News Service from its London correspondent were similar to the 30-point memorandum published by The Christian Science Monitor on Oct. 22, 1941. The same detailed program was

Continued on Page 18, Column 3

Veto Overriden On Bay State Old-Age Levy

Wide margins shown in both Senate and House on plan to add $10 to monthly benefits.

By Edgar M. Mills
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Massachusetts taxpayers today started figuring their individual tax cost under the old-age assistance liberalization-tax plan. The plan was made law by a smashing legislative rebellion against Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's veto shortly before the longest-sitting, most expensive Bay State Legislature prorogued at 12:10 this morning.

Casting aside the Governor's contention that the tax program would fall at least $1,450,000 short of meeting the cost of liberalization, the weary legislators overrode the gubernatorial veto 116 to 54 in the House and 24 to 7 in the Senate, both votes well over the two-third majority necessary.

The Saltonstall veto brought about an obvious break between the Chief Executive and Representative Christian A. Herter (R) of Boston, Speaker of the Republican-controlled House, as the Speaker made no effort to force House acquiescence to the gubernatorial position.

The approved plan provides a 3 per cent surtax on incomes and a 5 per cent tax on restaurant, hotel and other meals $1 or over bought outside the home.

$10 a Month Increase

Old-age assistance benefits are liberalized by boosting from $30 to $40 the minimum monthly benefit for single aged persons not living with relatives. For couples not living with relatives the minimum benefit is raised from $50 to $65. On the other hand the $30 a month minimum remains for the single person living with relatives, as does the $50 minimum for couples under the same circumstances.

The surtax on incomes in effect boosts the present 10 per cent surtax to 13 per cent. In other words, a person who now pays a $100 State income tax will be forced to pay a surtax of $13, compared to his previous $10 surtax. A $10 income taxpayer will be assessed a $1.30 surtax, whereas previously he paid only $1.

The $2,000 basic State income tax exemption remains the same. Therefore, the new tax program will not bring in new income tax payers.

On Jan. 1, 1942, the tax pro-

Continued on Page 2, Column 7

On Returning to London: It's Changed—and Yet

By Barbara Ellis Browne
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London, October.

One of the first impressions one has on returning to England after being away two years—and they impose each other in such rapid succession that even notebooks fail—is that everyone is waiting for your first impressions to crystallize in order that they may hear them.

Is London as badly bombed as you expected or not? Does it look war-worn? Does it seem odd to see so many people in uniform? How does food rationing strike you? And the black-out? And the untended parks?

On my first morning I walked around the West End—the part of London one habitually knows from everyday experience—I tried just to let myself absorb impressions like a thirsty sponge. This was easy for I have a great affection for London. It had often been hard to be away from it in its hours of trial by fire and fury. Everyone has his special favorites—I know that to many St. Paul's typifies London, as Westminster, Parliament and Big Ben do to me, and I was often conscious of a sort of fierce gratitude—sad as I was about the others—that these two would look, as indeed they do, almost as of old. But another prime favorite of mine is gone—Chelsea Old Church. I had wondered how I would feel, once here, about seeing the place where it had been. I haven't been there yet, and I feel I want to postpone going there forever. Some day I suppose I'll be passing and notice that it is different—and that will be quite hard enough.

But to get back to that first morning in the West End. There

Continued on Page 18, Column 1

The Christian Science Monitor Index

Saturday, November 1, 1941

Boston and New England News	2, 4, 5
Chess	14
Daily Features Page	21
Editorials	22
Education Page	10
Entertainment Timetable	5
Financial Pages	15-17
News of Art, Music, and Theater	11
Radio Timetable	4
Sports Page	14
The Home Forum	12
Working for God (With German Translation)	
Women's Club Activities	4

Weekly Magazine Section

South America Asks Questions	2-3
November Wears a Chrysanthemum Crown	4
Iceland: Key of the Blockade	5
Canada's War Effort: An Official View	6
Middletown-on-the-Subway	7
Wells Fargo: Frontier on Wheels	8-9
Books and Features	10-15

Britain Hints Cabinet Change; 44 Rescued on Reuben James; Germans Widen Gap in Crimea

Wide World

First-Hand Information

Prime Minister Winston Churchill pauses on the docks of a town "Somewhere in England" to talk to the workers. He asked them: "Are you managing to get plenty of food?" To which they replied: "We are doing fine, sir."

Criticism of Cabinet, bolstered by Dominion views, generally exempt Churchill.

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 1—Dissatisfaction with the present British Cabinet, freely discussed here lately in Parliament, the press, and in public and voiced as sincerely by Conservative spokesmen as by Labor, has now assumed a new significance as Dominion criticism, notably in Australia, crystallizes into more open doubt of the present British Government's capabilities.

According to some outside observers it is even suggested that British Empire unity for the rest of the war may even hinge on this issue. These observers ask whether the Dominions will continue their super-efforts if the fruits of their toil, service, and heroism in battle are misused by Westminster.

Furthermore, confidence or lack of confidence in Prime Minister Winston Churchill, has effects far beyond the British Empire. Dissatisfaction on the part of British Labor with Prime Minister Churchill is reported as having repercussions which are said to be building up in the United States.

Support for Premier

Such reports have caused some surprise in London and have prompted categorical denials of any widespread dissatisfaction with the Premier. Nor do these denials come only from Government supporters. They are not just the words of the leaders of organized labor who are strongly represented in the War Cabinet and are pledged to support the national administration.

Objective observers, only just returned from extensive tours of factories in England's industrial North and Midlands, have confirmed for me the general impression here that Mr. Churchill retains the confidence of a big majority of the Nation, including labor.

Admittedly, the recent public opinion survey in Britain showed only 44 per cent satisfied with the conduct of the war compared with 38 per cent dissatisfied, with 18 per cent replying, "I don't know." But the question asked was concerning satisfaction with the Government as distinct from Mr. Churchill.

Government Under Fire

Even London newspapers, like the Daily Herald and the News-Chronicle, which are the most persistent and outspoken critics of the Government, for the most part exclude Mr. Churchill from their censure. And even the Labor member of Parliament, Mr. Ernest Shinwell, liveliest prober in the House of Commons of Government shortcomings, told a Cardiff audience this week that Britain has a "win the war Premier" but what is needed is a "win the war Government."

He suggested that unless the Premier responded to the public demand for a more effective Government, the Prime Minister's own standing might suffer, which would be deplorable, since Mr. Churchill was "a great national asset."

The mass meetings and resolutions passed lately demanding that Britain start a western campaign has suggested an open rebellion against Government policy in regard to Russia. But these demonstrations need to be put into perspective. They are largely the work of shop stewards—a body of able and influential men who hold the confidence of large numbers of workers in matters affecting production and factory conditions. But they are hardly equipped to take the lead in matters of strategy and their political activities have been disowned by the Labor Party and by the trade union organization.

Communist Charges

Other restive elements—Communist agitators—charge the Government with holding back help for Russia and it is doubtful whether they would be satisfied with anything but a Communist Government in Britain. But they have been effectively chastised by a labor spokesman, Mr. Philip Noel-Baker, who reminded the House of Commons recently that these same Communists were, as late as June of this year, sabotaging the manufacture of the very arms they now want sent to Russia.

The question is asked, "Has intensification of class feeling followed the Russian situation?" Communists and certain other extremist political forces are undoubtedly trying to exploit the situation. This has unquestionably had the effect of stirring up class prejudices which hitherto have remained more or less latent since the war started.

In this connection it needs to be stressed that the present period of

Continued on Page 18, Column 4

Sinking Speeds Neutral Revision; Soviet Forces Battle to Hold Tula

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1—The Navy Department's brief announcement that only 44 of the approximately 120 officers and men of the crew of the torpedoed U. S. destroyer Reuben James had so far been rescued was seen by Administration leaders today as adding impetus to their brief drive for an early passage of Neutrality Act revision.

Barely 12 hours elapsed between the time the Navy Department reported the sinking of the Reuben James and the announcement that part of the crew had been rescued. That brief statement said:

"The Navy Department has received a report that 44 members of the crew of the U. S. S. Reuben James have been rescued. The survivors who have been accounted for are all enlisted men."

Along with the information about rescues, the Navy Department made public the names of the seven officers aboard the ship. They were:

Lieut. Commander Heywood L. Edwards, Commanding Officer, of San Saba, Texas.

Lieut. Benjamin Ghetzler, of Annapolis, Md.

Lieut. (J.G.) Dewey G. Johnston, of Elcajon, Calif.

Lieut. (J.G.) John J. Daub, of Saltsburg, Pa.

Lieut. (J.G.) James M. Belden, Naval Reserve, of Syracuse, N. Y.

Ensign Craig Spowers, of East Orange, N. J.

Ensign Howard V. Wade, Naval Reserve, of Glen Ridge, N. J.

Expectation that others of the crew might be rescued was based on the probability that other ships as well as planes were near by at the time of the torpedoing, also that life-saving equipment aboard was more than sufficient for the crew. Included were two boats each with a capacity of 24 people and at least six large balsa rafts to each of which 25 men could cling, as well as life preservers sufficient to care for 15 per cent more than the normal complement of the ship.

Both proponents and opponents of revision seized upon the Reuben James case as proving the correct-

Continued on Page 18, Column 6

Japan Told to Risk Danger to Get Oil

By the Associated Press

Tokyo, Nov. 1

If Japan is no longer able to import oil by "ordinary means," an editorial in the influential newspaper Nichi Nichi declared today, she will have to get it "by extraordinary means, even if it should prove dangerous."

As the Nation pulled in more notches in its belt to meet new rises in wartime taxes, the newspaper argued that modern nations could not survive without oil and that Japan's insistence on getting it, therefore, was merely a legitimate act of self-defense.

LONDON, Nov. 1 (AP)—Russian military dispatches declared today that the battle at the approaches to the Crimea had become increasingly critical, with the Germans continuing to widen the gap they drove through the defense line across the Perekop Isthmus.

A mighty new offensive against Moscow also was predicted and Pravda, organ of the Communist Party, said the Germans had brought up reserves and were ready to spring the onslaught soon.

By the Associated Press

Saturday, Nov. 1

Russian troops were reported today to be battling German invasion columns within sight of Tula, while civilians of that arms and metal works center 100 miles south of Moscow completed fortifications for a siege.

Cold weather has frozen the ground sufficiently for efficient tank operations on the Central Front, dispatches to London said, after weeks in which mud bogged armored units.

London authorities said, however, that no marked progress appeared to have been made by the Germans south of Moscow, in the Donets Basin or north in the Leningrad sector. They described the Tula area drive as apparently partly checked.

A German declaration that Russian defenders of the Crimea were in full retreat was received dubiously by British military commentators.

"Although we know the Germans have broken through the Perekop Isthmus," one said, "we have no information to confirm that the German advance has not been halted at some point farther south."

Heavy rains were reported to have softened the ground on the peninsula, impeding assault operations.

Large German mechanized detachments were reported to have bolstered the attack of foot soldiers at the approaches of Tula, anchor of the left wing of the Moscow defense.

Soviet Gen. Gregory K. Zhukov, Central Front commander, was said to have rushed reinforcements to help protect the city.

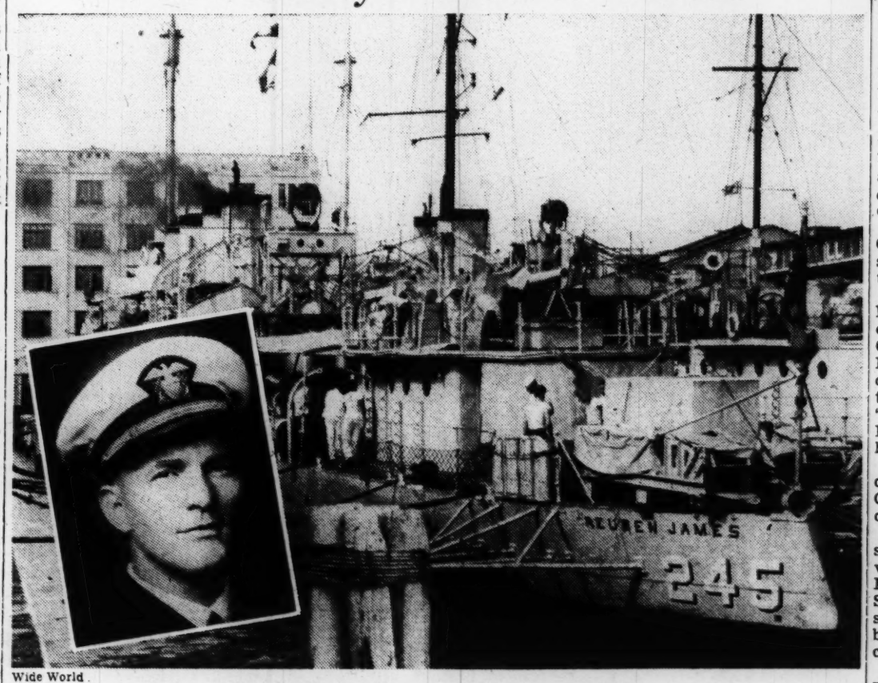
The Moscow radio quoted S. A. Lozovsky, Soviet Vice-Commissar of Foreign Affairs, as saying the German advance in the Mozhaisk, Maloyaroslavets, and Volokolamsk directions—all closer to the Capital than Tula—had been stopped. "On some sectors of the Moscow Front," he said, "the Red Army has switched to a counterattack."

The Soviet Information Bureau communiqué said simply: "During Oct. 31 our troops fought the enemy on all fronts."

The German Army of Field Marshal Gen. Walter von Reichenau, which has had little rest since the Battle for Kiev began in mid-September, was reported to be still slowly pressing Russian columns beyond the captured Donets Basin city of Kharkov.

Although the Russians apparently are offering stout resistance on the approaches to Rostov, observers said there was little chance the Don River port could be saved.

U. S. Destroyer Sunk Off Iceland



Wide World

The Reuben James and Its Commander

The Reuben James was sunk off Iceland while on convoy duty. Inset: Lieut. Commander H. L. Edwards who commanded the destroyer when it was torpedoed and sunk. It was the first American warship sunk so far in the Battle of the Atlantic.

All-Out Battles Waged for 22 $2,000 Seats on the Boston City Council

Bay State Legislature Grants Extraordinary Defense Powers

As the 152nd Massachusetts Legislature ended its record-breaking session Gov. Leverett Saltonstall was granted extraordinary powers, applicable only in wartime, under which he could take over industrial plants, food, public utilities and other property in the interest of the State and Nation.

Furthermore, added powers were extended to the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety to conduct blackouts in connection with civilian defense preparations.

Measures Signed

Other bills signed by the Governor as the legislative session neared its end would:

Create a special commission to study further revisions in the District Court system.

Authorize cities and towns to require registration of bicycles.

Prohibit the sale of cigarettes as "loss leaders" with intent to injure competitors or destroy competition, and to stabilize and increase collections under the cigarette tax law.

Establish a division of apprentice training in the State Department of Labor and Industries.

Result in an investigation into the possibilities of opening the Quabbin Reservoir water supply to cities and towns outside the Metropolitan Water Supply district.

Authorize the Department of Public Utilities to regulate the rates for transportation of persons or property in intra-State air commerce.

During the past year the Legislature considered more than 3,700 measures, a record. From the grist of proposals in the 10-month session came several major results. They included:

A record high biennial State budget of approximately $185,000,000.

A $21,700,000 bond issue program, consisting of $15,000,000 for elimination of sewage pollution in Boston Harbor, $4,700,000 for new pier facilities in Boston, and $2,000,000 for State acquisition and expansion of the East Boston airport.

Continuation of the cigarette tax, previously increased liquor levies, and the 10 per cent surtax on incomes.

Budget Control

Advancement in State budgetary control through shifting the start of the State's fiscal year from Dec. 1 to July 1. This change, effective in July, 1943, was coupled with an allotment system to control quarterly departmental spending.

National defense measures, under which a 6,000-man State Guard was established and equipped, and a new defense and commercial airport was established in Bedford to relieve the East Boston airport.

Organized labor gained several labor law improvements, including liberalization of the unemployment compensation law. Under legislative action the waiting period before benefits begin was reduced from two weeks to one and the law was extended to cover employers of one or more persons. Previously it covered employers of four or more. Labor failed to gain passage of a State wages and hours act and to push through compulsory workmen's compensation.

Legislators were liberal with themselves, voting to boost their biennial compensation from $2,000 to $3,000. In addition the Senators received a minimum of $500 each for serving as Senator-Judges in the Coakley impeachment trial. Some Senators received as high as $750. In addition, because of the length of the session, each legislator received a minimum of $100 extra travel allowance.

Two Referenda

Besides the old-age assistance liberalization issue, several other major political issues were set up for the 1942 state-wide campaign. These include the two referenda going on the 1942 State ballot, one for a State fund for workmen's compensation and the other to legalize dissemination of birth control information.

Likewise, legislative reapportioning of Massachusetts' Congressional districts to assure election of 10 Republican and four Democrats in 1942 is a major political issue.

A start was made toward reorganization of the much-criticized District Court system.

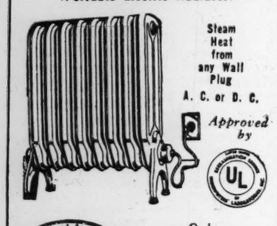
Local school committees were authorized to permit school children to attend religious education classes one hour a week during school hours, while organized school groups blocked attempts to close several Teachers Colleges.

Establishment of two voluntary health insurance plans was approved by the Legislature. This action staved off compulsory health insurance bills at this session.

AT HUNTER'S

ELECTRESTEEM

(Portable Electric Radiator)



Steam Heat from any Wall Plug

A. C. or D. C.

Approved by

Only $29.50

Plus Tax $1.40

New, clean, and so economical—uses no more current than a modern electric iron—carry it from room to room and just plug in. Sturdy steel. Walnut or ivory finish. Delivered free.

Mail orders filled.

J. B. Hunter Co.

HARDWARE

80 Summer Street Boston

Thoroughbreds

OUT OF LONDON TOWN

—BY BURBERRY

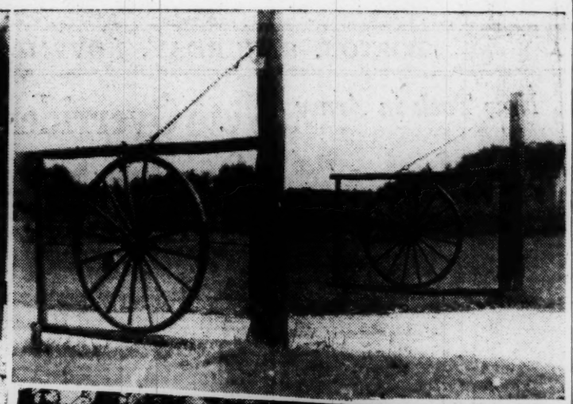
Each Burberry Overcoat is a thoroughbred—for we know the pedigree . . . No need for big words to describe them—such would be only conversational tonnage . . . Since Burberry's slogan is:—"Warmth without weight" and smartness without ostentation. Supplemented by Scott & Company's label, you can bank on easy, sweeping drape and flexibility—enhanced by correct styling and handsome fabric patterns . . .

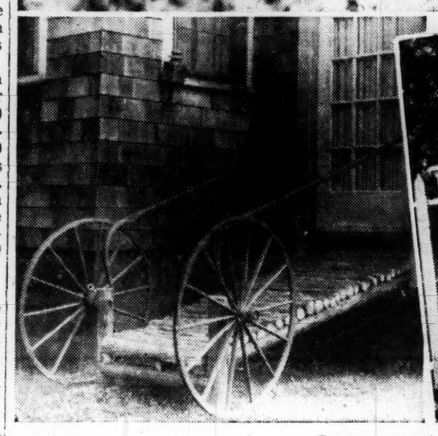
$75 $85 $95 up to $135

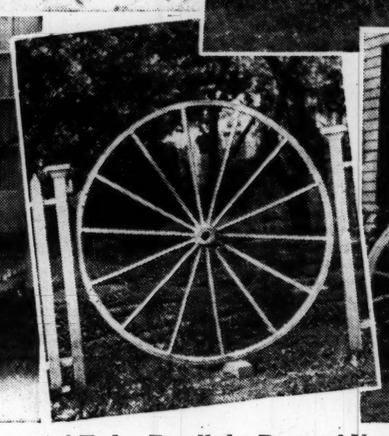
For many years New England's largest distributors

Scott & Company LIMITED

336-340 Washington St., Boston







Ornaments of Today Recall the Dusts of Yesteryear

Upper left: Novel wheel gate that casts shadow on the lawn like a giant spider web. Upper right: Twin-wheel gate at entrance to a private lane in East Bridgewater, Mass. Center right: Three heavy wheels serving as a fence at Dover, Mass. Lower left: A pair of wheels, with shafts as balustrades. Lower center: A large wheel used as a fence decoration. Lower right: A pair of wheels stand beside a colonial door at Pembroke.

Battles Waged for 22 Seats on Boston Council

By De Witt H. John
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

In contests ranging from rough "all-out" battles to apparent walkaways, 85 candidates today were winding up their campaigns for 22 $2,000 posts on the Boston City Council.

One can usually count on a large minority of the 22 Councilors, currently holding seats, being defeated. This year, however, seasoned observers expect a smaller turnover than usual because of popular preoccupation with the war, and because defense jobs and the draft have removed some former aspirants from the picture. All but two Councilors, Henry L. Shattuck of the Back Bay and Michael J. Ward of Allston, are seeking reelection.

Although local issues have been raised in some contests, personalities have played a large role in campaign warfare. Council fights are usually decided by personal appeal and organization work.

Even the best political "dope" is notoriously inaccurate in City Council contests, so appearances shouldn't be taken as predictions. All the same, here are a few facts about the 22 contests.

Ward 1 (East Boston)—For the first time in years this is a two-man contest with an Irishman, Councilor James S. Coffey, battling against an Italian, Peter E. Di Sessa. The race will probably be decided along racial lines, although other factors might cause an upset. Less than half of the voters in this ward are Italian. In 1939, there were 6,477 votes cast for Italian candidates and 7,040 for Irishmen. In that election Mr. Di Sessa led the Italian candidates with 2,551 votes, but Mr. Coffey got 3,466.

Ward 2 (Charlestown)—Councilor William J. Galvin is strongly entrenched because he gives an unusual amount of service to his constituents. His colleagues recognize this. He is a capable politician, and a quiet campaigner. He is President of the City Council. But he is opposed by Representative Michael Leo Kinsella, a good orator and a hard campaigner. Mr. Galvin is a supporter of Mayor Maurice J. Tobin. Mr. Kinsella has leaned toward former Mayor James M. Curley, so you have a split on that issue, too. This is a real fight. Mr. Galvin appeals quietly to voters he has helped; Mr. Kinsella appeals vocally for a change in faces.

Ward 3 (Downtown)—As usual the Ward 3 campaign is a rough and tumble battle. There are seven candidates of whom three are prominent. William F. Brophy has the indorsement of the Shepard Club, organization of Representative George Leary that has succeeded the old Hendricks Club as the main citadel of Irish strength in the ward. Mr. Brophy should get most of the Irish vote. Opposing him are Councilor Joseph Russo and State Senator Joseph A. Langone Jr., North End "boss," and they will split the Italian vote wide open. This is a ward where, other things being equal, a split in the Italian vote elects an Irishman, and vice versa. Mr. Brophy's chances appear good, just as Mr. Russo's did two years ago.

The other candidates are Malcolm E. Forsythe, who will pick up some Beacon Hill votes; Henry J. Kiernan; Cyrus J. Shamon, and Gabriel Leo Grappocio.

Ward 4 (Back Bay)—Councilor Perlie Dyar Chase has the indorsement of the Ward 4 Republican League, the so-called Innes "machine," and also a host of friends accumulated by four years of conscientious service. It looks like a walkaway. Nevertheless, he is taking a verbal battering from John O. Corkum, who scores him for holding two jobs. (Mr. Chase is also a State Representative.) Also running is Arthur R. Fitzpatrick, a Democrat, but he was worsted by Mr. Chase by more than two-to-one in 1939.

Ward 5 (Back Bay)—McGeorge Bundy, honor graduate of Yale University and son of Harvey Bundy, Assistant Secretary of War, has the indorsements of retiring Councilor Henry L. Shattuck and Henry Parkman, Jr. Both are influential men. Mr. Shattuck appears to place implicit confidence in this candidate and promises that he will bring an intelligent and refreshing viewpoint to the Council. Worth Rowley, another young man in his twenties, appears the strongest of the other candidates. He is conducting a thorough campaign and has support of the Back Bay Independent Committee, which grew out of the Willkie Volunteer Committee of 1940. Mr. Rowley has indorsements from Robert M. Washburn, Courtenay Crocker, and others.

A third candidate is Ralph P. Evans, Back Bay businessman and naval aide to Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, who has indorsement of Thomas R. Flynn, Secretary of the Apartment House Owners Association, and others. He is head of a Boylston Street real estate concern, and, unlike Mr. Bundy and Mr. Rowley, comes from the Park Drive end of the ward.

A fourth candidate is A. Frank Foster, a social worker, member of the bar, and air raid warden. Mr. Foster has been active in the Fenway Civic League and other civic groups of the district.

A fifth candidate is John J. Connors, a Democratc, who got a few hundred votes two years ago.

Ward 6 (South Boston)—Councilor Joseph M. Scannell faces one opponent, Coleman G. Coyne. Both are campaigning actively but Mr. Scannell has the advantage of incumbency and of organization. Mr. Coyne is a newcomer to the Council field.

Ward 7 (South Boston)—James M. Curley carried this ward for Mayor in 1937, and the fact that Councilor Thomas E. Linehan is publicly supporting Mayor Maurice J. Tobin this year may hurt him some. However, he carried the ward by more than two-to-one in 1939. His only opponent this year is James F. Condon, who came in a poor third in the 1939 contest. Councilor Linehan can point to some tangible improvements he has obtained for his district.

Ward 8 (Roxbury)—This is the old stamping ground of former Mayor Curley and of former Sheriff John F. Dowd. Fact that Councilor William F. Hurley is supporting Mayor Tobin this year may hurt him. However, Mr. Hurley has consolidated his forces a good deal since he narrowly defeated his present opponent, George F. McMahon, two years ago. In this City Hospital-conscious district, Mr. Hurley's assiduous work as Chairman of the Council Hospital Committee is a big asset. Also running is William T. Bibbey.

Ward 9 (Roxbury)—Although Councilor Daniel F. Sullivan is said by colleagues to have given loyal service to his district, this contest is six-cornered and the vote will be broken into pieces. David D. Kenney, who got 2,193 votes to Mr. Sullivan's 2,816 in 1939, is waging a vigorous fight, and there are four others in the race: John R. Buckley, Alton W. Dolan, Michael J. John, and Simeon O. Roberts.

Ward 10 (Roxbury)—Councilor William A. Carey can point to the Brigham Circle-Park Square bus line and other services as achievements valuable to constituents in his stronghold, the eastern half of the ward. However, he has had two terms in the Council and this can be used against him. James B. McDermott, Jr., runner up two years ago, is a prominent candidate. In 1939 he got 1,883 votes to Mr. Carey's 4,442. Other aspirants are John J. Walsh and John E. Murphy.

Ward 11 (Roxbury)—Councilor Edward L. Englert, one of the quietest members of the present Council, is campaigning on his record of services to constituents. Waging a vigorous campaign is Matthew F. Hanley, who got 1,874 votes to Mr. Englert's 2,382 in 1939. He argues that he has been active in civic affairs and has obtained a number of improvements for the district. Also actively campaigning are John F. Tirrell and John F. Collins.

Ward 12 (Roxbury)—Councilor Charles I. Taylor seeks a third term. You can always expect a lively fight in this ward. Mark Silverstein is waging a vigorous fight, and Samuel Golden and Harold Cohen are also in there "pitching." Mr. Taylor won reelection by two-to-one in 1939.

Ward 13 (Dorchester)—Things got off to a rough start in this fight when the three candidates—Councilor Edward A. Hutchinson, Eugene P. Irwin Jr., and former Representative Thomas J. Hannon Jr.—got involved in a scrap over the validity of nominating signatures. Eddie Hutchinson has been a very quiet member of the Council. Mr. Hannon is campaigning energetically. No predictions.

Ward 14 (Dorchester) — This is another ward where you can usually look for a tussle. Councilor Joseph J. Gottlieb, who knows how to fight politically, is opposed by Harry L. Silva, who also knows the ropes. Mr. Gottlieb has the advantage of incumbency, which often means superior organization.

Ward 15 (Dorchester)—Another two-termer, John B. Kelly, seeks a third one. He's with Mayor Tobin. His brother is high in the Curley campaign hierarchy, and these connections will undoubtedly help the Councilor. He is running on his record of "honest service in accord with promises." He is opposed by Henry Russell Carney and Richard J. Garvey, who haven't been in recent Council fights.

Ward 16 (Dorchester)—One of the liveliest tussles in the City is the fight between Councilor Philip Austin Fish, who has had two terms, and Representative Philip McMorrow. Both are powerful candidates. In the field are also Charles H. Carver, Charles F. Flaherty, John J. Beades, and William V. Quinn, but it appears to observers that the crucial battle is the two-man rivalry mentioned. There will very likely be a good turnout on election day. No predictions.

Ward 17 (Dorchester)—Councilor John C. Wickes and William Joseph Keenan, who got 4,436 votes against the powerful Robert Gardiner Wilson, Jr., in 1937, are fighting it out. Councilor Wickes has his record to point to and the advantage of incumbency. He also has an active political organization. But it is also known that former Councilor Wilson, who is now a Judge, is cool toward Mr. Wickes. That doesn't help any, for Mr. Wilson has quite a following.

Ward 18 (Hyde Park)—This ward has been split wide open, so far as the political lineups go, by the Tobin-Curley mayoralty battle. The same division extends in a sense to the Council fight, where Councilor James J. Goode, Jr. has the backing of Tobin lieutenants. Laurence J. Hunter, principal opponent of Mr. Goode, is emphatically neutral in the mayoralty fight and is striving to remain so. Nevertheless the fact that former Registrar James Burke and Representative Michael Paul Feeney, Curley men this year, are hostile to Mr. Goode is a factor in this situation which cannot be ignored and which ought to add some strength to Mr. Hunter. Mr. Goode, on the other hand, can point to accomplishments including a successful fight for a new bus line. Other candidates are William B. Sammartino, George N. Gagnon, Morris and Theophilus C. Marshalsea.

Ward 19 (Jamaica Plain)—Councilor James M. Langan appears to be strongly entrenched. Other candidates are Thomas J. Howard, Leo M. Miller, James J. Craven, and Robert G. Rowney.

Ward 20 (West Roxbury)—This is one of the hottest fights. Councilor Theodore F. Lyons asks a third term and Walter D. Bryan, backed by the Parkway Transcript, seeks to unseat him. Third terms are very unusual in this ward, but on the other hand Mr. Bryan's battle in 1939 left him worsted by nearly three-to-one. Mr. Lyons points to improvements made in his district such as street developments. Other candidates are Jeremiah J. McCarthy, a perennial, and Francis G. Kearney.

Ward 21 (Allston)—A scramble ensued when Councilor Michael J. Ward announced he would throw his hat into the School Committee ring this year. Leo T. McNeil is a friend of James G. Agnes, former Councilor. William F. Dwyer is putting up a fight. Nicholas E. Conley, George Locus, and David R. Ovans can all be expected to draw a following.

Ward 22 (Brighton)—A walkaway. Councilor Maurice H. Sullivan, who won nearly five-to-one in 1939, will win again, barring an incredible sensation. William E. Ryan can be expected to show second, with John Doherty and William P. McNamara trailing.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 3 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Saltonstall's Veto on Aid Tax Overridden by Wide Margins

Continued from Page 1

gram becomes effective, while increased benefits will start on April 1, 1942.

Prorogation came after a 37-hour continuous session, the Legislature having convened at 11 a. m. on Friday, with old-age assistance liberalization and election of John M. Cunningham, Boston Democrat, to succeed the ousted Councilor Daniel H. Coakley as the only major issues. Old-age assistance throughout the session threatened to force continuation into next week.

But when the Governor, after legislative smashing of his veto, fought down his first inclination to send a new message demanding a search for adequate revenue, the 152nd Bay State Legislature was allowed to prorogue to the rejoicing of weary and disheveled members. Actually the veto was only the second overriden by the Legislature during its record-breaking 306-day session.

The adopted plan is the result of a compromise reached yesterday afternoon, bringing to an end an inter-branch disagreement on the method of financing liberalization, a disagreement which dated back more than two months.

In his veto message, the Governor said, in part, the measure "fails to raise enough money to pay our old folks the money that you purport to give them under its terms. The Commissioner of Public Welfare estimates this bill will cost an additional $3,750,000 to the State and its municipalities during its first year of operation."

This includes $3,250,000 for minimum benefit increases and $500,000 for financing of other provisions to liberalize the law. He pointed out that these figures do not include the present $4,250,000 annual deficit in the old-age assistance fund.

He claimed the taxes included in the bill would not raise over $2,300,000, despite the estimates by Henry F. Long, State Commissioner of Corporations, that the surtax would yield $1,300,000 and the meal tax $2,000,000.

While agreeing to the surtax yield, the Governor called the meal tax estimates "fantastic," saying the tax would produce not more than $800,000. The Governor's estimate came after a conference with hotel interests and with Norman MacDonald, Executive Director of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations.

Governor Saltonstall termed failure to provide necessary revenue to finance the program as "hypocritical."

Legislative overriding action came after brief debate.

Events Around Greater Boston

Sunday

All-day outing and mountain climb at Mt. Monadnock, Jaffrey, N. H., sponsored by the Field and Forest Club. All that's needed for a day of fun in the brisk autumn air will be a suitable hiking outfit and two lunches. Automobiles leave Boston about 8 a. m. and meet at parking area at flagpole at base of Mt. Monadnock, at 10:30 a. m. sharp. For transportation desired, and persons having extra space in their cars, please communicate with Leader, Endicott 3578. Total expense $1.85. Autos take Route 2 to Littleton; No 119 through Ashby to Rindge; No. 202 to East Jaffrey and No. 124 to Jaffrey direct to mountain. At Jaffrey take Poole Memorial Road, just back of the Ark Hotel, and continue upgrade to end of road at flag pole. If in doubt about weather for trip, be sure to check with Leader. Leader: Maurice Conn for the excursion committee.

Gallery talk at the Museum of Fine Arts. Miss Dorothy Adlow, Art Critic of The Christian Science Monitor, will discuss "American Paintings." There will be a second lecture by Dr. Hanfmann entitled "Ancient Glass." Open free to the public at 3 p. m.

Free public lecture on famous bridges of the Rhone by Mr. Edward Kingman. Mr. Kingman's lecture will be illustrated with slides, and is entitled "Freres du Pont, Religious Brotherhood of Bridge Builders of the Middle Ages." In the Library Lecture Hall, Boston Public Library, 3:30 p. m. The public is invited free.

Public meeting at the Charles Street Forum. Henry J. Cadbury, Hollis Professor of divinity at Harvard University, formerly chairman of the American Friends Service Committee, will have as his subject, "Shall We Starve Our Friends Abroad?" There will be an introduction by Raymond Dennett, graduate secretary of the Philips Brooks House, Cambridge. At the Charles Street Meeting-House, corner of Mt. Vernon Street, 4 p. m.

Song recital by Camille Snow, soprano, and Harold Hovsepain, tenor, with Arthur Lang as pianist. In the Lecture Hall of the Boston Public Library, 8 p. m.

Symposium sponsored by the Discussion Group Committee of the Community Church of Boston at which candidates for Mayor will speak from the same platform on the theme, "What I Will Do for Boston as Its Next Mayor." Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, Joseph Lee of the Boston School Committee, James M. Curley and Malcolm E. Nichols have each accepted invitations to speak. At 3 Joy Street, Beacon Hill, 8 p. m. The public is invited to attend.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 5

Radio Timetable: Page 4.

Weather Prediction

By U. S. Weather Bureau

FAIR RAIN WARMER CLOUDY

TONIGHT

TOMORROW

COLDER WARMER FAIR RAIN

Boston and Vicinity: Moderate heavy rain today ending tonight and followed by clearing, Sunday fair, little change in temperature, highest today about 48, increasing easterly winds.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Rain today followed by clearing in the evening. Tomorrow fair with little change in temperature. Moderate to fresh easterly winds today.

Maine: Rain today over the western and southern portions. Cloudy over the northeastern portion. Tomorrow fair, except mostly cloudy over the northeastern portion.

Vermont and New Hampshire: Rain and slightly warmer today. Tomorrow fair with little change in temperature.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	43	52	New Orleans	53	86
Chicago	45	63	New York	50	58
Denver	30	51	Norfolk	63	76
Kansas City	34	45	Philadelphia	55	63
Los Angeles	56	77	St. Louis	42	65
Miami	70	87	San Francisco	56	68
Minneapolis	42	41	Washington	59	68

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Nov. 1.
B—Minimum for previous 24 hours.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 9:36 p. m.; height 9.2 feet.
Sunday, 9:54 a. m.; height 9.7 feet.
Sunday, 10:19 p. m.; height 9.2 feet.
Monday, 10:32 a. m.; height 9.8 feet.
Light all vehicles Saturday by 5:07 p. m.
Light all vehicles Sunday by 5:06 p. m.

NOW DOUGLAS AIRLINERS EXCLUSIVELY NORTH OF BOSTON

NEW SCHEDULES TODAY

Beginning Saturday, November 1st, when our new schedules go into effect, Douglas 24-passenger airliners (DC-3's) are regularly scheduled on all flights north of Boston.

Effective on November 1st

TO MAINE AND MONCTON, N. B.

Douglas Airliners leave Boston at 8:00 a. m., 9:30 a. m., 1:15 p. m. and 5:30 p. m., daily.

TO MONTREAL

Douglas Airliners leave Boston for Manchester, N. H., Concord, N. H., Burlington, Vt. and Montreal at 7:20 a. m. and 6:30 p. m.

Complete timetables on request—Call East Boston 4100

NORTHEAST · AIRLINES

War Relief Workers' Letters Testify to Britain's Morale

Christian Science war relief workers in Great Britain are enjoying interesting experiences. When they write letters to workers in the United States and Canada, whence Christian Science war relief goods come, their words usually give rare insight into the character of Britain's civilian war effort and the stability and the sources of British morale.

The letters tell stories of individual experiences, in which workers have given hope, courage and a new start to bombed-out families by providing them with much-needed clothes and by showing genuine loving interest in them.

One such letter from London, of particular interest to Christian Science War Relief workers on this side of the Atlantic, follows:

Dear Mrs. S——:

To begin with, I want to repeat what our Committee has, I know, told you—how grateful we all are for what you do, for The Christian Science Board of Directors' generosity, and for the co-operation you invite from us in telling you what is most needed, for the care and thought given to what you send over. I would like to amplify this. When we told you the kind of shoes needed for people here, there came first one, then another case full of new shoes, of just the kind required; another with much needed raincoats; another with lumber jackets. Every cable or letter specifying a need has brought what was asked for, and this week has arrived a wonderful consignment of silk and woollen underclothing, cabled for on May 16th, which is filling a great need.

Sympathy Appreciated

Your sympathy for our people, and the understanding of their needs in the conditions they are facing here, are a constant source of joy to us, and to those who receive the gifts. The "bombed-out" outfits, containing every object a woman would need when suddenly deprived of her home—toilet things, sewing materials, hairpins, etc.—you have thought of them all: outfits for boys and girls, ready prepared according to age; the little boys' suits where you sometimes put a small toy in the pocket; the packets of combs—toothbrushes—soaps—face cloths, etc., which we now make up into small packets for individuals who have lost all these things.

A woman was brought in by one of our Almoners. She had been hurt during an air-raid and was just out of a hospital. She could only move her arm with difficulty, and found getting it into a coat painful. As she was fitted out with one necessary garment after another she seemed to drop her pain and her depression, and to get more and more interested. You will hardly believe me when I say that with the final administration of a jaunty hat, and a packet of toilet things, she literally danced across the room.

A woman, evidently well-educated, came in one day looking very hopeless, and we asked her to sit down for a few minutes as we were looking after others. When I went to her, and asked if I could now help her, she said, "No, you can't," in a very hard voice. I went quietly on with something else, just trying to see man as joyous, loving, free, abundantly supplied, I went back to her presently, and said, "Are you one of the dear people who have been bombed out of their homes? We are here to help everyone to whom that has happened, whatever their circumstances have been before. Do let me find what you need." She had had a thriving business in a good street in London, and had lost everything, and she was going down under a sense of bitterness and resentment. Before she left, thanks to the wonderful assortment of clothes we could draw upon, she was outfitted with the kind of clothing she was used to—they fitted her perfectly and she almost hugged us when she went, and has written since to express her gratitude to those who made such gifts possible.

A man in a Government office brought his wife and two daughters, both in business and needing suitable clothing. He was very down also—having been bombed three times—the last time the house that he had bought was bombed while they were sleeping in the shelter at night. As the family were each supplied, he seemed to awaken to seeing that the future was not so hopeless after all, if so many of their immediate needs could be supplied in this way. He also wrote to express his gratitude.

All Garments Used

Another girl—an Austrian waitress—seemed to be the least responsive recipient we have cared for. She had been living with a sister she loved dearly. The sister was killed and she escaped. She seemed not to care what happened to her. She had been sent to the depot, and she came "because she had to work and needed clothing." Even she, however, must have at last found some interest in what she was getting, as she asked to have a different thickness of coat to what was being given her.

It is interesting incidentally to say here that nearly every kind of garment ultimately finds an owner. We had some months ago a lovely black moire dress, which, owing to the absence of social gatherings in our wartime London, seemed not to be needed. Quite recently a woman came in who was taking up the management of a type of hotel where certain kind of dressing is essential. That dress fitted her exactly and was exactly what she needed—with a pair or two of silk stockings added!

Last winter a man's overcoat, fur-lined, seemed too rich and fine for anyone to wear at this time, but through one of our Almoners we heard of an old gentleman of 80—an Austrian refugee, accustomed to luxury of every kind at home, and feeling the cold in a small London hotel very hard to bear. That coat was exactly what he needed. That came in a case of many perfectly lovely coats—men's and women's—which all went to revive the hope of people whose own coats had been lost.

Three months ago we were asked for clothes for a young woman, a Scientist, who was rescued from a destroyed block of flats, where several people had been killed. She had been taken to a neighbour's house in her night clothes, but the neighbour being much smaller than she was, could lend her nothing to wear. My helpers, with the description of her height and figure given on the telephone, looked out what they felt would be a right outfit for her, and I took them to her by taxi. The young woman was in bed, less because of her injuries than because she had no day clothing at all. Her gratitude, first for her safety, and then for the gift of clothing, was tremendous. She was able to attend her church three days later with a very charming outfit which fitted her perfectly.

We find, as I know you do, how Mind constantly guides one in one's choice, as well as in supplying the immediate need. A few days ago one of the helpers packing a parcel for someone in the country, was held up for underclothing, of which there had been a great shortage (this was before the lovely case of underware arrived). She went to a newly opened case, dipped down the side of it and drew out two sets of women's underwear (the only ones there!)—and so completed her parcel.

People Not Depressed

These are just a few of the individual cases that have occurred to me to tell you. There are of course many, many more and through our Wartime Committee you are getting the wider view of the work—of the large cases of composite clothing we pack here, from your cases, and dispatch to any part of Britain where there is a call for it—with some of the letters of gratitude and appreciation that come in return.

Here in our Depot—whenever we find the sense of gratitude and appreciation, we tell the recipients who are the donors of these gifts, and many are the expressions of gratitude.

We tell them that all the making, buying, sorting, and packing of the clothing is done with love and the desire to lighten our burden in this country, and that we at this end, are trying to carry on the work in the same spirit, and I know that the result of the work done in that spirit is bringing healing to those who come in touch with it.

If the incidents I have referred to in this letter seem to imply that people are generally depressed, I would like you to know that this is not so. They are often sent to us the very day after they have been bombed out of their homes, and in some cases there is temporarily the almost inevitable sense of shock and anxiety—nearly always alleviated by finding that they are being cared for.

The people are on the contrary as a whole remarkably courageous and cheerful under their difficulties.

I am happy to be taking a share in this work, and some day when this tyranny is overpast, it will be a joy to meet you again and to be able to hear more of the work at its source.

With all good wishes,
Yours very sincerely,

E. F. B.

London 1941 Oct 7
Christian Science Board of Directors
Boston

Reference letter September twenty three please contradict rumor that clothing sent England by War Relief Committee is being sold on account of new law stop no such law exists stop all help greatly appreciated

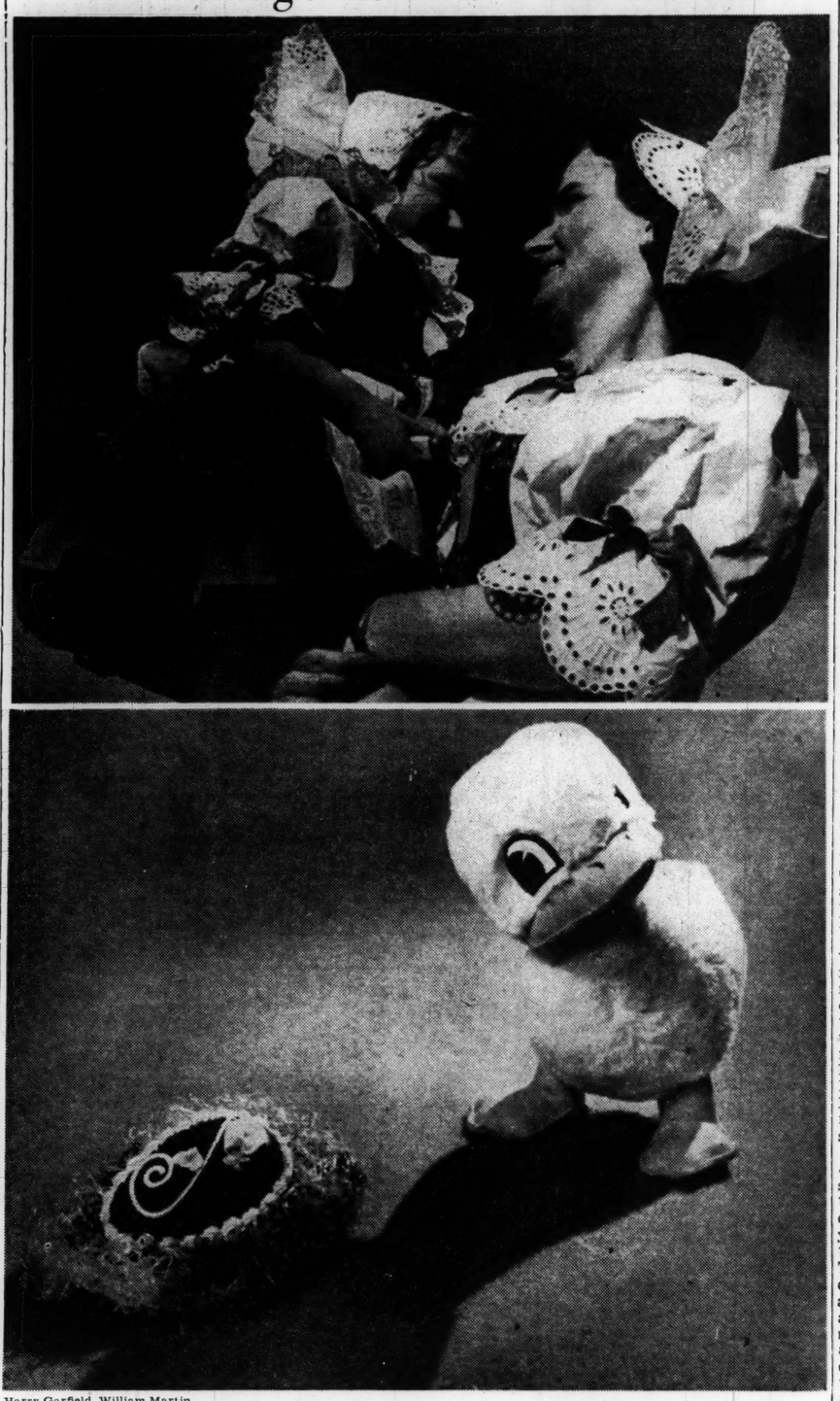
Christian Science Wartime Committee.

Type of Clothing Needed in Britain

Information concerning the kind of clothing needed most in Britain is contained in the following cable, recently received by The Christian Science War Relief Committee in Boston from its London representatives:

"Sheets and pillow cases, all underclothing, children's shoes, boy's shorts (not knickers) and trousers eleven through sixteen years urgent."

Art Through the Lens of the Camera



Harry Garfield, William Martin

Outstanding Photographs in Camera Club Show

Above: "Pride and Joy," a photograph by Harry Garfield. Below: "Quizzical," a camera study by William Martin. Both of these photographs are included in the 204 pictures exhibited in the Camera Club's 1941 Salon of Photography which opened in New York Nov. 1.

Variety Marks Exhibition At Camera Club

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YOK, Nov. 1—Selected from more than 1,000 prints submitted, 204 photographs by 116 exhibitors were placed on view at the Camera Club here in a preview of the 1941 New York Salon of Photography last night. The show opens to the public tomorrow.

Attending the preview were members of the Royal Photographic Society, eminent photographers, teachers of photography, officers of more than 90 camera clubs, individuals prominent in other fields of photography, and all exhibitors listed in the American Annual of Photography.

The bulk of the prints came from exhibitors in various parts of the United States, but a major proportion was received from South America and Asia. No entries were received from Europe. The prints will be on display through Nov. 30, in the club gallery, open daily to the public from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m., including Sundays and holidays.

The salon judges, J. Ghislain Lootens, F. R. P. S.; Dr. D. J. Ruzicka, F. R. P. S., and Franklin I. Jordan, F. R. P. S., used the Spence electrical totalizer, a device by which each judge expresses his vote on individual pictures by operating a selected switch. The pointer indicates the numerical total of the judges' votes and when the last judge votes, a buzzer sounds, whereupon another print is placed before the judges. Incidentally, the Camera Club offers to explain its system to other clubs and to lend the Spence totalizer to other salons for use in judging.

The salon is featured by both variety and pictorial quality, offering fine examples of prints in many categories covering the general run of pictorial subject matter. Worthy of special mention is the print "Cavalier II" done in multiple tone on chlorobromide by Lionel E. Harriman, A. R. P. S., of Brightwaters, N. Y., a student of Mr. Lootens. The inclusion of a multi-toned print in a salon of such high standing is rare.

"We are glad to note," writes Joseph W. Hazell, A. R. P. S., salon director in his foreword to the catalogue, "that high quality of work is being maintained. This years we see continued the trend toward improvement in technique. The increasing availability of competent help to the interested amateur is readily apparent. We are glad to think that with our monthly exhibitions, our lectures and demonstrations, to which everyone interested in photography is invited, we are continuing our part in the advancement of photography.

"The high standard of the New York Salon has been maintained. Though the jury selected more than 200 prints for hanging, this represents only about one out of every five submitted."

Carnegie Hero Fund Gives 24 Citations

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 1 (AP)—Twenty-four heroes and heroines in 16 states, including a young New York State girl who rescued three persons, were awarded citations here by the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission.

New York, with five, led in citations by states, including the award to Emily Jean Gaber, of Rochester, who rescued two other girls and a boy from drowning in a Pennsylvania creek Aug. 7, 1940.

The awards were bronze medals in all cases but seven of the citations were posthumous, and in these cases the medals were accompanied by cash bequests to surivivors or dependents. The cash awards included three pensions aggregating $1,200 a year and educational benefits aggregating $3,750.

Checking 28,000 Fingerprints Merely One Daily Task of FBI

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—Stressing the importance of their work to the national emergency, some 150 American, Canadian, and Cuban police and identification experts who are delegates to the annual convention of the International Association of Identification, meeting here, told of greatly enlarged activities due to the national defense program.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation is handling more than 28,000 sets of fingerprints a day, with less than one tenth of 1 per cent of error, Quinn Tamm, director of that work, told the group. Through FBI co-operation with police, fugitives are being apprehended at the rate of 10,000 a year, Mr. Tamm said. The FBI print files, already the world's largest collection, 25,000,000 prints, soon will be swelled by the 6,000,000 prints of the War Department.

"Our division operates three shifts a day, seven days a week. A year ago 650 fingerprint men were needed; today we have 1,970 men on this work alone. We anticipate an eventual demand for the handling of 55,000 prints a day, and are gearing ourselves to that goal," Mr. Tamm said.

Check on Sabotage

Discussing sabotage and espionage activities, E. P. Coffey, chief of the FBI Technical Laboratory in Washington, told the group that the saboteur is being held in check, "we're right up to the minute with him."

"Since Sept. 6, 1939, when President Roosevelt asked all law-enforcement agencies to report all cases of sabotage and espionage to the FBI, our technical staff has been increased three-fold," Mr. Coffey explained. "Our chief, Edgar Hoover, decided that citizen vigilante groups were not needed, that the battle against the saboteur and spy was entirely a matter for the police to handle. The system worked out for the co-operation of police with the FBI has worked amazingly well since then," Mr. Coffey declared.

"Miami is the FBI headquarters for Florida, the speaker said. "As a matter of fact, Hoover considers Miami the second most important center in the United States during the winter, for the simple reason that your city assumes that position each winter.

Rising Accident Toll

"The public makes a great mistake in thinking the Nation is suffering severely from sabotage attacks, especially in view of the recent big fires which have harmed defense plants. You must remember that when the Nation's manufacturing centers are geared up to three times their normal production, then at least three times as many accidents will result.

"The main difficulty of our FBI technicians is to draw the fine line between real accidents and those made to appear accidental by saboteurs. They love to make their activities look like natural accidents."

Citing an example, Mr. Coffey told of a case still under investigation, in which the machinery of a certain defense plant was stilled by something in the lubricants which jammed all the oiled working parts. They found in the lubricant a varnish which was the same color as the oil.

"We went to the plant's paint shop and found cans of the same varnish. Tracing the movement of the cans, we found an oiler who admitted having used one of the cans, mistaking it, he said, for a five-gallon can of oil. Was that sabotage, or was it a natural mistake? We're still working on the answer."

Brooklyn Bulking Large in Defense

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 1—Brooklyn industrialists are handling more than one third of the total valuation of defense contracts reported by the State Planning Council for all of New York State, according to a report by the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce today.

After a year of the defense program, Brooklyn, the Commerce Chamber says, is one of the leading industrial centers in defense work, is producing a greater variety of things for defense than any other city and has done its defense job with comparatively little serious labor trouble and no other serious interference.

Little more than a year ago, a mere handful of Brooklyn's factories were making equipment and supplies for the Army and Navy, the report recalls, whereas today preparedness contracts totaling $830,000,000 are now being worked on in Brooklyn. A total of 296 Brooklyn firms hold prime defense contracts and an estimated 200 other companies are handling subcontracts and so-called "confidential" contracts, it says.

WARREN
INSTITUTION FOR SAVINGS
3 Park Street
Boston
Opp. Park St. Subway Entrance
INTEREST BEGINS
NOVEMBER 10

Jewelers Since 1822

We Buy Diamonds

Executors of estates, as well as individuals, are cordially invited to take advantage of our special service for those who wish to convert diamonds into cash.

The present favorable market . . and the confidence we have deserved since 1822 . . . give you a combined guarantee of fullest return and fair dealing. Cash will be paid for any items upon your acceptance of our offer.

A. Stowell Co.
24 WINTER ST., BOSTON

OPEN WEDNESDAY EVENING UNTIL 9

Christmas cards

on counters gay as peppermint stick candy

Red-and-white stripe tables give added gaiety to our large and carefully chosen assortments of Christmas greetings. Religious subjects, conservative designs, cards for the younger set, and many delightfully different cards for those wishing individual greetings. 5c to $1.00 each. Christmas card assortments, 50c to $1.

Special Section, Second Floor

Stearns
BOSTON

Harriet Hubbard Ayer

Luxuria
for flower-fresh skin

LUXURIA is the natural aid to lovely skin. It cleanses the skin, gently and smoothly, encouraging a look of flower-like freshness. Street floor. $1.00, $2.25, $3.50, plus Federal tax.

Stearns
BOSTON

Irish Linen Thanksgiving Napkins
hemmed by hand
$9.75 dozen

Separate 21-inch napkins in rose, daisy or chrysanthemum damask pattern. Ordinarily hand-hemming alone on a dozen napkins is 3.50. These are outstanding values. On sale, third floor.

Stearns
BOSTON

GRACIOUS FORMALITY
for the social season

Brilliantly dramatic evening ensembles in keeping with a colorful new season. From an exclusive collection of evening fashions we have sketched: Rayon crepe gown with bodice of silk and metal. Almond green, parma purple, bolero rust, R. A. F. blue. Sizes 36 to 44.
$49.95

Silk and rayon velvet wrap, lined with rayon, and interlined with cotton. Entire shoulder yoke is embroidered with gilt metal threads and beads. Women's sizes.
$45

Fourth Floor

Stearns
BOSTON

Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

Service Topic Before 2-Day Club Institute

By Jessie Ash Arndt
New England Women's Club Editor, The Christian Science Monitor

Ways in which the Business and Professional Women's Clubs of Massachusetts can be of service to their communities in the present crisis were discussed today at the opening session of a two-day Club Institute being held at the Hotel Bellevue. Miss Viola Manseau, State President of the State Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, opened the Institute and Miss Olive Holmes, a national field worker with Miss Marjorie Fiske also of the national office in New York, had charge of the Institute and led the discussions.

The national defense program has brought a variety of problems to different communities, Miss Fiske pointed out, and the business and professional women are preparing to do their part in solving them, carrying out the year's theme of the national Federation, "Strengthen Democracy for Defense."

Among problems the business women are considering, according to Miss Fiske, are those accompanying acceleration of defense production. This means in some places loss of large population groups to communities having defense industries resulting in situations such as a serious slowing up of business for local merchants and unemployment of school teachers. In other places where there has been a sudden influx of defense workers, there are the problems of housing, education and recreation.

Business and professional women's clubs can be of great service, they believe, by gathering facts on these shifts in population and working with local defense boards and employment services to alleviate conditions, said Miss Fiske.

The problems accompanying the increase in prices and means of meeting them also will have the attention of the business women, she said.

It is generally agreed by members of the Business and Professional Women's Clubs over the country, said the club leaders, that there should be as much member-participation as possible in club meetings and that club programs should have definite and practical relation to the solution of community problems.

Job Placements In N. E. Increase

Jobs found for workers in New England by the State Employment Service offices rose 68.4 per cent last month over September of a year ago, Arthur C. Gernes, Regional Labor Supply Officer for the Social Security Board, announced here today.

SPORT WATCHES

We have a complete line—built for rough use and accuracy even under water. Also stop watches for sports timing.

KETTELL BLAKE and READ
JEWELERS SINCE 1858
387 WASHINGTON ST.
OPP. FRANKLIN ST.
2nd Floor BOSTON

Miss Marjorie Fiske

Field Consultant for the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, who is in Boston with Miss Olive Holmes, also of the national office, for the Club Institute being conducted this week end by the Massachusetts State Federation at the Hotel Bellevue.

Consumers' Defense Part Told A.A.U.W.

The part of the consumer in the national defense program was outlined today by Miss Harriet Elliott, Chairman of the consumers' division of the Office of Production Administration and Civilian Supply in Washington, as guest of honor and speaker at the annual all-college luncheon of the Boston Branch of the American Association of University Women.

Miss Elliott, who is also national legislative chairman for the A. A. U. W. was introduced by Mrs. Karl T. Compton, a former president of the Boston Branch. Mrs. Gaston Summers, who now heads the branch, welcomed the guests.

At the head table with Mrs. Summers, Mrs. Compton and the guest speakers were Dr. Elizabeth Gilboy, secretary of the Committee on Research in Social Science at Harvard; Mrs. LaRue Brown, President of the Massachusetts League of Women Voters; Mrs. Alan Morse, Chairman of the Economic Welfare Committee of the Massachusetts League of Women Voters, Mrs. Elizabeth H. Cox, supervisor of the Consumers' Institute; Mrs. Joe W. Gerrity, Vice-President of the Boston Branch of the A. A. U. W.; Dean Margaret Morriss, of Pembroke College, Providence, R. I., and former National President of the A. A. U. W.; Mrs. George Willard Smith, General Chairman of the luncheon, and Dean Lucy Jenkins Franklin of Boston University.

Caledonian Mart For Relief Opening

Contributions for British war relief which cannot be sent directly to England but can bring in money for relief work, will be sold beginning Monday at the Caledonian Market, 502 Boylston Street, by the British War Relief Society.

Robert R. Appleby, National Vice-President of the Society will come from New York to attend the opening and also a luncheon to be given by Gaspar G. Bacon at the Somerset Club.

SALE
ONE WEEK ONLY
Ready Monday . . .

Many Smart 1941 Fall Styles in
SUEDE SHOES
$8.95 to $15.95 Women's Shoes
$6.95 to $11.95
• Also a group of EVENING SHOES included at these savings
$6.95 to $8.95 Budget Shoes
$4.95 to $7.45

Thayer McNeil
47 TEMPLE PLACE, BOSTON
Wellesley Square, Wellesley

Women's Groups in Boston Area Launch Plans for Many Events

The Melrose Highlands Woman's Club, through its Child Welfare and Public Health Committee, will hold a bridge party next Monday in Corinthian Hall, to raise money for supplying milk to undernourished children in the Melrose schools. Dessert will be served from 1 to 2 o'clock and there will be prizes. Tables may be made up and played either in private homes or at the hall.

Chairman of the committee working for the success of this annual event is Mrs. Newman Rollins.

Cantabrigia Club

The Cantabrigia Club of Cambridge will have as its speaker on Friday Nov. 7, Mrs. Margaret Louise Wood of Wakefield, who will talk about the art of "Scrimshaw" or the making of little mechanical gadgets and bits of wood and ivory carving as practiced by sailors on the old whaling ships. Mrs. Wood happens to be the only woman lecturing on this unusual subject. She will appear in a costume typical of the era and will have for display a large collection of carved ivory pieces.

Mrs. Ernest E. McGuire, President of the Club, will preside, and Miss Alice N. Morse, heading the Club's art department, will be in charge of the program. The tea-hostess will be Mrs. Edwin D. Sage.

Women's Republican

Candidates for the coming Plan E election in Cambridge, Nov. 4, have been invited to speak briefly on "Why I Am a Candidate" at a rally to be held by the Women's Republican Club of Cambridge, Monday, Nov. 3, at 8 p. m., at the new Republican headquarters on Massachusetts Avenue. To quote their slogan, "Remember the number, 1234 at the Blue Door."

The President of the Club, Mrs. Frederick W. Pfaff, will preside. There will be cider and doughnuts for everyone. Mrs. Howe C. Amee will act as hostess.

Brighthelmstone Club

Color Caricature is the title of the entertainment to be given by Dick Frizzell at the Brighthelmstone Club next Monday at 2 o'clock. There will also be a speaker from the American Red Cross. At the close of the meeting refreshments will be served in the tea room by Mrs. Bernard H. Marshall, hospitality chairman, and her assistants.

The subject for the American Home meeting at the clubhouse on Friday, November 14, is Holiday Decorations for Thanksgiving and Christmas. Mrs. Irving W. Carter is chairman and Miss Helen H. Woodbury is in charge of the program.

Roslindale Women

"After Forty, What?" will be the subject of a lecture by Dr. David Lewis, graduate of Harvard, at the meeting of the Roslindale Woman's Club, to be held Tuesday afternoon, Nov. 4th, in the Unitarian Parish House.

A musical program will be given by the club chorus, under the direction of Mrs. Cedric E. Bloomfield.

An exhibit and sale of articles from the Sheltered Shop, will be held before and after the meeting.

Mrs. J. Francis Ford, Chairman of the Public Welfare Committee, will have charge of the program, and Mrs. Frank W. Aston, President, will preside at the business meeting.

Wilmington Club

Mrs. Howard E. Bedell, chairman of the Literature and Education committee of the Wilmington Women's Club, will have charge of the meeting on Thursday, in the Methodist Church vestry at which Mrs. Francis Delaney will review "Berlin Diary" by William L. Shirer.

Albert F. Jackson, baritone, will sing, accompanied at the piano by Eleanor Packard Jackson.

Tea will be served by Mrs. Bedell and her committee.

Paul Revere Chapter

The Paul Revere Chapter, D. A. R., will have Mrs. Frederick Glazier Smith, State Regent, as its guest on Thursday, Nov. 6, at the College Club. Reports of the Fall Conference at Stockbridge will be presented by Mrs. Herbert E. Marston, Miss Edith C. Weeks and Mrs. Benjamin T. Roe, delegates from the chapter. Mrs. Forrest Price will report on the distribution of several hundred D. A. R. Manuals to libraries and other organizations carrying on work of Americanization among adults of foreign birth. The Regent, Mrs. F. Allen Burt, will announce a Bridge to be held by the Massachusetts Society, Children of the American Revolution, at the Hotel Brunswick, Nov. 15. Miss Marie Ware Laughton will present an illustrated talk on "Old Touraine," stressing many historical and beauty spots of old France which have been destroyed during the war. Hostesses for the luncheon which will follow the meeting will be headed by Mrs. William J. Krause, Chairman.

Manuscript Club

The Manuscript Club of Boston will hold its first meeting of the season at the Hotel Vendome next Tuesday. Unpublished manuscripts will be read by their authors and submitted to constructive criticism. This will take place at 3 o'clock and will be preceded by a meeting of the smaller study groups at 2 o'clock. These groups provide opportunity for more intimate individual discussion and criticism and are under the management of Mrs. H. A. Burnham. This season they are being divided into two sections, one for poetry and one for prose writings, including short story, essay, and feature articles.

The executive board of the club will meet at 1:15 o'clock.

Swampcott Club

"A Day in the Life of a Club President," an original skit by Mrs. William E. Doll, presented by club members and directed by Miss Anne Roberts, will be the program of the Swampscott Woman's Club on President's Day, next Monday, at the Ionic Club Swampscott.

Mrs. David A. Westcott, President of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, and Mrs. Lyman Haggerty of Ipswich, Ninth District Director, will receive with Mrs. Peter O. Larson, President.

Daughters of 1812

The 1941-1942 season of the Massachusetts State Society of the Natonal Society United States Daughters of 1812 will meet next Monday, at 12:15 p. m., at the Food Craft Shop, 711 Boylston Street, Boston, for luncheon. Mrs. Frank W. Morse, President, will preside at the Council meeting at 2:15 and at the program which will follow.

The speaker is Mrs. Frank L. Nason of Scituate and Washington, D. C. Her subject will be "National Defense."

Woburn Women's Club

A musicale by the Louise Beach Trio will be the feature of the program of the Woburn Woman's Club at their meeting Friday, Nov. 7, at 2:30 o'clock, in the vestry of the First Congregational Church.

The program for American Home Day, Nov. 28, will be announced by the Chairman, Mrs. S. Alton Ward, and tickets for luncheon will be on sale.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A schedule containing announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Thursdays of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

New Station

Massachusetts

Worcester—Sunday, November 9, 4 p. m., WTAG, 580kc.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

12:45 WMEX 1510kc

For Monday, Nov. 3

12:45 WMEX 1510kc

Mother Church Radiocasts

For Sunday, Nov. 2

10:45 a. m.—WMEX (1510kc). Service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Shortwave

10:15 a. m.—WRUL and WRUW, 11.79mc (25.4m) and 17.75mc (16.9m). Chimes and morning service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

7 p. m.—WRUL and WRUW, 6.04mc (49.6m) and 11.79mc (25.4m). Chimes and evening service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Christian Science Program For Sunday, Nov. 2

2:30 p. m.—WMEX (1510kc). Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

For Monday, No. 3

3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79 mc and 15.35mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

6:15 p. m.—WRUL (60.4mc and 11.73mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News radiocast by record.

Today on Short Waves

Sydney—4:55 p. m.—News and Commentary. VLQ7, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.

Berlin—6:00 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.

London—6:00 p. m.—War Commentary. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Berlin—6:30 p. m.—Potpourri. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.

Moscow—6:45 p. m.—Program in English. RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.

London—7:15 p. m.—American Eagle Club. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Budapest—7:30 p. m.—News in English; Operetta parts; Hungarian Folk Songs; HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.

London—8:00 p. m.—The News. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Tokyo—8:05 p. m.—News in English. JLG4, 13.10 meg., 19.8 m.; JZJ, 11.80 meg., 25.4 m.

Berlin—8:15 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.

Moscow—9:30 p. m.—English Period. RV96, 15.18 meg., 19.7 m.

Guatemala—10:15 p. m.—Concert by the National Police Force Band. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31.3 m.

London—10:15 p. m.—"Britain Speaks." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m

Rome—10:30 p. m.—News in English. 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.; 2RO8, 17.82 meg., 16.8 m.

Berlin—10:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.

Sunday, November 2

Sydney—4:55 p. m.—News and Music. VLQ7, 11.22 meg., 25.2 m.

London—5:00 p. m.—Hello, Children! GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Berlin—6:00 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.

London—6:10 p. m.—London Calling. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Berlin—6:30 p. m.—Organ Concert. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.

Moscow—6:45 p. m.—News in English. RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.

London—7:30 p. m.—The Sunday Service. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Budapest—7:30 p. m.—News in English; Music: HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.

Tokyo—8:05 p. m.—News in English. JLG4, 13.10 meg., 19.8 m.; JZJ, 11.80 meg., 25.4 m.

Berlin—8:15 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.

London—8:30 p. m.—"Britain Speaks." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Moscow—9:30 p. m.—News in English. RV96, 15.18 meg., 19.7 m.

Rome—10:30 p. m.—News in English. 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.; 2RO8, 17.82 meg., 16.8 m.

London—10:30 p. m.—Radio Newsreel. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Berlin—10:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.

Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Operatic Music. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31.3 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be changed.

Stowaway Lives 'Like King'—While It Lasts

When one is tucked away among a ship's blankets and linen, just around the corner from the pantry, the life of a stowaway is nearly ideal, Joseph Gibson of Falkirk, Scotland, found when he sneaked aboard the Robin Lockesley. But when one is caught, is put to work, and then lands in jail when the ship puts into port, the peaches and cream turn sour, he subsequently discovered.

That is the story of a Scottish lad who had sailed the seven seas and wanted nothing more than to get home to the bonnie braes of his native land.

It was related when the Robin Locksley put into Boston Harbor from Cape Town, South Africa, yes from Cape Town, South Africa, yesterday and Mr. Gibson was taken to the Boston Immigration Station.

The Robin Locksley is the new American steamer which in early July brought survivors of the Robin Moor disaster to Boston. Her latest voyage across the South Atlantic was uneventful, but she took care to go 500 miles out of her way to avoid the spot where her sister ship was torpedoed.

Stranded in Africa

"Joe" Gibson was stranded in South Africa two months ago when paid off at the end of a voyage. He wanted to go home.

The only vessel in port going anywhere near the British Isles was the Locksley, which would stop at Trinidad—and "Joe" figured he could make connections there for Scotland.

So he slipped aboard and hid, finding perhaps the ideal spot for a stowaway: the linen chamber. There was a bunk there, cozy, secluded, with plenty of comfortable bed clothes. There was room to hide when, once a week or so, the crew came in to get new supplies for the ship's other bunks.

That is only the beginning of his comfort. Just around the corner was a pantry, where "Joe" ate royally. Every night the cook laid out a big bowl of soup and a pile of sandwiches for the night watch, and "Joe" helped himself. He could tell by the sound when there was no one around, and by the odor when there was booty to be had.

Sinecure Ended

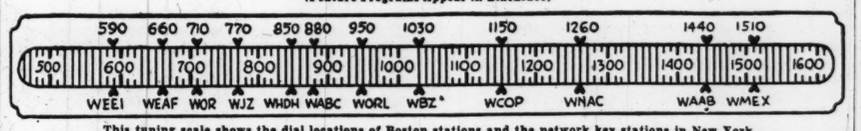
For nearly two weeks, he lived the life of Riley. Then, on the 14th day, he was discovered, and the sinecure ended. He was put to hard work in the ship's boiler room.

Worse still, the authorities at Trinidad wouldn't let him land. All his trip for nothing? Now, languishing in the Immigration Station, "Joe" doesn't know.

His case will come up for hearing pretty soon, and observers guess that he will be deported, as are most aliens charged with illegal entry into the United States.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
12:00	Theater of Today:	News; "Man on the	"Musical Roundup"	Student Radio Club	"Rhythm Revue"
12:15	D. Montgomery; or.	Farm"	Walter Kidder, songs	Student Radio Club	"Rhythm Revue"
12:30	"Stars Over Holly-	Four-H Club Achieve-	"Call to Youth"	"Italian Melodies"	Sports; Weather; Music
12:45	wood"; drama	ment Day Program	Matinee in Rhythm	"Italian Melodies"	'Monitor Views the News'
1:00	News Service	Four-H Club Achieve-	News Service	"We Are Always Young"	"Musical Mailbox," with
1:15	The Music Box	ment Day Program	"George and Dixie"	Notre Dame-Army foot-	Vivienne Cameron
1:30	The Music Box	"What's on the Air"	Zara's Marimba Melodies	ball game	Ann Bromberg, soprano.
1:45	Princeton - Harvard	News	Yale - Brown football	Notre Dame-Army foot-	"Before Game Time"
2:00	football game	Vincent Lopez' Orchestra	game	ball game	Boston University-
2:15	Princeton - Harvard	Vincent Lopez' Orchestra	Yale - Brown football	Notre Dame-Army foot-	American International
2:30	football game	Joseph Gallichio's Orch.	game	ball game	football game
2:45	Princeton - Harvard	Northwestern - Minne-	Yale - Brown football	Notre Dame-Army foot-	Boston University-
3:00	football game	sota football game	game	ball game	American International
3:15	Princeton - Harvard	Northwestern - Minne-	Yale - Brown football	Notre Dame-Army foot-	football game
3:30	football game	sota football game	game	ball game	Boston University-
3:45	Princeton - Harvard	Northwestern - Minne-	Yale - Brown football	Notre Dame-Army game	American International
4:00	football game	sota football game	game	Government Girl	football game
4:15	Princeton-Harvard	Northwestern - Minne-	Yale-Brown game	Agricultural Talk	Boston Univ.-American
4:30	"Around Britain";	sota football game	Sports Comments	"It's Dance Time"	International game
4:45	interviews	Northwestern - Minne-	"Pan Americana"	"It's Dance Time"	Melody Mirror
5:00	N. E. to the Colors.	sota football game	Music for Everyone	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:15	N. E. to the Colors.	Northwest'n-Minnesota	Music for Everyone	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:30	Radio Bulletin	Miller's Sunset	Recital Period	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:45	Political Talk	Serenade	Business Drama	Sports Matinee	Five Star News
6:00	News comments	News; Music Interlude	News Service	Dinner Concert	Political Talk
6:15	Political Talk	Lum 'n' Abner	Football Roundup	Political Talk	"Dance Time"; talk
6:30	Elmer Davis, news.	Sports Digest; Defense	Musical Rendezvous	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	The World Today	News Review	Musical Rendezvous	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sports reports
7:00	'People's Platform';	Message of Israel	"Quiz of Two Cities"	Political Talk	Political Talk
7:15	informal discussion	Message of Israel	"Quiz of Two Cities"	Dance orchestra	Five Star News
7:30	Political Talk	Little Ol' Hollywood	Grand Ole Opry	"Confidentially Yours"	Dance Music
7:45	Political Talk	Little Ol' Hollywood	Grand Ole Opry	"Inside of Sports"	Singing Strings
8:00	Guy Lombardo's Or.	Football Review	Knickerbocker Playhouse	"Soldiers' Quiz"; Man-	Round Table discussion
8:15	Guy Lombardo's Or.	"Meet the Band"	Knickerbocker Playhouse	chester, N. H., Air Base	Round Table discussion
8:30	"Hobby Lobby"; D.	Bishop and the Gar-	'Truth or Consequences';	Political Talk	Dance Music
8:45	Elman, m. c.; News	goyle; dramatization	quiz program	"Hawaii Calls"	E. Coopersmith, piano.
9:00	"Your Hit Parade";	"Frontline Headlines"	Political Talk	"Birth of Blues" pre-	Pages From the Classi-
9:15	Mark Warnow's	Raymond Scott's Orch.	Political Talk	miere; guests; orch.	cal Album
9:30	Orch.; vocalists	NBC Concert Orchestra	Political Talk	News Service	Pages From the Classi-
9:45	"Saturday Night	direction Frank Black	Political Talk	Chicago Theater op-	cal Album
10:00	Serenade"; music	Hemisphere Revue; va-	Sports; Newsreel	eretta, "Naughty Mari-	Five Star News
10:15	Political Talk	riety show; soloists; or.	Cong. Henry Jackson	etta"; Marion Claire,	Dance orchestra
10:30	"Swing Time"	Sammy Kaye's Orchestra	"Microphone Tours";	soprano; John Carter,	U. S. Marines
10:45	News; Sports	Sammy Kaye's Orchestra	"This Is Washington"	tenor; orch.; speaker	"Alpineers"; orchestra
11:00	Weather; talk,	News; Music	News Service	Dance Orchestra	Dance Orchestra
11:15	Philip La Follette;	Weather; Dance Orch.	Local news; Weather	Lewis E. Lawes, talk	Dance Orchestra
11:30	Blue Barron's Or-	Art Jarrett's Orchestra	"Riverboat Revels"; or-	California Melodies	"Day's End"; music
11:45	chestra	Art Jarrett's Orchestra	chestra; vocalists	Vocalist and orchestra	"Day's End"; news

Sunday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
8:00	News; Louise Wil-	European News; Music	European News; Organ	Radio Carrollers	
8:15	cher, organist	Piano Trio	Recital	Radio Carrollers	
8:30	"Uncle Elmer's Song	News; Weather	Weather Service	"Melody Market"	
8:45	Circle"	"Tone Pictures"	News Service	"Melody Market"	
9:00	The World Today	"European Situation"	News Roundup	"Sunday Morning Sere-	Orchestral program
9:15	"From the Organ	"Coast to Coast on a	"Deep River Boys"	nade"	Religious Service
9:30	Loft," J. Mattfeld.	Bus"; children's pro-	"Words and Music"	"Sunday Morning Sere-	Religious Service
9:45	"Gypsy Caravan"	gram	"Words and Music"	nade"	Religious Service
10:00	Church of the Air.	"Musical Millwheel"	Uncle Bob; children's	"Musical Album"	Religious Service
10:15	Church of the Air.	"Fantasy in Melody"	program	"Musical Album"	"Music in the Modern
10:30	Wings Over Jordan.	"Southernaires"; quartet	Thrills and Romance";	"Musical Album"	Manner"
10:45	Wings Over Jordan.	"Southernaires"; quartet	Xylophone soloist	Tremont Temple Baptist	Service from The
11:00	News; Library of	News; Musicale	Temple Israel Services	Church Service	Mother Church, The
11:15	Congress Concert;	"Hidden History"	Temple Israel Services	Tremont Temple Baptist	First Church of Christ,
11:30	Budapest String	"Ridin' the Range"	Temple Israel Services	Church Service	Scientist, in Boston,
11:45	Quartet	Weather; Musicale	Temple Israel Services	Tremont Temple Service	Massachusetts
12:00	Trinity Church	Foreign Policy Talks	News Service	Student Radio Club	Five Star News
12:15	Trinity Church	"I'm an American"	"Tone Tapestries"	Student Radio Club	Union Labor Talk
12:30	News; Weather	Music Hall: Symphony	Emma Otero, soprano;	"Italian Melodies"	WMEX Drama Shop: "A
12:45	Piano Parade	Orchestra; soloists	H. L. Spitalny's Orch.	"Italian Melodies"	World in Fantasy"
1:00	Beacon St. Window	Music Hall: Symphony	Religious program	News Service	Joseph Tall's Hour: Ruby
1:15	Phil Saltman, piano	Orchestra; soloists	Religious program	Cafe Continentale	Ossofsky Orchestra
1:30	Gov. H. H. Lehman.	News Room of the Air	'World Is Yours': drama	The Lutheran Hour:	and Morris Goldberg,
1:45	Poetic Strings	News Room of the Air	'World Is Yours': drama	speaker; chorus	baritone
2:00	Spirit of '41	"Wake Up, America":	Sammy Kaye's Serenade	Children's Chapel	Tchaikovsky's Nutcrack-
2:15	Spirit of '41	Open Forum; guests;	Sammy Kaye's Serenade	Hollywood Reporter	er Suite: recordings
2:30	The World Today	Fred G. Clark, Moder-	Round Table Discussion	"National Do Quiz Club"	Christian Science Pro-
2:45	The World Today	ator	Round Table Discussion	"National Do Quiz Club"	gram: talk; music
3:00	New York Philhar-	Program from Aberdeen	Baritone and Orchestra,	Political Talk	Zelma Larsson's Music
3:15	monic Symphony,	Proving Grounds	H. V Kaltenborn	Political Talk	Zelma Larsson's Music
3:30	John Barbirolli,	Tapestry Musicale	"Favorite Waltzes"; or.	W. Disney's Song Parade	Zelma Larsson's Music
3:45	conductor	"Parade of Stars"	Sen. Walter F. George	Political Talk	Zelma Larsson's Music
4:00	New York Philhar-	News; Mastersingers	"Musical Brazil"; orch.	Sonny James's Orchestra	"Songs of the Range"
4:15	monic Symphony	Tony Wons	"Parade of Stars"	Political Talk	Political Talk
4:30	Andre Kostelanetz'	World's Most Honored	"The Shadow"; drama	Concert Miniatures	Five Star News
4:45	Or.; James Melton	Dame	"The Shadow"; drama	Political Talk	"Uncle Bill"; talk
5:00	Family Hour: G.	Moylan Sisters, songs;	Metropolitan Auditions:	Political Talk	Political Talk
5:15	Swarthout; Ross	Olivio Santoro, yodeler	soloists; talks; orch.	20th Century Serenade	Political Talk
5:30	Graham; chorus	Wheeling Steelmakers:	Comedy Drama	Young People's Church	Religious program
5:45	Wh. Shirer's news.	variety show	Comedy Drama	of the Air: speaker	Religious program
6:00	Theater: Drama,	"Barrel of Fun"; variety	Political Talk	"Double or Nothing";	News; Music
6:15	Red Skelton; or.	show; C. Ruggles, m. c.	Clotilda Zappala, songs	guest, Frank Forrest	Political Talk
6:30	"Melody Ranch";	News Commentators	News Service	"Adventures of Bulldog	Religious program
6:45	Gene Autry; "Dear	Mrs. F. D. Roosevelt	Popular Music	Drummond"; drama	Religious program
7:00	Mom"; sketch	National Vespers	Jack Benny, M. Living-	"Symphonic Strings";	"Defense Varieties"
7:15	Public Affairs	National Vespers	stone, "Rochester," or.	Alfred Wallenstein, con.	"Defense Varieties"
7:30	Guild Theater:	Captain Flagg and	"Bandwagon"; Griff Wil-	News Service	Central Baptist Church
7:45	"Dr. Clitterhouse"	Sergeant Quirt	liams' Orchestra	Political talk	of Quincy; Rev. Frank
8:00	Helen Hayes, 'Old	Religious Program	Edgar Bergen; guest;	American Forum	C. Hageman
8:15	Lady Shows Med'ls'	Religious Program	comedy; orchestra	American Forum	Central Baptist Church.
8:30	Crime drama and	Inner Sanctum Mystery:	"One Man's Family";	American Forum	"We Believe in Our
8:45	jury; Elmer Davis	dramatic sketch	dramatic sketch	Gabriel Heatter, news	Community"
9:00	Sunday Evening	Walter Winchell	"Manhattan Merry-Go-	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	Political Rally
9:15	Hour: George	"The Parker Family"	Round"; musicale	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	Political Rally
9:30	Szell, cond.; Joseph	"Dear John"; drama	American Album of Fa-	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	Political Rally
9:45	Szigeti, violinist	Dinah Shore; E. Cantor	miliar Music	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	Political Rally
10:00	"Take It or Leave	"Good Will Hour"; John	Phil Spitalny's All-Girl	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.	George Harris' Orchestra
10:15	It"; quiz program.	J. Anthony, director	Orchestra; guest soloist	Political Talk	George Harris' Orchestra
10:30	Political Rally	"Good Will Hour"; John	'Sherlock Holmes'; Basil	Political Talk	Pages from the Classi-
10:45	Political Rally	J. Anthony, director	Rathbone, Nigel Bruce	"Moonlight Sonata"	cal Album
11:00	News; Weather	News; Music	News Service	Dance Orchestra	Pages from the Classi-
11:15	Defense Reporter	Weather; "Music You	Local news; Weather	Dance Orchestra	cal Album
11:30	Dance Orchestra	Want"; recordings	"Author's Playhouse";	'Answering You'; British	"Day's End"
11:45	Dance Orchestra	"Music You Want"	dramatization	Govt. Officials Program	"Day's End"; News

Monday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
11:00	Popular Music	Home Forum talk	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	News commentator	Popular Music
11:15	'Man I Married'; sk.	Music; News	'Pepper Young's Family'	Ruth Moss Interviews	"Letter-Quest"
11:30	"Bright Horizons"	Stories; Music	"Bud Barton"; sketch	"Melody Strings"	Singing Strings
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Weather; Cowboy Songs	"David Harum"; sketch	"News Reporter"	Five Star News
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	News; Music	"Gene and Glenn"	John B. Hughes, news	Rhythm Revue
12:15	"Big Sister"; sk.	"Judy and Jane"	"Musical Roundup"	Agricultural talk	Rhythm Revue
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Stinging Sam"	"Italian Melodies"	Sports; Weather; Music
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour: Walter	Radio Playhouse: drama	"Italian Melodies"	'Monitor Views the News'
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Blaufuss' Homesteaders	News Service	"We Are Always Young"	Musical Mailbox
1:15	Serial drama	N. E. Agricultural News	"As the Twig Is Bent",	"Government Girl"	Musical Mailbox
1:30	Right to Happiness	"What's on the Air"	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Front Page Farrell"	David Ballantine, songs.
1:45	"Road of Life"	News; Weather	Marjorie Mills Hour	"I'll Find My Way"	Alfredo Antonio's Orch.
2:00	Serial drama	Vincent Lopez' Orchestra	"Light of the World"	Cedric Foster, news	"Life and Land"; drama
2:15	Serial drama	Vincent Lopez' Orchestra	"The Mystery Man"	Sports Comments	Jerry Sears' Orchestra.
2:30	Fletcher Wiley	Rakov's Orchestra	"Valiant Lady"; drama	Naval Academy Band.	Organ and vocalist
2:45	'Kate Hopkins'; sk.	Rakov's Orchestra	"Grimm's Daughter"	Naval Academy Band.	Five Star News
3:00	Studio Speakers	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Against the Storm"	Talk, Jan Ciechanowski.	Sports and Music
3:15	The Music Box	"Honeymoon Hill"; sk.	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Teddy Powell's Orchestra	Sports and Music
3:30	News; Snapshots	"John's Other Wife"	"The Guiding Light"	Everett Hoagland's Or-	Sports and Music
3:45	"Home Planning"	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; sketch.	chestra	Sports and Music
4:00	Concert Orchestra.	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife"	Talk, Lynn Stambaugh.	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	Concert Orchestra	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"; drama	Harold Turner, pianist	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	Del Castillo, organ	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	'Johnson Family'; drama	John Kiley, organist
4:45	"Around the Hub	Corn Husking Contest	"Young Widder Brown"	Boake Carter, News	Comic Page Club
5:00	"Mary Marlin"; sk.	"A to Z in Novelty"	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"The Goldbergs"	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	"The O'Neills"	"Superman"	"We the Abbotts"	"Jack Armstrong"	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Ben Bernie	"Tom Mix"	Musical Roundup	Capt. Midnight"; drama	Five Star News; Pol. talk
6:00	Edwin C. Hill; news	News; Music; Weather	News Service	Political Talk	Political Talk
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Herb Lewis, songs	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	"Albineers"; dance orch.
6:30	Treasury of Song	Sports Digest; Music	Musical Rendezvous	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	The World Today	Lowell Thomas, news

Electrical Welding of Steel Ships Gains Favor Among New England Yards

Army Clothing Boosts Trade Of Laundries

Wash days for the housewife are on the decrease, according to A. W. Badger, President of the Massachusetts Laundry Owners' Association, who reported today that the laundry industry in Massachusetts is up 17 per cent over its volume last year.

More than 200 members of the Association met recently at the Hotel Statler to consider problems related to the industry which have been raised by the national defense emergency.

Explaining the jump in laundry business in Massachusetts, Mr. Badger said that it was due in part to the fact that many domestic laundresses have gone into defense industries leaving the housewife to solve her problem by sending her washing to a professional laundry.

"Camp laundry" is another factor in the better business showing of the industry. Fort Devens and Camp Edwards are afforded laundry service by a group of Boston laundry owners who collect clothing from the camp, bring it into town and distribute it among member plants.

Laundries, too, are finding their share of problems, however, as Government priorities have cut supplies of bleach, paper, and other essential materials down to a minimum. "Machinery," declared Mr. Badger, "is out of the picture."

Laudries, too, are finding their women workers drawn by the magnet of "defense jobs," and are having difficulty in obtaining sufficient help.

Luncheon speaker was James E. Farley, Assistant Attorney-General, and H. L. Trimble of the Boston branch of the Office of Production Management, guest speaker of the afternoon, suggested ways and means by which laundry management can continue their service to the public, despite curtailment of certain basic supplies.

Training of new plant employees to take the place of those called into defense industries was discussed by Herbert B. Koth, of the Morey-LaRue Laundry of Elizabeth, N. J.

Dvorak Program Honors Composer on Centenary

By L. A. Sloper

For the Boston Symphony Orchestra's celebration of the centenary of Antonín Dvořák, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky chose to play at the season's fourth pair of concerts (Oct. 31-Nov. 1) the "Carnival" Overture, the Violin Concerto (Ruth Posselt), and the "New World" Symphony. Some, no doubt, would have preferred to hear less familiar items, possibly the Overture to "Othello," the Cello Concerto, and the Fourth Symphony. But the program was designed to honor the memory of the great Czech composer; and the three works selected are perhaps the most representative as well as the best known of his symphonic production. Certainly the performance of them did honor to him, and no less to soloist, conductor, and orchestra.

The overture had not been played before at these concerts by Dr. Koussevitzky; surely it had never had a more vivid or rousing performance anywhere.

Mme. Posselt played the concerto here five years ago. Yesterday her art gave evidence of having ripened. Her tone was broader, her style more assured. With excellent support from Dr. Koussevitzky and the orchestra, she achieved a superb performance, and was deservedly rewarded at its close with prolonged applause and even cheers.

The symphony, heard here as recently as three years ago, also was performed with the greatest eloquence and the most subtle variety of expression. The entire concert, with its essentially lyrical material, served to remind us once more of the rich tonal quality and the magnificent flexibility of the orchestra, and of the vivifying poetic imagination of its leader.

'Sons o' Fun'

By Edwin F. Melvin

Olsen and Johnson have enough material in "Sons o' Fun" for two musical shows and a vaudeville circuit. Their new production, which had its postponed premiere last evening at the Shubert, contains something of almost everything. Some of it is beautiful and graceful, some ribald and rowdy, some clever, and some labored. When they finish their work of preparation they should have a first-rate show, for there is immense vitality to the entertainment and they have many talents at their disposal.

From the beginning the theater bears the impression of a three-ring circus, with something happening, or likely to happen, in every direction. Heavily-wigged musicians are to be seen in the orchestra pit before the show starts. At one side of the proscenium arch a man is sitting in a chair on top of what looks like a telegraph pole. A pseudo-orchestra leader (Frank Libuse) slides down the runway from the stage, but he disappears before the band really strikes up. As the evening progresses, players pop up in the boxes and rush up and down the aisles. A man who apparently spends the night doing an interminable Russian sit-down dance keeps appearing at intervals. A bowler who rolled a ball across the stage in the middle of the evening kept waiting and might very well have heard all the pins go down before the final curtain fell sometime after midnight.

Olsen and Johnson are on the stage more than they are off, with a carload of gadgets, and with pistols firing everytime they turn around. But Carmen Miranda puts in only three or four apeparances the first of which is near the end of the first act and the others in the second half of the show. She wears her characteristic type of exotic costumes and sings songs of the South American kind, some in Portuguese and some in English. The bulk of the music falls to Ella Logan, who has a winning vigor and assurance.

Robert Alton has devised some intricate dances and Raoul Pène du Bois has designed costumes and settings in handsomely blended colors. The music and lyrics by Sam E. Fain and Jack Yellen have swing and rhythm but are not outstanding.

There are so many in the cast that there is hardly time for all of them in a normal evening. Rosario and Antonio contribute lively dances in the Latin American style. Ray Parker has a ventriloquist's dummy that operates under its own power. There are marionettes, with the operators as well as the puppets in sight of the audience. There is a juggler, and a man who tosses hats all over the theater and catches them on his head, most of the time, when those in the audience whirl them back. A couple of candidates qualify for the Hall of Fame by imitating all kinds of musical instruments from a cornet and saxophone to a Sousa band. The woman who was looking for Oscar in "Hellzapoppin" is still looking for him, and there are still some threads dragged across the audience to simulate spiders. Probably Olsen and Johnson are the only ones who know quite everything that is in the show, and even they may have forgotten a few of the items.

In general, there seems to be a tendency for most of the numbers to run too long. But there is plenty of material to allow for the pruning that will be necessary to bring the show into a reasonable running time.

'Sons o' Fun'

At the Shubert—New Olsen and Johnson musical with a cast including themselves, Carmen Miranda, Ella Logan, Frank Libuse, Rosario and Antonio, the Pitchmen, the Biltmorettes, Joe Besser, Walton and O'Rourke, Milton Charleston, Parker and Porthole, Martha Rawlins, Moran and Wiser, Stanley Ross, Margot Brander, Kitty Murry, Valentinoff, Ivan Kirov, James Little, Francis Carter, Arthur Bowie, Statler twins, Crystal twins, Mullen twins, and Blackburn twins. Dialogue by Olsen and Johnson, music and lyrics by Sam E. Fain and Jack Yellen, dances and ensembles directed by Robert Alton, scenery and costumes by Raoul Pene du Bois, dialogue staged and production lighted by Edward Duryea Dowling.

Ship Welding Saves Steel

Log of the Port of Boston

Electrical welding in structural shipbuilding work, which only a decade ago was considered a startling innovation, is today rapidly displacing the noisy riveters, at a substantial saving in steel, in weight and expense, New England shipbuilders declare.

Fifty per cent of all merchant ships now building in the United States are said to be "all welded" jobs and the defense program's speed has been noticeably stepped up as a result of ship welding. The country's new shipyards have been designed primarily for mass production of welded ships, it was pointed out.

Early in the tremendous shipbuilding program of the United States Maritime Commission,—when 705 ships were under contract or contemplated—the use of welding was estimated to save more than 500,000 tons of steel. If the 705 merchant ships were built under conditions of the World War, 2,775,000 short tons of steel would have been needed. The modern method cuts the figure to 2,196,000 short tons.

With steel so scarce today that vast numbers of shipbuilders face a possible layoff in the big shipyards, the saving of that metal by use of welding as compared with riveting is of special importance. The welding process means less steel to buy, less material to handle, greater cargo-carrying capacity, and more economy in operation, it was pointed out.

A riveted ship is like one that is sewn together with thousands of tiny stitches," with an accurately punched hole in each of the pieces joined at every stitch, the Commission stated. The pieces joined must lap each other for the rivets to connect them. With a welded ship, the laps and connecting pieces are largely eliminated, and the hull acts as one unit rather than thousands of small parts tied together. There is a certain reduction in the friction caused by welded hulls as they glide through the water.

The 500,000 tons of steel saved in the construction of the 705 ships is important in many ways, the Commission pointed out. Since the ships are that much lighter, it means that an extra 500,000 tons of cargo can be carried by these 705 ships in a trip. Then, too, 227 extra Liberty Fleet cargo ships could be constructed out of the 500,000 tons of steel. These ships, moving together, could carry 2,000,000 tons of cargo a trip.

East Boston Property

Expansion of the ship repair facilities of the Bethlehem Steel Company plant in East Boston, where numberless British merchant ships have been and are being repaired, is expected to result in absorbing the vacant East Boston property of the defunct Boston, Revere Beach and Lynn Railroad, and the adjacent property of the old Massachusetts Wharf Coal Company, now leased to a Boston company. Negotiations are still under way. The expansion is said to be partially prompted by the expected need of farming United States-flag merchant ships in the near future.

Joins Monsanto

Horace Freno, who has been affiliated with John G. Hall & Co., Inc., State Street steamship agency, for many years, has joined the export department of the Merrimac chemical division of Monsanto Chemical Company in Everett.

New Agent

Albert J. Barron, for 30 years with the Boston & Maine Railroad, today became General Agent of Marine Traffic for that railroad, with offices in the Grain & Flour Exchange Building. He succeeds E. M. Greenleaf, who is now traffic manager for Charles M. Cox Company, feeds and grain, after being connected with the railroad for 26 years.

Code Numbers

Export declarations, required for shipment of goods for overseas, will not be accepted by Customs officials on and after today unless the statistical commodity classification code numbers and units of quantity are inserted in the proper columns. Customs officials have heretofore inserted the code numbers on each declaration, in most cases.

Food for Britain

Special food packages for Great Britain, which were banned for a time, may now be forwarded once more, according to John T. Lang, foreign merchandise manager for S. S. Pierce Company. The packages may now be sent to England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.

Under the new arrangement, three separate package selections are available at different prices. Insurance on boxes, upon which the import duty into England has been prepaid, covers loss of damage from Boston to the address of the recipient in Great Britain, while the insurance on non-duty-paid packages covers from Boston to the British port of entry only.

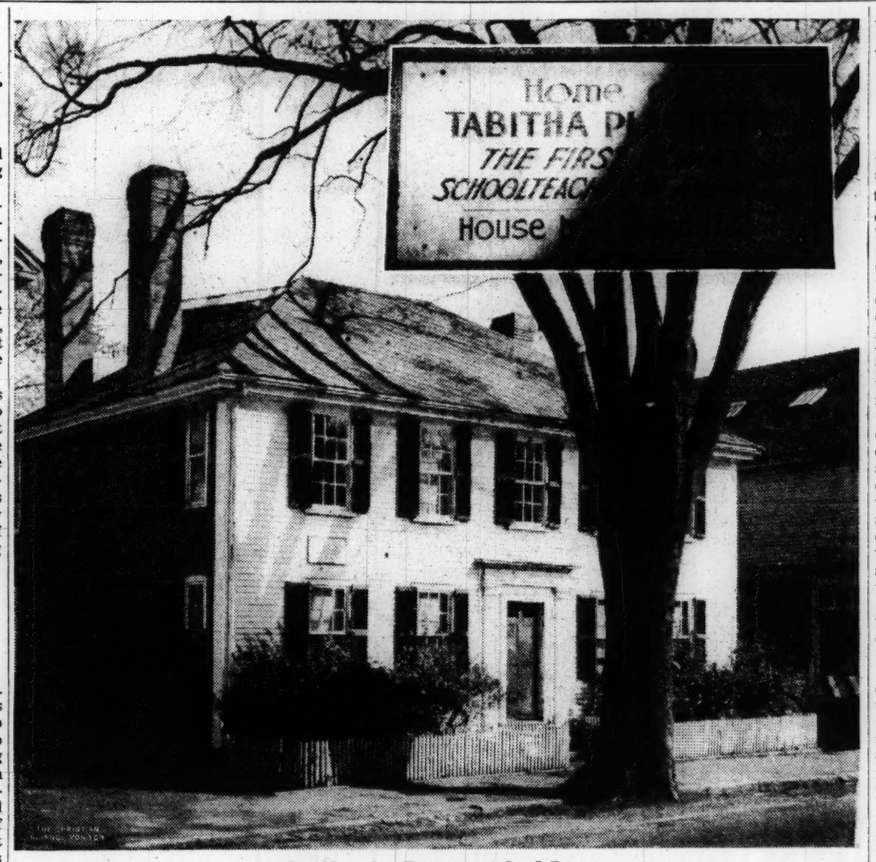
Leon Stone

Investment Talks Starting Tuesday

"More people know more things that are not so about the stock market than about any other subject in the world." So says Walter E. Weld, author and lecturer, whose course entitled "Investment Facts and Fallacies" will open on Tuesday evening, Nov. 4, at 7:30 p. m., at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

These lectures are sponsored by the division of University Extension, Massachusetts Department of Education.

The mechanics of the Stock Exchange, mathematics of investment, technical details of buying and selling securities, common investment mistakes and how to avoid them, market forecasting, commodity markets, and inflation are among topics of discussion.



Cradle of a Distinguished Line

Home of Tabitha Plaskett, Plymouth, Mass., the First Woman Schoolteacher in America. The Plymouth Junior Chamber of Commerce wishes this fine old homestead be made into a National Memorial to Schoolteachers.

Entertainment Timetable

Music

Symphony Hall—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Program of Dvorak's music in honor of his centenary. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky conductor. Ruth Posselt, violin soloist. 8.15.

Sunday

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Concert by Bronislaw Huberman, violinist. 2.

Theaters

Colonial—"Macbeth," revival of Shakespeare's tragedy. Starring Maurice Evans and Judith Anderson. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Plymouth—"Arsenic and Old Lace," with Laura Hope Crews, Erich von Stroheim, Jack Whiting, Effie Shannon and Forrest Orr. 8:30. Matinees Thursday and Saturdays, at 2:30.

Majestic—"The Mikado," Gilbert and Sullivan operetta, revived by Messrs. Shubert 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturday at 2:30. (Last day.)

Shubert—"Sons o' Fun," the new Olsen and Johnson musical, with Carmen Miranda. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Wilbur—"Separate Rooms," comedy. Featuring Alan Dinehart, Anna Sten and Lyle Talbot. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Little Theater

N. E. Repertory Playhouse, 36 Joy Street—"The Imaginary Invalid," by Moliere. 8:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"New York Town," Fred MacMurray. 2:15, 5:15, 8:15. "Sun Valley Serenade," Sonja Henie. 3:45, 6:45, 9:45.

Fenway—"Our Wife," Melvyn Douglas and Ruth Hussey. 12:50, 3:40, 6:30, 9:20. "Bullets for O'Hara," Roger Pryor, Joan Perry. 11:45 a. m., 2:35, 5:25, 8:15.

Fine Arts—"The Eternal Gift," film of the Roman Catholic Solemn Mass. 1:10, 2:45, 4:20, 6, 7:35, 9:20.

Keith Memorial—"Belle Starr," Gene Tierney and Randolph Scott. 9:35 a. m., 12:45, 3:55, 7:10, 10:20. "They Meet Again," Jean Hersholt and Robert Baldwin. 11:20 a. m., 2:30, 5:45, 8:55. "March of Time," 12:25, 3:40, 6:50, 10.

Kenmore—"A Girl, a Guy and a Gob." 1:05, 4:40, 8. "Blossoms in the Dust," Greer Garson. 2:55, 6:10, 9:45.

Metropolitan—"Week-End in Havana," Alice Faye, Carmen Miranda, John Payne, and Cesar Romero. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 6:55, 9:45. "Great Guns," Sheila Ryan, Dick Nelson, 11:40 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:25.

Modern—"Nothing But the Truth," Bob Hope and Paulette Goddard. 10:30 a. m., 1:20, 4:10, 6:55, 9:45. "Buy Me That Town," Lloyd Nolan and Constance Moore. 9:15 a. m., 12:05, 2:50, 5:40, 8:30.

Orpheum—"You'll Never Get Rich," Fred Astaire and Rita Hayworth. 1:10, 4:15, 7:15, 10:15. "Tillie the Toiler," William Tracy and Kay Harris. 11:55 a. m., 3:05, 6, 9.

Paramount—"Our Wife," Melvyn Douglas and Ruth Hussey. 10:25 a. m., 1:15, 4, 6:50, 9:40. "Bullets for O'Hara," Roger Pryor. 9:20 a. m., 12:10, 2:55, 5:40, 8:30.

R. K. O.-Boston—"Sing It, Soldier," Ken Murray, Frances Langford, Brenda and Cobina. 10 a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 5:30, 8, 10:25. Stage Show: 11:25 a. m., 1:55, 4:25, 7, 9:20.

Scollay—"Nothing But the Truth," Bob Hope and Paulette Goddard. 10:05 a. m., 12:55, 3:45, 6:35, 9:25. "Buy Me That Town," Lloyd Nolan and Constance Moore. 11:40 a. m., 2:30, 5:20, 8:15.

South Station Theater—"The Quiz Kids," "U. S. Bomber," "Popular Science," "Sports," "Hollywood Picture People," "Will Osborn Musical," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"You'll Never Get Rich," Fred Astaire and Rita Hayworth. 1:10, 4:05, 7:05, 10:10. "Tillie the Toiler," William Tracy and Kay Harris. 11:55 a. m., 2:55, 5:55, 8:55.

Strand—Huntington Avenue—"Flight Command," Robert Taylor and Walter Pidgeon. "Always a Bride," Rosemary Lane. Continuous 1-11.

Telepix—"Information Please," "Glacier Trails," "Buenos Aires," "Jan Garber's Orchestra," News Digest, including the President's Navy Day Speech." Continuous 1-11.

Trans-Lux—"Down Mexico Way," Gene Autry. 9:30 a. m., 12:20, 3:10, 6, 8:45. "Sailors on Leave," Shirley Ross. 11 a. m., 1:45, 4:30, 7:20, 10.

Tremont—"Man Who Lost Himself," Brian Aherne and Kay Francis. 9, 11:40 a. m., 2:40, 5:40, 8:35. "Always Goodbye," Barbara Stanwyck. 10:10 a. m., 1:05, 4:05, 7:05, 10:15.

Uptown—"The Gay Falcon," George Sanders and Wendy Barrie. 2:40, 5:30, 8:30. "Sun Valley Serenade," Sonja Henie and John Payne. 1, 3:55, 6:45, 9:40.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Honky Tonk," Clark Gable and Lana Turner. "Highway West," Brenda Marshall and Olympe Bradna. Continuous 2-11.

Allston: "This Way, Please," Betty Grable and Fibber McGee. "Under Fiesta Stars," Gene Autry. 2, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "People vs. Dr. Kildare," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. "Father Takes a Wife," Adolphe Menjou. 2 and 8.

Regent: "Shepherd of the Hills," John Wayne and Betty Fields. "Double Cross," Kane Richmond and Pauline Moore. Continuous 1:30-11.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Blossoms in the Dust," Greer Garson. "Thieves Fall Out," Eddie Albert and Joan Leslie. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "When Ladies Meet," Joan Crawford and Robert Taylor. "Aloma of the South Seas," Dorothy Lamour and Jon Hall. 1:30, 7:30.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Bride Wore Crutches," Lynne Roberts. 2:10, 5:10, 8:10. "Sun Valley Serenade," Sonja Henie. 3:35, 6:35, 9:40.

Brookline Village: "Here Comes Mr. Jordan," Robert Montgomery and Rita Johnson. 2:15, 5:50, 9:30. "Round-Up," 4:05, 7:40.

Cleveland Circle: "Navy Blues," Jack Oakie and Ann Sheridan. "Ringside Maisie," Ann Sothern. Continuous 2-11.

CAMBRIDGE — Central Square: "Sun Valley Serenade," Sonja Henie and John Payne. "Sunset in Wyoming," Gene Autry and Smiley Burnette. Continuous 1-11.

Harvard: "Bad Men of Missouri," Dennis Morgan. "A Very Young Lady," Jane Withers. 3 and 8.

University: "Citizen Kane," Orson Welles. 2:30, 5:50, 9:50. "Highway West," Brenda Marshall. 1:30, 4:50, 8:10.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "World Premiere," John Barrymore. "Officer and the Lady," Rochelle Hudson and Roger Pryor. 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Blondie in Society," Penny Singleton. "Saint's Vacation," Hugh Sinclair and Sally Grey. 2. Evenings continuous, 7-11.
Strand: "Sun Valley Serenade," Sonja Henie and John Payne. 11:45 a. m., 3:21, 6:34, 9:47. "Ringside Maisie," Ann Sothern and George Murphy. 1:17, 4:53, 8:06.
Codman Square: "Hold Back the Dawn," Charles Boyer and Olivia de Havilland. 1:35, 5:25, 9:15. "Henry Aldrich for President," Jimmy Lydon and Charlie Smith. 4, 7:45.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "Wild Geese Calling," Henry Fonda. "World Premiere," John Barrymore. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Dive Bomber," Errol Flynn and Fred MacMurray. 2:15, 5:39, 9:03. "Passage from Hong Kong," Keye Luke. 4:33, 7:57.
Park: "They Met in Bombay," Clark Gable and Rosalind Russell. "Strange Alibi," Arthur Kennedy, Joan Perry. 1:30, 7:30.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Hold That Ghost," Abbott and Costello. "Dance Hall," Cesar Romero. 1:50 and 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Aloma of the South Seas," Dorothy Lamour and Jon Hall. 3:24, 6:27, 9:30. "World Premiere," John Barrymore. 1:56, 5:14, 8:17.
Hyde Park: "Face at the Window," "Torso Murder Mystery," 2 and 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN — Jamaica: "Citizen Kane," Orson Welles. "Parachute Battalion," Robert Preston and Nancy Kelly. 1:45 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Dive Bomber," Errol Flynn and Fred MacMurray. 3, 6:25, 9:20. "March of Time," 2:30, 6:05, 9:00.

LYNN — Open-Air Theater: "Spring Parade," Deanna Durbin and Robert Cummings. "A Man Betrayed." Continuous from dusk to midnight.

MALDEN—Maplewood: "Cracked Nuts," Stewart Erwin and Una Merkel. 1:25, 4:28, 7:21, 9:59. "Men of Timberlands," Richard Arlen and Andy Devine. 2:31, 5:34, 8:27. "Jungle Girl Serial No. 9." 1:05, 4:08, 7:01, 9:39.
Mystic: "Father Takes a Wife," Adolphe Menjou. 2:10, 5:15, 8:20. "Aloma of the South Seas," Dorothy Lamour and Jon Hall. 3:35, 6:40, 9:45.
Granada: "The Gay Falcon," George Sanders and Wendy Barrie. 2, 5:13, 8:26. "Sun Valley Serenade," Sonja Henie and John Payne. 3:17, 6:30, 9:44
Orpheum: "Billy the Kid," Robert Taylor and Brian Donlevy. "Two in a Taxi," Anita Louise and Russell Hayden. 1:45, 7-11.
Strand: "Here Comes Mr. Jordan," Robert Montgomery and Rita Johnson. 3:10, 6:20, 9:30. "Mexican Spitfire's Baby". 1:55, 5:05, 8:15.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Sun Valley Serenade," Sonja Henie and John Payne. Continuous 1-11.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Charley's Aunt," Jack Benny. 3, 9. "Dressed to Kill," Lloyd Nolan. 1:50, 7:50.
Medford: Wild Geese Calling," Henry Fonda. 2:30, 6:45, 9:55. "Ice Capades," James Ellison and Jerry Colonna. 3:35, 8:20.

MELROSE—Melrose: "My Life With Caroline," Ronald Colman and Anna Lee. 3, 9. "Dressed to Kill," Lloyd Nolan and Mary Beth Hughes. 1:50, 7:50.

NATICK—Colonial: "Sun Valley Serenade," Sonja Henie. 3:38, 9:20. "Parachute Battalion" 2, 7:45. "Quiz Kids." 3:20, 9:05.

NEEDHAM—Needham: "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," Spencer Tracy and Lana Turner. "Whistling in the Dark," Red Skelton and Ann Rutherford. 1:30, 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "When Ladies Meet," Joan Crawford and Robert Taylor. "Parson of Panamint," Ellen Drew and Charles Ruggles. 1:30 and 8.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "Navy Blues," Ann Sheridan, Jack Oakie. "Buy Me That Town," Lloyd Nolan and Constance Moore.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Free and Easy," Ruth Hussey and R. Cummings. "Deadly Game."

REVERE—Boulevard: "Ringside Maisie," Ann Sothern. 2:08, 8:08. "Henry Aldrich for President," Jimmy Lydon. 3:44, 9:44.
Revere: "Ringside Maisie," Ann Sothern. 3:26, 9:26. "Henry Aldrich for President," Jimmy Lydon. 2:08, 8:08.

SAUGUS—Drive-in-Theater: "There Goes My Heart," Fredric March and Virginia Bruce. "Hideout in the Alps." Continuous 7:30 to midnight.

SOMERVILLE—Capitol and Ball Square: "Bad Men of Missouri," Dennis Morgan. "Forced Landing," Richard Arlen. 2 and 8.
Central: "They Met in Bombay," Clark Gable and Rosalind Russell. "The Round-up." 2 and 8.
Davis Square: "Moon Over Miami," Don Ameche and Betty Grable. "Dead Men Tell." 3 and 7:45.

SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway: "Navy Blue and Gold," James Stewart and Robert Young. "Mata Hari," Greta Garbo. 2 and 7:30.
Strand: "Puddin' Head," Judy Canova and Francis Lederer. "Prisoner on Devil's Island." 1:30. Continuous from 5:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Blossoms in the Dust," Greer Garson. "Dance Hall," Cesar Romero. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Broadway Limited," Victor McLaglen and Marjorie Woodworth. 2:09, 7:54. "Bad Men of Missouri," Dennis Morgan, Jane Wyman and Wayne Morris. 2:40, 9:25.

WALTHAM — Embassy: "Sun Valley Serenade," Sonja Henie and John Payne. "Highway West." Continuous from 2 p. m.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "Dive Bomber," Errol Flynn and Fred MacMurray. "For Beauty's Sake," Ned Sparks and Marjorie Weaver. 1:45, 7:45.
Watertown Square: "Singapore Woman," Brenda Marshall. "Blackout," Conrad Veidt. 1:45, 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Life Begins for Andy Hardy," Mickey Rooney. "Hello Sucker." 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Navy Blue and Gold," James Stewart and Lionel Barrymore. "Whistling in the Dark," Red Skelton. 2:15, 7:45 daily except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON — West Newton: "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," Spencer Tracy and Lana Turner. "Whistling in the Dark" 1:30, 7:45.

WEYMOUTH — Drive-In Theater: "Something to Sing About," James Cagney. "The Last Mile," Preston Foster. Continuous from 7:30 p. m. to midnight.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "The Reluctant Dragon," 3:55, 8:25. "Sweetheart of the Campus," Ruby Keeler and Ozzie Nelson's Band. 2:28, 6:40, 9:48.

Hub's Automobile Show Opens; $2,000,000 Fine Merchandise

The forty-first annual Boston Automobile Show staged in the showrooms of local dealers throughout the metropolitan area opened today for a full week of "open house."

Borrowing something from the old New England "county fair" tradition with its gay festivity, decorated banners and individual exhibits, the annual event is designed to show off the 1942 models to best advantage. About 300 distributors are joining the exhibitions this year, showing upward of $2,000,000 of merchandise.

At least 1,200 cars are being displayed, not to mention the hundreds of used cars which this year assume special importance in view of the curtailment of 1942 production. R. E. Powell, used-car manager of the Noyes Buick Company, declared that automobiles two to three years old should soon be able to command premiums equal to the original value of the cars.

The show will carry through next Saturday, Nov. 8, and will be open, excepting Sunday, Nov. 2. Hours are 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

Lectures, motion pictures, special mechanical exhibits and entertainment of a type having nothing to do with automobiles will be part of the heavy schedule of the next eight days. Some automobiles will be introduced to the public for the first time this year.

On Monday, the dealers will hold Governor's Day; Tuesday will be Mayor's Day; Wednesday, Pioneer's Day; Thursday, Ladies' Day; Friday, Engineers' Day; Saturday, Family Day.

The old-timers will meet as part of the annual show in the Hotel Lenox. Every man connected with the industry is invited to attend, especially those who consider themselves old-timers.

Many dealers will burn red lights every night in front of their buildings. Colored lights will be strung across Commonwealth Avenue to give a festive effect to an occasion that only three years ago was shifted from Mechanics Building to automobile row for parking convenience to customers.

The show is held under the auspices of the Boston Automobile Dealers Association whose president is Fred A. Ordway.

"Open house" as a pioneering venture in Boston is discussed in detail today on first page, second section.

Police Sentence Halloweeners To Eat Ice Cream

A safe and sane Halloween was enjoyed by all.

That was the opinion expressed by Boston police today after their regular assignments last night of patroling the trails of thousands of junior "goblins and witches."

During the night about 100,000 of these goblins were rounded up by battalions of officers 2,000 strong, brought into 51 police stations and sentenced to eat ice cream.

The goblins took their punishment lightly, even gayly, but those who seemed to have the most fun were the policemen.

The police parties were staged as part of a Halloween "keep the children off the street" idea sponsored by Police Commissioner Joseph F. Timilty three years ago. Two boys and girls got prize awards for the most original costumes. In addition, there were 1,000 other prizes given out gratuitously. The Commissioner personally presented the grand prizes for the best costumes.

In other parts of Greater Boston there were various methods adopted to persuade the children to keep in line and out of mischief making. In the Newtons, the evening was used more than ever as a time for the children to make neighborly calls to show off their costumes and to be presented with sticks of candy and other tidbits.

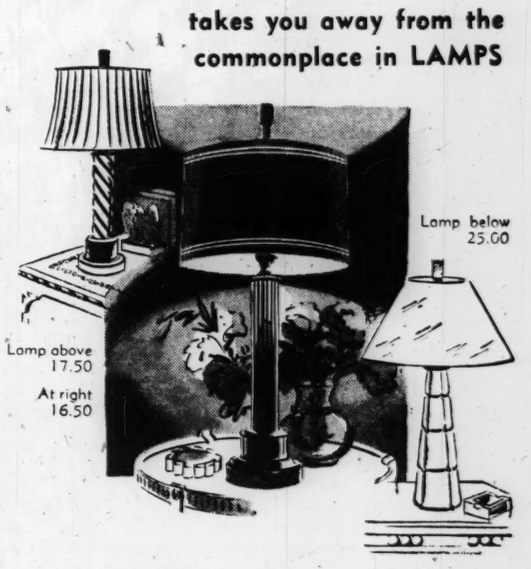
V.F.W. Head Ready To Back U. S. Goals

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1 (AP)—Max Singer of Boston, Commander-in-Chief of Veterans of Foreign Wars, has asked President Roosevelt to support the organization's program and pledged in return V. F. W. backing for measures "to preserve and defend the American way of life."

He presented to the Chief Executive at a White House conference a digest of the program adopted at the V. F. W. National Encampment in Philadelphia last August, which calls, among other things, for the world's most powerful airforce, under a unified command, equipment for an army of 2,000,000, prompt settlement of disputes in defense industry, and modification or repeal of the Neutrality Act.

Leather

takes you away from the commonplace in LAMPS



Fashioned for Paine by American craftsmen extraordinary . . . these lamps of richly toned, enduring leather promise new smartness for your home. Choose from a wide variety of styles and new colors.

PAINE Furniture Company
81 Arlington Street, Boston

See our new presentation of "Leather Decor" next week

FULL DRESS

Ballet nights, waltz nights, great occasions . . . you become the performer starred in a gown of silk and rayon chiffon radiant with prismatic, sequinned embroidery. A dress that calls for gallantry. Shimmering sea green, cloud blue, or heart-piercing white. Misses' sizes 69.90.

Jordan Marsh Company Boston

Artistic Finger Waving

I WANT

the most difficult Hair to Permanent Wave. Long experience and expert knowledge enable me to curl the most stubborn locks.

If This Is Your Problem Call KEN. 7707
for free consultation

ROBERT *Hairdresser*

11 Newbury St., Boston

The World at Your Fireside

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON

The Christian Science Monitor's Fireside Series 117

(Thirtieth in a series of 36 pages)

Is Showdown Near in Pacific?

A Dutchman who had spent a full term of service in the Dutch East Indian colony known as Insulinde or Indonesia, and had retired on his pension, was visiting in the United States when the Nazis overran the Netherlands. So he remained here. He was recently a guest at a small informal luncheon of businessmen and they took advantage of the opportunity to ask him, as follows, about the Far East:

Question: Do you think the cabinet change in Japan is of importance for the Netherlands Indonesia?

Answer: If this new cabinet was appointed by the Japanese Emperor to resume aggressive military action, Indonesia is in danger. It will be a point of attack.

Question: Has it an adequate defense force?

Answer: It probably has three cruisers, 15 submarines, 42 torpedo boats, 12 destroyers and other smaller vessels. It is also believed to have up to 200 airplanes and 50,000 or 60,000 soldiers.

The territory these forces have to defend is a third as large as the United States and divided among thousands of widely scattered islands.

Plainly the Dutch East Indies army and navy could not prevent Japanese troops from landing on some of those islands.

In an all-out fight, Japan would be incomparably stronger than Indonesia.

Question: Why is that? Are the Japanese more numerous and richer?

Answer: The population of Japan proper is about the same as that of Indonesia. The islands of Japan comprise a much smaller area than those of the Malayan Archipelago. Also, Indonesia is far richer in natural resources than Japan.

Question: Then why haven't they created a strong defense force?

Answer: That is the kind of question only philosophers or scholars can answer. Why couldn't 450,000,000 Chinese defend their land from 70,000,000 Japanese? Why couldn't the Mexicans beat back 700 Spaniards? The fact is that the Indonesians, though inhabiting an exceptionally rich and favored area, have never organized trade, production, a strong government or national defense.

Question: Well, how have the islands defended themselves until now? Have they never been coveted before?

Answer: They have been coveted for half a millennium. Among them are the legendary Spice Islands, which Europeans considered a kind of paradise. When Columbus discovered America, he was trying to get to those islands. Magellan sailed around the world to reach them. When the Dutch first settled there, they found Portuguese sailors and traders already on the spot. England, Spain and France were also interested.

Question: When was that?

Answer: About two decades before the settlement at Plymouth Rock.

Question: How was little Holland able to hold its own against such competitors?

Answer: "Little Holland" wasn't so little. At that time it was one of the world's major sea powers. On one occasion it sailed right into the Thames itself to attack the British fleet. But by the time of your Revolutionary War it was reduced to a secondary position.

Question: How did it manage to defend its empire after that?

Answer: It didn't. France took the colony and so did England.

Question: But the Dutch still kept it! How is that possible?

Answer: Oh, no, they didn't keep it. England gave it back, exactly a century and a quarter ago. Ever since, the British fleet has protected our colony.

Question: Why such chivalry?

Answer: That was a very wise policy and one that England has often followed. It contributed to an international balance of power and to world equilibrium. Indonesia was a kind of neutral area. Practically all nations could trade there; most enjoyed equal rights. The Dutch were the chief investors and chief beneficiaries but people from other nations also invested large sums, carried on extensive trade and gained many benefits. Indonesia sat at the crossroads of the world, producing for the world and selling to the world.

Question: I suppose it is filled with retired, well-to-do Dutchmen.

Answer: No. In all the islands there aren't enough natives of Holland to fill the seats in Brooklyn's baseball park at Ebbets Field.

Question: Well, would it make much difference to the world if those few thousand Hollanders were replaced by Japanese, who are also very thrifty, solemn and capable?

Answer: Such a change would mark a turning point in history. It would be the beginning of a new epoch in human affairs.

Question: Is Holland, then, so exceedingly vital?

Answer: No, not Holland alone, but England, America, Holland and the western world. If the Japanese, with Nazi help, should become strong enough to take possession of the East Indies, that would definitely mean the end of the British Empire. Australia, New Zealand and South Africa would be left largely defenseless. China would become a vassal and probably a tool of Japan. India and Southeast Asia would pass under Japanese or Nazi control. America would be pushed back and confined in the northern part of its own hemisphere.

Such a change would by no means be limited to the replacing of a handful of stolid Dutch colonial lords by a few stolid Japanese colonial lords, but would inaugurate the degradation of western culture to a subordinate place under absolutist, Oriental-Nazi autocracy.

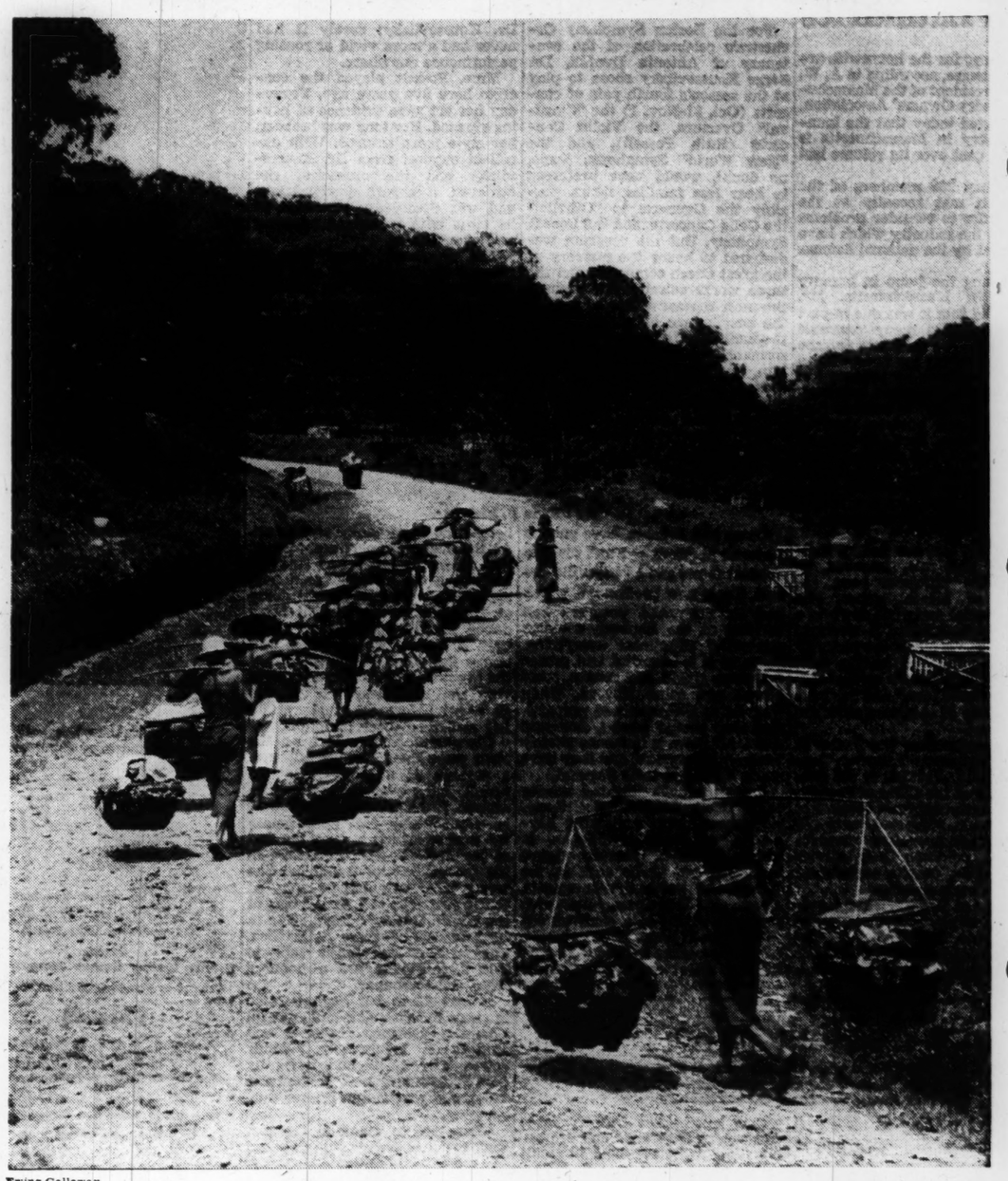
Question: Do you think the Japanese will be able to win such a victory?

Answer: They face many serious handicaps, and could not win if the Americans were as determined to defend the free way of life as the Japanese are to impose the slave way. It appears that from now on Great Britain, the United States, Australia, New Zealand and Holland will co-operate in defending Indonesia.

Fold on this line

118 *The Christian Science Monitor's Fireside Series*

Bearers of Burden in Netherlands Indies



Ewing Galloway

Chinese gardeners in Java carrying vegetables 30 miles to market.

Cut on this line — Cut on this line — Cut on this line

The Christian Science Monitor's Fireside Series 119

East Indies Products Vital to U. S.

By a Staff Artist

Huge Rich Empire

The eastern and southeastern edge of Asia resembles a badly-worn lace curtain, hanging in shreds. Many large pieces, indeed, have been completely torn off.

One such on the north is the group of Japanese islands; then comes Taiwan; after that the Philippines; and finally a sort of marine milky way, culminating in Australia and New Zealand, which seem to be on the point of sliding off the earth, down into illimitable space.

A few islands are very large. Australia alone is equal to the whole United States, while Borneo, Sumatra, and New Guinea are each larger than most European states.

The distance from Tasmania, lying off the southeast corner of Australia, northwest to the Asiatic mainland at Indo-China is as far as from that shore on to Moscow.

In the midst of these widely, but thickly, strewn islands, and comprising the greater part of them, is the Malay Archipelago, most of which belongs to the Netherlands. That is a strange allotment of possessions. On the Northwest are British and French dependencies; on the north, American; and on the south again British, but in the middle, at the heart of the world's finest colonial melon, is little Holland's huge empire, usually tranquil, exuberant, busy, and rich.

* * *

The Dutch East Indies have long aroused the fantasies of men. Even now, in such solemn times as these, one can hardly refrain from indulging in a little imagining. If some disrespectful figure should pick up the British Isles in the darkness of night, he could place them all on the single Indonesian island of Borneo where they would be surrounded by such dense forests that the sailors of the world might roam the seas for weeks, in search of the lost Mistress of the Seas.

A Dynamic Area

Indonesia is one of the most dynamic areas on the globe. The crust of the earth there seems to be especially thin, and at that point nature's subterranean vats appear most to enjoy boiling over. When they do, the Pacific Ocean sometimes seeps into them, causing sizzlings and sputterings beyond belief.

It was, probably, the Indonesians who invented the whistling tea kettle, for more than once they have heard the kettles of their own volcanoes go off with a whistling that resounded from island to island and continued for days.

One explorer asserts that "a 3,000-mile crescent, curving across the Netherlands Indies from Sumatra to the Philippines, contains 300 volcanoes, of which 60 are still active."

* * *

The sixteenth century was a time of ferment for Europe. Men sailed east and men sailed west; they sailed clear round the earth and they traversed the Seven Seas, hunting glittering gold, sweet smelling spices, and freedom.

Among the explorers and conquerors and speculators was a bold and sturdy Dutchman named Cornelis de Houtman. On the second day of April, 1595, he conducted four little ships, armed with 60 guns and occupied by 250 men, from a Netherlands harbor toward the Spice Islands, on the other side of the globe.

After a perilous journey Houtman and his men reached the islands of peppers and cloves, gathered suitable cargoes, and directed his ships back to the Netherlands port of debarkation. The round trip took two and a half years. That was the beginning of Dutch control over the world's most alluring colony.

Rarely have there been as many as 30,000 native born Dutchmen on those islands at any one time, and they have always seemed lost among scores of millions of natives. Yet such are relationships among men that those few foreigners, hailing from a small and very distant motherland, were able completely to dominate the vast brown-skinned multitudes, send countless fleets of treasures to world markets, collect very large profits, and establish themselves so firmly that they still remain as masters after 345 years.

Indonesia's Output

The lively commerce of Indonesia reveals the colony's great productivity. It often exports twice as much as it imports. For example, in 1920 its imports were worth 1,116,213 florins and its exports 2,225,000; in 1925 its imports came to 818,000 florins and its exports to 1,785,000; in 1937 its surplus of exports over imports was worth 511,000 florins, while the total value of all imports came to only 480,000 florins. This area produces far more of certain valuable materials than it can use. Indonesia provides 2 per cent of the world's trade.

By a Staff Artist

By a Staff Artist

Indonesia furnishes 80 per cent of the world's pepper; 75 per cent of its kapok; 35 per cent of its raw rubber; 28 per cent of its cocoa palm products, and 18 per cent of its tin.

Only British Malaya produces as much tin ore as the Dutch East Indies, and only British Malaya produces as much rubber. No other rubber-growing area even approaches the Malayas.

Commercially, the Dutch East Indies and adjacent areas on the mainland of Asia are very important to the United States. These lands furnish 95 per cent of the world's raw rubber and America is the chief rubber consumer. They also provide about 80 per cent of the world's tin, and America has used more tin than any other country.

* * *

Indonesia's central city, Batavia, is 6,000 nautical miles from Honolulu, 11,000 from the Panama Canal, 7,600 from San Francisco, 1,600 from Manila, 3,150 from Yokohama, 8,500 from London via Suez, 5,300 from South Africa, 2,000 from Ceylon, 1,500 from Darwin, Australia, and 4,000 from New Zealand.

* * *

America's chief interest in Indonesia is political rather than commercial. If Japan should gain control of the Dutch, British, and French colonies in Southeast Asia and the adjacent oceans, it would not only have vast wealth at its disposal, but might create the most populous empire in history. It might become the head of 1,000,000,000 people, which is half the human race.

If, for a time, Japan as master of Asia and the western Pacific should cooperate with a Nazi empire mastering Europe, Africa and the eastern Atlantic, and if they should direct a concerted drive against the Americas, would not the position of the United States become very difficult?

World equilibrium would be basically disrupted if Japan should realize its dream of drawing the whole Pacific area into its vast "co-prosperity" sphere.

Fold on this line

120 *The Christian Science Monitor's Fireside Series*

Dutch East Indies at Crossroads

By Student of International Affairs

The Dutch East Indies, which may be called "Indonesia," comprise one of the most marvelous storehouses on earth. Wealth springs from its soil in the form of plants, gushes from its soil in the form of oil, and is dug from beneath its soil as ore.

Indonesia consists of 20,000 islands, strung for 3,000 miles along the equator, and extending from the Indian Ocean far into the vast Pacific. Its climate is almost constant, with every season resembling every other, and with each day equal in length to the night that precedes or follows it.

People grow as lavishly on these islands as rubber trees or sugar cane. A hundred years ago, on the island of Java, there were 9,000,000 inhabitants; at the turn of the present century about 28,000,000; now approximately 45,000,000. On the other islands live another 25,000,000, bringing the total population up to about 70,000,000. Java is one of the most thickly populated large land areas in the world, exceeding Japan, Belgium and Great Britain. It supports a larger population than any other equal area on earth.

The people there belong to the "brown" race and rather closely resemble the Filipinos, though they are not quite so enterprising. Practically all are farmers. Although crowded very closely together, only six per cent of the Indonesians have congregated in cities. Most own the land they cultivate. Practically all are extremely poor.

Strange to say, they seem to thrive on their poverty. As the total wealth of their islands increases, they do not raise their standard of living to any notable extent, but increase the number of people to share it. They seem to be content to live on crumbs. As the crumbs multiply so do the eaters, with the result that the masses have not risen above a crumb economy.

The Dutch have held this colony for more than three centuries. They went there before the Pilgrims came to America; but still only 25,000 Dutchmen live there. Between 1865 and 1924, 17,000 more Hollanders emigrated from Indonesia to Holland than vice versa.

There are 240,000 mixed Dutch-Indians. These too are considered European and occupy a social and economic position well above that of the indigenous natives.

The Dutch administration embodies the good and bad features of the best colonial exploitation. The white masters reserve for themselves most economic advantages; however, the natives have far more total wealth than they would have had, if left to themselves. The Dutch have rigidly prohibited all foreigners, including Dutchmen, from owning land in Indonesia, though much valuable land is leased by foreign companies.

Native labor is badly paid, but in many places it receives larger incomes than the land-owning farmers.

Most of the natives are illiterate, and the school system is very inadequate, but not so inadequate as it could be if the natives were left to themselves.

The administration permits many abuses, but decidedly fewer than exist where native princes rule unchecked.

There is a double system of jurisprudence, with foreigners favored above the natives, but even at that the natives are guaranteed more justice than they get from indigenous rulers.

The Dutch masters are heartily disliked. A strong nationalist movement exists. There have been uprisings and even attempts at revolutions, but even the most extreme nationalists would much prefer Dutch control to a conquest by Japan.

There is a kind of limited and rigidly controlled parliamentary system, with the Dutch making final decisions on most vital questions, but even at that the natives have a far larger share in the process of governing than Germans, Spaniards, Italians, or Japanese do in their respective countries, or than they would have under native princes or under Japanese masters.

As far as the wealth of "Indonesia" is concerned, the Dutch are largely responsible for it. They introduced rubber from South America and now the colony produces 35 per cent of the world's raw rubber; also, nearly a fifth of the world's tin. The Dutch discovered oil in Indonesia, organized its production and brought the colony to fifth place among oil-producing countries. For a time they made Java the chief sugar producing land in the world. The Dutch have done more for the Indonesians, than those people would have done for themselves or than any rival empire would do for them, but they haven't done nearly enough.

These islands sit there in the Pacific today as one of the world's major problems. The issue they face is not whether or not they shall be free. That does not come into consideration. The only question is, shall they be degraded to the wretched position of Korea, Manchuria and occupied China, under ruthless Japanese masters, or shall they continue under Dutch domination, or shall they be brought under the tutelage of a new League of Nations, which shall protect and guide the undeveloped nations until they are able to manage their own affairs.

The Indonesians resemble children—kind, good-natured, friendly children, revelling in their sunshine and oceans, enjoying leisure, wishing no one ill. They stand as a helpless orphan at the crossroads of imperial strife and at a turning point in history, asking "What will you do with me?" Will this child be enslaved and crushed by self-worshipping Nazis and Nipponese, or will it be somewhat better protected and more nobly guided by a world association of forward moving peoples?

Strain on German Railways Increased by Cold Weather

By Ernest Zaugg

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERN, Switzerland—Germany's difficulties with transportation seem likely to take on major significance as winter closes in on the Nazi armies in Russia and adds to Hitler's troubles in occupied Europe.

While so far the German railways have managed to meet the demands, the wear and tear upon rolling stock and track equipment has been tremendous. This was first acknowledged in the annual report of the German State Railways (Reichsbahn), covering the operational year 1940. Since then the strain has increased.

That German rolling stock is in bad shape is obvious to anyone traveling in Germany. German freight cars hitched to the same train with Swiss rolling stock look like despised step-sisters with their unpainted sides and their squeaking wheels beside the trim Swiss cars.

"Burnt" wheels and broken axles on German rolling stock are a common cause of accidents and delays on the Gotthard line in Switzerland over which Germany carries coal to Italy. The Swiss have found it necessary to appoint a special inspector to look over the German cars before permitting them to attempt the Gotthard pass.

German railway experts before the war estimated that 5,000,000,000 Reichsmarks (a Reichsmark being nominally 40 cents) were needed to bring the German railway system up to its highest efficiency. Unable to get that much they agreed on a reduced program of 3,500,000,000 Reichsmarks for repairs and the purchase of 6,000 new locomotives and more than 100,000 new freight cars.

Much Equipment Seized

Then came the war and the program was abandoned. Instead the campaigns in the East and West brought large booty of railway stock. The Dutch railways alone possessed 1,731 passenger cars, 882 steam locomotives and 27,000 freight cars besides several electric and diesel electric motors. In 1940 a loan of 1,500,000,000 marks was floated in Germany for the further improvement of the railway system, bringing the total indebtedness of the Reichsbahn up to 4,000,000,000 francs.

There are other reasons why the Reichsbahn is at present heavily overworked.

Before the war and since 1933 Germany carried on an intense policy of motorization. Four thousand kilometers of highway were built at a cost of 10,000,000,000 Reichsmarks. About 4,000,000 civilian vehicles before the war used 7,000,000 tons of fuel yearly.

Germany's yearly fuel production at best reaches only 4,000,000 or 5,000,000 tons. Hence civilian motor traffic had to be reduced, to about one tenth, so that the air force would have sufficient fuel to fly to England and the army to overrun Europe. Thus a large amount of traffic in persons and goods has been transferred to the railways.

The British blockade which stopped all but the smallest coastwise shipping has placed an added burden on the railways. Before the war 4,000,000 tons were loaded yearly at German ports. Figuring 10 tons for each freight car—German freight cars are smaller than United States cars—this makes 400,000 freight cars or 8,000 trains of 50 cars each. The cargo of even a small ship of 5,000 tons would thus fill 10 such trains of 50 cars each.

Procedure of Control

The most important measure taken by the Germans to keep the railways operating is centralized control. Germany is supreme master of the rolling stock and transport facilities of almost all Europe. In each country it has installed an all powerful railway commission.

Every piece of freight and every passenger which these once free European nations wish to send on their own lines must obtain the approval of the German authorities. These naturally give precedence to German military supplies and troops, and after that to raw materials for the munition centers and then to food for German industrial centers. Last of all come the needs of the native population.

Everywhere—even in Italy—the dictatorial German control of railways is in evidence. Not a railway bridge or a train ferry is built without the approval of German officials.

Even Neutrals Affected

Even the railways of neutral countries like Switzerland and Sweden are under the control of the Germans, thought it is a veiled control, not so harsh as that exercised over other nations.

In normal times it is customary for a nation to use its own rolling stock for delivering its goods to a foreign purchaser. Switzerland and Sweden must come and get the goods they now buy from Germany and must also carry the goods they give in return. But instead of sending Swiss rolling stock back after it has delivered goods in Germany the Germans use it sometimes for weeks on purely German errands within Germany.

Still another way of using neutral Switzerland is to send coal through the mountain republic to Italy instead of over the German Brenner route. German coal trains pass night and day through the peaceful Swiss valleys. Some 50,945 more 10-ton freight cars were sent by this route in 1939 than in 1938.

Payment for this service is made under the clearing system which actually means that Germany runs up a debit which it promises to pay "after the victory." The Swiss acquiesce, for they know that as long as their railways are useful to the Germans they will not be overrun by German armies.

The freedom-loving Swiss are determined to blow up the famous Gotthard and Simplon tunnels at the moment of invasion. It would take the Germans years to rebuild them.

Big Reduction in Trains

Another way of maintaining the stock of Europe's railways is to restrict its use. On Europe's most important lines only one fast train per day and one or two slow trains are permitted. The cars are so crowded that it is impossible to adhere to the former division of classes. In Switzerland the half fare Sunday excursion tickets have been abolished.

Even bicycles can no longer be loaded on fast trains, but must ride the locals. The restrictions in Switzerland are not severe, for Switzerland has greatly improved its railways since the last war by electrification and technical improvements. Besides Switzerland is still an independent country. Other countries are worse off.

Another German method of saving stock is to speed up loading and unloading. This can only be done at the expense of the railway men who have even now to work on their rest day. The result is that fatigue has taken its toll in increased accidents due to carelessness. Besides increased work at home, the German railway staff has to take over the railway systems of subject countries and train the foreign staff to obey German orders.

Usually about 90 per cent of the foreign staff is interspersed with 10 per cent German workers. Many of the foreign staff have to be eliminated for fear of sabotage. Italians are sometimes used to guard bridges and railway stations in Germany.

The Balkan Situation

The Balkan railways never did operate very efficiently. Under German control they have probably improved somewhat, at least in organization.

That they are not completely adequate to the task imposed on them by the war is indicated in the German reports that the strawberry harvest of 1941 from Bulgaria could not be brought to German markets on time as in normal years and had to be canned on the spot. Arrangements are being made to can other fruits, vegetables, and even meat which, according to the Germans, cannot be brought to market quickly enough.

The violent attack of the Germans and the planned destruction of the retreating Russians leave little hope that the Russian railway system which the Germans are gradually taking over is in even fair condition. Reports from Germany indicate that food and munitions are transported by motor trucks rather than by rail.

The Fritz Todt organization is working feverishly to put the railway and canals into shape before winter, for the task of supplying the German armies in a Russian winter will be tremendous. The difficulty of such repair work is revealed in a recent German report which states that it took a whole year to recondition the Oder-Weichsel and the Lake Goglo-Bromberg water routes during which time traffic had to be detoured through the East Sea to Germany.

When a German soldier in Russia saves a bridge from destruction by forming a bridgehead on the opposite shore and beating off the troops which are supposed to blow up the bridge, he is honored more than if he has had saved several companies of German soldiers. Pontoon bridges can be built, but they cannot withstand the extremes of weather and hard usage.

The railways in the Western subjected countries have been repaired for the most part by the Todt organization, but they are constantly being blown up again by the RAF, which is increasing the violence of its attacks. Railways near channel ports are particularly subject to devastating bombing. On the whole, these railways seem to be coping with military supplies and munitions at the expense of the civil population. Rolling stock and tracks are, however, getting old and French, Dutch, and Belgian railway men are not over zealous about keeping them up for the use of their oppressors.

The railway system of pro-Axis Spain is the most troublesome of all. Authoritative sources state that goods sent over this route are often robbed and arrive at their destination, months late. Relief workers have complained about the treatment meted out to their packages for internees, refugees and war prisoners.

The Swiss use a fleet of Swiss motor trucks to carry their merchandise from Lisbon and thus avoid the Spanish railways.

With the railway tracks groaning under an excessive load, the Germans are trying to shift part of the freight to canals. They have been floating Rhine River boats to the upper reaches of the Oder and thence hauling them overland to the Danube to relieve some of the burden of the Balkan lines.

Italy is planning to make the Po navigable and connect it by a canal to Lake Maggiore.

Germany is planning a canal connection between the Main and the Danube, between the Neckar and the Danube and between the Lake of Constance and the Danube.

Switzerland, too, is to be drawn into the waterway network with a canal through her western rivers and lakes connecting the Rhone with the Rhine, which is to be deepened from Basel to Constance. All these plans are long-range projects involving tremendous expenditures and will probably have to wait until after the war.

Diplomacy on Wheels in Australia

Sydney Sunday Sun

American Envoy and Family Take Up Cycling

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—Canberra, Federal Capital and headquarters of the United States Minister to Australia, Nelson T. Johnson, is watching the Minister and his family become proficient as riders of push bicycles.

Judging on appearances, Nelson T. Johnson at first found his cycle as difficult to handle as some of the tricky diplomatic problems which have come his way in other parts of the world. He confesses as much himself.

"I was only a very moderate performer on a bicycle as a schoolboy and when I started here in Canberra I hadn't ridden one since boyhood," he said.

"So far I have not had a spill," he added proudly, but then admitted that this was "probably because I have been confining my riding to fairly safe roads, such as from my home to the Legation and other flat parts."

The Minister, however, has ambitions. "When I get more time to practice and become more proficient, I intend to ride my bicycle quite a lot into the countryside with my son, who can ride circles round me so far as cycling is concerned."

Cycling expert of the family is Mrs. Johnson. She rode a lot at Taiho, a summer resort she used to visit when the family was in China.

Museum Displays Art From Region

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md. — More than 250 pictures by artists in Maryland and near-by States are being shown in the exhibition of "Paintings of Baltimore" at the Municipal Museum in North Holliday Street. The exhibition will continue until Nov. 30.

The pictures on view, which are in all manner of styles and mediums, were selected by a committee which included T. Edward Hambleton, President of the Museum's Board of Trustees; Richard Carl Medford, Director of the Museum, and Henry Shnakenberg, American painter.

Funds have been provided by the Museum's trustees for the purchase of several of the paintings on display. These will be added to the Museum's collection.

Women of Europe Steeled for Winter Hardships

NEW YORK, Nov. 1 (AP)—Europe's women can take it.

As the third winter of war is fast approaching, they are steeling themselves to take still more. There will be months of bitter cold weather when women in most countries will be living and working in icy rooms of 40 degrees Fahrenheit or less, for coal and other fuels are used for war purposes.

For many to start the day, their meager piece of stale dark bread will have to be eaten without butter or jam. Unless they belong to the very privileged classes who can afford to buy on the bootleg "black market," they won't have any eggs or bacon or ham for their breakfast.

Six days a week at least there will be neither hot nor warm water for their baths. Soap, which is carefully rationed, may be totally lacking in many countries this coming winter. Mothers of children must be full of ingenuity to get their little boys and girls off to school looking clean and neat.

As clothes rationing becomes more and more stringent, women and their children will be wearing whatever they were lucky enough to own before Europe became such a poverty-ridden continent.

Little Fur for Coats

Since Germany's war machine has been meeting with unexpected reverses in Russia, the rest of the Continent has been called upon to sustain the German war effort by giving up all available supplies. Women of the middle and upper classes in Europe who still can afford to buy fur coats are going to have a hard time finding furs this winter.

German merchants are touring the Continent in quest of furs for 3,000,000 Nazi soldiers digging in for the winter along the eastern front. In the conquered territories like Norway, the German authorities can requisition clothing. Each Norwegian family is now forced to give up all fur coats in its possession except one. What will a housewife do on marketing day, when her husband is wearing the one and only fur coat?

In neutral countries like Switzerland, German commissions offer to pay for the furs, although when the Swiss merchants will receive payment is another matter. In any case, it is difficult for Swiss shopkeepers to say "no" at a time when Switzerland's economic situation is almost critical. And so well-dressed Swiss women will have to be content for the most part with their old coats.

Swiss housewives have other troubles, too. Until six months ago, Switzerland, thanks to its intelligent management and foresight, was the most fortunate country in Europe. It was the one country where coffee wasn't rationed, where eggs, chocolate and meat were plentiful. But things have been fast becoming worse.

Now such Swiss family is limited to one egg a week, no matter how many members the family boasts. Three days out of every seven, not counting Sunday, butcher shops are closed, and patriotic Swiss are not supposed to eat meat on those days even though their icebox or cupboard may have enough meat on hand. Restaurants abide by the rule to the letter.

Wide Scarcity of Oils

Cheese, the mainstay of the Swiss diet, has been rationed since Sept. 3. Butter has been rationed for the past year. Each adult person is entitled to one fifth of a pound of butter a month, children to half that amount.

Chocolate, for which the Swiss are famous, is now growing scarce. Powdered chocolate and cocoa are as severely rationed as coffee and tea.

The adult food card allows a choice of coffee, tea, or chocolate. The monthly individual coffee ration is 75 grams—just enough to make eight fair-sized cups of coffee, and the rations for tea and chocolate are about the same. Restaurants still sell unlimited quantities of coffee, tea, and chocolate, but not every Swiss can afford to pay 10 to 15 cents a cup in cafes.

Mayonnaise, frying and salad oils long have been scarce in Swiss households, hotels, and restaurants. Potato chips have disappeared and fried potatoes are not what they once were. Bread still is unrationed in Switzerland—almost the only country on the continent where this is true. Jellies, jams, and honey still are plentiful.

The average Swiss housewife considers herself fortunate when she compares her lot with that of her sisters in the belligerent countries around her, and she grows more determined to keep Switzerland free and independent as long as possible.

To that end Swiss women serve their country in many ways. There is the Auxiliary Women's Unit of the Army, composed of an ambulance drivers' corps, medical corps, and farm and kitchen corps. There is also the feminine air warden's division.

Trained as Air Wardens

Women have been trained as air wardens since 1939 and are called out for weekly practice.

Swiss women know that in any war their men may be called upon to fight, the Army will find it hard to continue if civilian morale cracks behind the lines.

French women preferred the luxuries of peace to the grimness of war and were a large factor in the collapse of France. Now those same French women no longer have the luxuries they longed for, nor do they have their men. There still are about 1,500,000 French prisoners of war in German camps. French women are beginning to wonder whether they paid too high a price for peace.

Many Men Still Away

Little by little the average, European woman is seeing her standard of living and that of her family dropping down and down to a point were even the basic necessities of life such as food, clothing, and adequate warm shelter appear as luxuries. She is deprived of her men folk, who have either passed on, or in the Army, in prison camps, or doing compulsory labor service for the Nazis.

While German women can endure these privations in the hope that some day war will end in a Nazi victory, women in the occupied and neutral countries haven't this satisfaction. More and more they are blaming the Nazis for their miseries. As bitterness against the Germans grows, sabotage is increasing, and the men are not alone responsible for this.

Women on the continent never have counted much politically except in Russia and to some extent France, but they are fast learning how to engage in anti-German activity. The French press almost daily reports the arrests of French women charged with distributing anti-German literature or with other unfriendly acts.

What is true in France is also true in Holland, Belgium, Norway, Greece, Yugoslavia, and Poland.

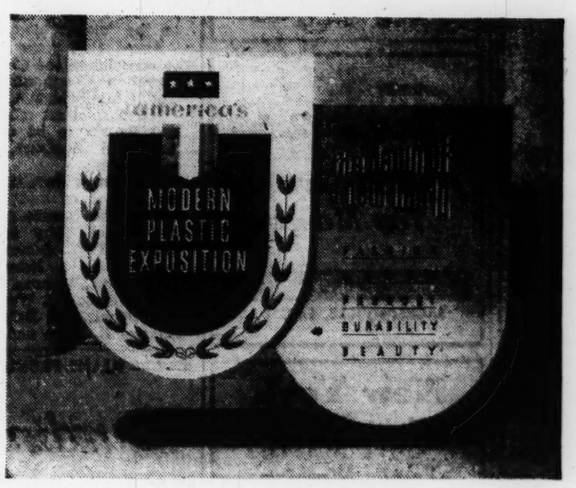
• FURNITURE
• SAFETY VAULTS
• GOODS
• RECORDS
• VALUABLES
• CONVENIENT LOCATION
Boston Storage WAREHOUSE CO.
Huntington Ave. — Westland Ave.
Tel. KEN. 9050, Boston Tel. COM. 1530

ANIMAL RESCUE LEAGUE
OF BOSTON
51 Carver Street (Incorporated 1899)
ANNUAL FAIR
Copley-Plaza Ballroom
Dec. 1—10 a. m. to 9 p. m.
Dec. 2—10 a. m. to 6 p. m.
Articles or money gratefully received.
WILL YOU HELP?

Chandler's
BOSTON
"To cherish forever...."
A beautiful and memorable bride is the one who goes down the aisle on her father's arm wearing softly glowing pearly velvet! This Chandler Gown is destined to become an heirloom . . . cherished by the bride who found it perfect for her life's most important moment.
Bridal Gown in creamy rayon velvet, 35.00
Bridesmaid's jewel toned gown, 16.95
Bridal Salon—Fifth Floor

Filene's BOSTON
MEN'S STORE
Announcing! A fine selection of distinctive overcoats by
BURBERRY of London
$75, $85 and $125
Just in from England! A fine selection of Burberry overcoats with the same faultless tailoring, the same warm woolens, the same disdain of *fashion* but the same adherence to *style.*
The Burberry is a gentleman's overcoat into which is built hundreds of years of England's gentlemanly traditions. Taste. Style. Warmth. Comfort. The last word in tailoring, the favorite in form, That is BURBERRY.
Our supply is limited, may we suggest ordering yours now?
Coffins & Fairbanks SHOP *Men's Store*

JORDAN MARSH COMPANY
BOSTON
TODAY AND ALL NEXT WEEK
AUDITORIUM—FIFTH FLOOR—ANNEX



America's Modern Plastics EXPOSITION
Learn more about plastics. They are becoming increasingly important every day. They have been playing a big role in durable and beautiful things for modern living. Now, they are to be a vital factor in industry, releasing metals, woods and leathers for America's defense program. This Exposition is the opportunity to grasp the subject easily, quickly. It tells the accurate story in familiar, understandable terms.
Mr. and Mrs. Consumer will enjoy it. Teachers are asked to urge their pupils to see it. The industrialist, the technician, the student, will find it complete, informative, educational. Supplementing the Exposition there is
A KODACHROME MOTION PICTURE
"THE MAGIC OF MODERN PLASTICS"
Daily at 11:00 A. M., 1:00 and 3:30 P. M. Auditorium—Fifth Floor—Annex

Liquor Bootlegging Mounts; Officers Seize 11,826 Stills

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1—Bootlegging, that special form of law violation which the liquor industry used to say was caused by national prohibition, is on the increase again, according to the latest statistics released by the Alcohol Tax Unit of the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

And try as it may, the liquor trade cannot blame it on prohibition this time for prohibition hasn't been around for nine years, but ther admitted evils of bootlegging are mounting and are causing serious trouble to both Federal and State enforcement authorities.

The Alcohol Tax Unit reports that seizures of illicit spirits, though they dropped from 1935 to 1940, increased in 1941. Seizures of mash decreased from 1935 to 1938, increased in 1939, were less the following year, and now are increasing again in 1941.

The official figures are as follows:

Fiscal Year	Spirits Seized Gal	Mash Seized Gal
1935	863,375	21,373,107
1936	730,646	14,671,146
1937	476,521	12,365,224
1938	344,668	7,553,848
1939	336,268	8,076,461
1940	264,594	6,480,240
1941	275,396	6,898,178

26,010 Arrests Made

The enforcement division of the Alcohol Tax Unit announces that in protecting the revenue on alcoholic beverages it has seized during the first nine months of this year 11,826 stills, made 26,010 arrests and confiscated 6,898,178 gallons of mash.

The extent of bootlegging takes on added importance in light of the fact that because of war conditions there is virtually a complete absence of organized liquor smuggling at sea; this is due in part because foreign shipping has been brought under more strict control and because smugglers have difficulty in obtaining stocks of cheap alcohol and liquor from Europe.

Alarmed at the present volume of bootlegging, the Alcohol Tax Unit is taking new steps to get at this leak in the tax revenue. In a recent circular it points out that one 100-pound bag of sugar—on which the average dealer may make a profit of about 10 cents, in the hands of an illicit distiller can result in a tax loss to the Government of $37.05.

The unit is now arranging with sugar refiners, importers, brokers and wholesalers in the New York, Newark, and Philadelphia districts to forward copies of the circular to customers with their regular monthly bills, hoping to keep sugar out of the hands of illicit distillers.

States Take Action

There is also new evidence that bootlegging is harassing State enforcement officials as well as Federal and this is reflected in more restrictive legislation. In the sessions of the State Legislatures this year a number of measures were enacted designed to curb bootlegging and the illicit manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages.

A report by the Research Service of the Anti-Saloon League of America cites the following new state laws:

Arkansas—Bootlegging is made a felony, punishable by fine or imprisonment, as are sale without a license, possession of illegal liquor.

Maine—A bill was enacted making the State Police responsible for the law forbidding gambling and illegal liquor selling at agricultural fairs.

New York—Manufacture of alcoholic beverages without a license is made a misdemeanor punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both.

North Carolina—An act relating to the fees for officers who capture vehicles used in the unlawful transportation of liquor or other intoxicants in Bladen County; and, making similar provisions for Stokes County.

Oregon—Makes bottlegging a misdemeanor punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both.

Defend America Group Mass Meetings Nov. 16

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 1—The Committee to Defend America has announced plans for simultaneous mass meetings in 36 cities throughout the Nation on Nov. 16 to protest the "butchery on land and the torpedo kultur on sea" of the Nazis. Many leaders of anti-Nazi sentiment abroad and organized labor and farm organizations in the United States will actively participate in the meetings, it is said.

Cartoons in the News of the Week

Bishop, St. Louis Star-Times

The Veil Is Getting Thin

Fitzpatrick, St. Louis Post-Dispatch

Stake in the Battles Now Raging

Shoemaker, Chicago Daily News

His Own Image

Major Labor Rift in the U. S. Limits I.L.O. Postwar Planning

By William H. Stringer

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 1—The part of the American trade union movement in joining with the International Labor Office in formulating a definitive program for the postwar world today featured private conversations among delegates to the labor group's convention now on at Columbia University.

Delegates of the two major American parent labor groups vied with each other at the sessions yesterday in pledging fullest cooperation to defeat Hitler, but in view of the wide rift between the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations, delegates from foreign governments were unable to get out of the pledges more than limited confidence of the effectiveness of that co-operation.

This limitation grew out of the widespread strikes, especially in defense industries, in the United States, and what was seen as labor leaders' efforts to "make hay while the sun shines," thus making group gains of paramount importance to national defense.

Whether the American labor delegation, although representing millions of unionized workers, would lead in developing an effective postwar program was viewed as doubtful when weekend speeches by Robert J. Watt, International Representative of the A. F. of L. and American labor delegate to the I. L. O., and Frank United Rubber Workers of America, C. I. O. affiliate, and adviser to the American delegation, showed disagreement on fundamental points.

Wants U. S. Keep Hands Off

Mr. Watt, speaking late yesterday, declared that Government should keep its hands off employer-employee relations and sharply criticized proposals for a National Industrial Council on which Government representatives would hold equal authority with labor and industry.

Declaring that direct negotiation with a minimum of interference by any government agency, temporary or permanent, was preferable in employer-employee relations, Mr. Watt denounced the Washington policy of appointing labor representatives to defense boards without consulting the labor federations.

Mr. Grillo, speaking from the favorable experience of the C. I. O. at the hands of the Roosevelt Administration, hailed the part Government had played as a partner in advancing unionism and collective bargaining in the United States. He envisaged the time would soon be when the Administration would not only seek labor advice in the conduct of the defense drive, but would call in leaders of some of the "great American unions" to help administer sections of the program.

While John L. Lewis, President of the United Mine Workers, has withheld any backing of the Roosevelt Administration foreign policy, Mr. Grillo was not hesitant in declaring that the manufacture of airplanes, tanks and guns by C. I. O. labor showed the devotion of that body to the cause of democracy, and he went even further, with this all-inclusive pledge:

Full Backing to Democracy

"When the time comes, in the judgment of our President, for this Nation to fight not only on the assembly line, but also on the battlefront, we will be ready—C. I. O., A. F. of L., and all American labor—to fight for freedom and to fight for democracy everywhere."

Mr. Watt, in reply, said he was sorry he had to talk about the A. F. of L. when he would have preferred to talk "from the broad basis of all American labor," and agreed that American workingmen of whatever affiliation would fight to defend the rights of free men.

While this airing of America's labor leadership in sharing the postwar role of the I. L. O., there was indication that British delegates would perhaps prefer that no detailed and elaborated plan for postwar world organization should emerge from the conference.

British delegates have evidenced by every act and utterance their conviction that the job at hand is to win the war. They have sought to rally delegates, and especially labor representatives throughout the new world, to the necessity of putting every ounce of effort into winning the battle of production. Their feeling, as expressed privately during the sessions, is that any attempt to write detailed plans for the postwar world now would stir such wide disagreements as to jeopardize the war production. That circumstance they wish to avoid at all costs.

"We have in meeting together shown our will for international collaboration, our determination to maintain the freedom of the individual man," Sir Frederick Leggett, Minister of Labor and British Government delegate, said. "Beyond pronouncing ourselves in favor of collective efforts for world collaboration we cannot go at this time. I beg of you, do not send forth from this convention any set of detailed plans not in harmony with present world circumstances."

No Set Postwar Program Yet

Such sentiments, it was held, did not mean that the convention would adjourn without announcing a broad program of basic objectives, but considerable doubt was expressed that any itemized blueprints or any spectacular or revolutionary plan for a new world order would be forthcoming.

Meanwhile, the week-end recess declared gave leaders an opportunity for stock-taking on the conference's accomplishments to date. First and foremost, it was seen that the delegates of 35 nations had demonstrated, by their very presence, the virility and energy behind the democratic idea. Speakers to a man had stated their belief in democracy and ranged their nations against Naziism and the Axis nations.

Whereas, across the Atlantic the Nazi Government was reported to be seeking to establish a rival international labor organization in Hitlerized Europe, and had even essayed the publication of a counterfeit I. L. O. journal, delegates of the genuine organization were meeting in New York and thinking and planning toward the day when Naziism would be extinct. This phenomenon, it was felt, would have strong propaganda value in Europe and with the suppressed and underground labor organizations of the continent.

Delegates from European nations whose peoples are now close to starvation do want intensely to see the I. L. O. take on one vital postwar rehabilitation program. Josef Kosina, trade union Secretary and workers' delegate from Czechoslovakia, expressed their view when he declared:

"The economic balance of the whole world has been shattered and we are, I believe, only in the initial stages of this process. The immediate task is to prepare plans on how to prevent chaos when the forces which are now trying to shape economic and social life according to their own picture will be crushed. The starving and disorganized people of Europe must not be left to themselves when this moment arrives.

"They must be guided and helped in the same way as a patient who, after a serious illness, is trying to walk again. Otherwise, disastrous things may happen."

G. O. P. 'Soph' Is 'Frosh'

WASHINGTON (AP) — Representative Robert Bruce Chiperfield, sophomore Republican from Illinois, is enrolled in a freshman public speaking course at George Washington University. Mr. Chiperfield already holds a bachelor's degree from Harvard and a law diploma from Boston University. He was elected to the 76th Congress and re-elected to the 77th.

Washington Record

President: In a nationwide radiocast on Navy Day declared the shooting war had started.

Signed the $5,985,000,000 lend-lease bill, and in an executive order established the Office of Lend - Lease Administration, naming E. R. Stettinius, Jr., as Administrator.

Entertained the Duke and Duchess of Windsor at luncheon.

Conferred with John L. Lewis, and later agreement was reached for 53,000 striking miners to resume work in a 15-day truce pending decision by the National Defense Labor Mediation Board on the "closed" shop issue.

Asked that plans be drafted to consolidate the Civilian Conservation Corps and National Youth Administration.

Established an office of facts and figures to be directed by Archibald MacLeish, Librarian of Congress.

Proclaimed Nov. 11 as Armistice Day.

Sent the Senate nominations of Charles Fahy as Solicitor General; Capt. James L. Kauffman to be a Rear Admiral; Lieut. Cols. Thomas C. Daniels and Frederick R. Wunderlich to be Colonels, and Brig. Generals Charles B. Price and Philip H. Torrey to be Marine Corps Major Generals.

Senate: Debated Neutrality Act amendments.

Completed congressional action on a bill permitting the Housing Administration to refund some bonds.

Completed congressional action on the lend-lease and supplemental defense appropriation bills.

Confirmed the nominations of Brig. Gen. Seth Williams to be Marine Corps Quartermaster; Representative J. Joseph Smith as a federal judge in Connecticut, and Clifford J. Durr as Federal Communications Commissioner.

The Defense Investigating Committee continued hearings.

House: Approved the conference report on the lend-lease bill.

The Banking and Currency Committee considered price control legislation.

Other hearings were held by Immigration Committee; Agriculture Committee, Interstate Commerce on amendments to the securities acts, and the special committee investigating labor migration.

Departments: Navy: Announced that the U. S. S. Reuben James was torpedoed and sunk while on convoy duty west of Iceland on the night of Oct. 30.

Secretary Frank Knox disclosed official account of the Kearny's battle against a pack of Nazi submarines, but previously declined to confirm or deny reports that some German submarines had been sunk in engagements with American war vessels, adding that a policy of secrecy would be followed in such matters.

Atlantic City's Airport

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Nov. 1—Work will begin next week on Atlantic City's new $1,300,000 airport, a Work Projects Administration job, it was announced here today, following the completion of final technicalities to clear the title of the site. The airport will be 12 miles from Atlantic City on the White Horse Pike. Air lines operating in and out of Atlantic City will continue to use the present airport until the new one is completed and formally opened.

Prices and Your Purse; 'Bed Situation' on Sheets

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Nov. 1

Sheets may be scaring consumers these days even when they aren't wrapped around Halloween ghosts, but they won't much longer.

Leon Henderson, Price Administrator, announced this week that sheets would soon be deflated to their end of July price, or about 15 per cent under the current wholesale market.

Prices of bed sheets have risen by from 60 to 70 per cent within the last 12 months, making what one reporter referred to as "a bed situation."

Vanilla Substitute

Food and drug chemists are hard at work analyzing vanilla extract in the hope of finding a satisfactory substitute for America's favorite flavor. Before the war 60 per cent of the vanilla used in the United States came from Madagascar and other French possessions in the Indian Ocean, but the British refuse to allow that trade to continue today.

Mother might get along without vanilla for her cookies, but soft-drink manufacturers insist on it as a base flavoring for their products.

Pails and Kettles

The 7,000,000,000-pound increase in next year's milk production will require more milk pails, strainers, and kettles.

On the basis of exact figures furnished by the Department of Agriculture, OPM agreed this week to release sheet steel and tin to produce 955,000 new cans for the additional milk and 385,000 for normal replacements.

Bright Spots

There are a few bright spots in the price picture now. Wholesale prices for building materials are slightly lower, but it won't do you any good unless you're going to build something that doesn't require steel or reinforced concrete, now under priorities control.

Meat is down .28034 cent at the wholesale level, and dairy products 1.3 per cent, due to news of higher crop and livestock estimates from the Department of Agriculture.

Metal Fairness

Army and Navy chiefs are mere civilians when it comes to getting copper and other metals for non-defense uses. "Precious aluminum and copper won't be used for trim on Army or Navy buildings if they can't be used for trim on your buildings. If you as an individual can't buy a copper tray for your desk, it may comfort you a little to know that the Secretary of War won't get one for his desk," SPAB Director Donald M. Nelson promises.

Antifreeze Ceiling

Despite is odor and the need for frequent testing, denatured alcohol may be the most popular antifreeze for automobile radiators this winter. Stocks of "permanent solutions" are short.

Mr. Henderson is trying to keep antifreeze price levels down at a raw material level, with price ceilings on glycerine, ethyl alcohol, wood alcohol, and other ingredients.

'Forever' Hearing

The Federal Trade Commission and Eversharp, Inc., are arguing over that "guaranteed forever" slogan you hear on "Take it or Leave it."

The Commission alleges that the public gets the impression that Eversharp products will last forever without necessity of repair or adjustment. The company argues no person of ordinary intelligence would conclude that. Hearings are the next step.

Ice Box Raid

The ice man gets no break from the 43 per cent cut in electric refrigerators recently ordered by OPM. Now comes an order for a 35 per cent reduction in steel used by nonmechanical ice boxes. Certain manufacturers have indicated their intention of reverting to the old-type wooden refrigerator.

'Sal' Grows Up

"Surplus Sal" who adorns the orange and blue food stamps used to facilitate distribution of agricultural surpluses to low-income families has become a familiar figure in 390 areas and 16 whole states since she first made her appearance on an experimental basis in May, 1939. Butter and fresh pork have just been added to the food stamp list for the first time.

Boost Sought in Army Pay

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1 (AP)—Buck privates would begin drawing $42 a month instead of half that, immediately upon entering the Army, if legislation now before Congress is enacted into law.

A Senate Military Affairs Subcommittee yesterday introduced a bill providing sweeping upward revisions in the pay of service men from Army privates to Navy admirals. It would cost an additional $374,333,578 annually, but the service experts who back it say it would be well worth while.

Army privates now get $21 a month for the first four months, and $30 thereafter, the same as the navy's apprentice seamen now are paid. The lowest base pay for Army privates or apprentice seamen would be $42 a month under the Subcommittee's bill.

Second lieutenants in the Army and ensigns in the Navy would get $1,800 a year instead of $1,500. Other commissioned officers, all the way up, would receive comparable increases as well as a step-up in rent and subsistence allowances.

All enlisted men likewise would get more money, with master sergeants in the Army and mates and chief petty officers in the Navy increased from $126 to $138 a month.

Recreation Plans For Service Men

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md.—Frederick R. Huber, Baltimore's municipal Director of Music, has accepted a post as chairman of music on a citizens' committee organized to provide recreation and relaxation for service men in military camps and at naval training posts.

The citizens' committee, organized by W. R. Dunton, maintains offices at 22 Light Street, Baltimore, and is working in co-operation with the Army Morale Office in this territory headed by Major Richard C. O'Connell, who in civilian life was president of the Baltimore City Council.

ATLANTA, GA.
STYLE and QUALITY in FUR-trimmed COATS
Regensteins Peachtree Store Atlanta

S & W CAFETERIAS
WASHINGTON ATLANTA
CHARLOTTE ASHEVILLE
KNOXVILLE CHATTANOOGA
RALEIGH ROANOKE
Over 7 Million Meals Served Yearly

ATLANTA, GA.
Whitman's Laundry
"Beats the Dutch"
Zoric Garment Cleaning System
• Odorless quality cleaning
• No shrinking or fading
Call JAckson 0414

ATLANTA, GA.
THE COLONNADE INC.
Five Pieces Chicken
Picnic Style
French Fried Potatoes, Lettuce and Tomatoes, Hot Rolls 50c
Will serve dinner in your car.
DELICIOUS
PLANKED STEAK
We cater to private parties. 65c
2415 PIEDMONT ROAD N. E.
Owner and operator formerly owned and operated Louis Grill, Miami Beach, Florida.

Visit Rich's New
CALIFORNIA SHOP!
A brilliant shop brimful of gay new gifts and accessories for the home, designed and made in California, new world-center of creative art! It isn't too early to buy for Christmas gifts. — Fourth Floor.
RICH'S
Atlanta, Georgia

If the Article or Service you are seeking is not in this issue call
Hemlock 0436
Hours 8 to 11 a. m. daily except Sunday
The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
ATLANTA, GA.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.
Jacobs Jewelers SAURA & ADAMS
The Quality Store
Diamonds Watches Silverware and China
Laura and Adams Streets
Tel. 5-7100

Sears
Will Save You Money
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

New York Laundry
Family Washing
ZORIC Dry Cleaning
MIRZA Rug Cleaning
Certified Dry Cold FUR Storage
400 E. Forsyth St. Tel. 5-6115
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

MIAMI, FLORIDA
Burdine's
Creators of
Sunshine Fashions
America's Smartest Resort Wear

• A Federally chartered institution whose dual purpose is: (1) To help people own their homes eventually free of debt and (2) to provide the safest and most profitable "thrift investment" in existence today.
INSURED
Chase FEDERAL
SAVINGS AND LOAN Association
MEMBER FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK SYSTEM
1111 Lincoln Road, Miami Beach — Resources over $3,000,000

For Your Convenience
If the article or service you need is not found in this issue call
MIAMI 3-2445
Hours 9 to 5 daily, except Saturday
and information will gladly be given regarding local and general advertisers in this paper.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
1239 Ingraham Building Miami, Florida

THE ONLY PILLOW STERILIZING MACHINE IN THE SOUTH
ZORIC DRY CLEANING
SOUTHERN LAUNDRY INCORPORATED
555 S. W. 8th St. Tel. 2-8423
Complete Laundry Service
MIAMI, FLORIDA

your 'home beautiful' planned in the NEW Federal American design and colors
visit our Wishmaker's House and see for yourself this perfect home decoration!
third floor, please
Loveman, Joseph & Loeb
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Everything For Your Car
Batteries—Vulcanizing
Road Service and
Goodrich Safety Silvertown Tires
Gasoline—Oil
Accessories—Radios
Goodrich Silvertown, Inc.
21st St. at Ave. B Ph. 3-5164
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
HILL STORES PIGGLY WIGGLY
Store your pantry now with nationally advertised foods
"A STORE NEAR YOU"

REGISTERED JEWELER AMERICAN GEM SOCIETY
Buy Bromberg Diamonds
with the prestige of a century-old reputation, plus the modern scientific safe-guards certified by our right to use the insignia above.
Bromberg's 218 No. 20TH ST
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

OBW SMART MERCHANDISE
Reasonably Priced
WEARING APPAREL
SHOES AND GIFTS
Odum, Bowers & White
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

If the Article or Service you are seeking is not in this issue call
3-6661
8 to 9 a. m., 6 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
Birmingham, Alabama

How Band Fled France With Gems

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—How a band of Free French escaped from the advancing Germans and ferried a king's ransom in diamonds, as well as priceless apparatus including instruments from the Curie Laboratory, across the English Channel on rafts kept afloat with inflated truck tires, is told by Col. Philippe Henri Pierrené, who led the escape.

Colonel Pierrené now serves in Canada as the personal representatiev of Gen. Charles de Gaulle, leader of the Free French. In Canada, home of more French-speaking residents than any country outside of France, Colonel Pierrené directs Free French activities with recruits drawn from the entire Western Hemisphere.

Colonel Pierrené has become familiar with German methods by long experience. He was a prisoner of the Reich during the last war. Later he served with representatives of 18 other nations on an international commission sent to rid the Baltic States of German soldiers who were carrying on a bandit-guerilla warfare. Many leaders in this subversive activity later turned up in one after another of the Central European countries to foment disturbances as a pretext for the entry of Hitler Storm Troopers.

Found French Professors

When this war broke out, Colonel Pierrené was mobilized in industry. As the French Government left for Bordeaux, he and his assistants loaded technical equipment, laboratory apparatus and confidential plans on trucks. But when they reached the new seat of the Government, they learned that an armistice had been sought.

Deciding at once to head for London, they went to the docks where they found, looking longingly out to sea, a group of French professors of natural science. They were men who had admired German technical journals of 30 years ago, but had seen them perverted by Hitlerism until they were valueless. They knew they could not carry on honest research in territory controlled by Nazi Germany.

Like Colonel Pierrené they were eager to get to Britain. Also determined to reach the same haven were a group of modest looking Belgians and Dutch. Members of the diamond merchants' associations of Antwerp and Amsterdam, they had with them the stock of diamonds they had rescued from under the noses of the invading Germans. Thus 99 persons joined forces under Colonel Pierrené's leadership and set out in the only boats they could find—two small coal barges.

Because the colliers had neither lifeboats nor life belts, and collision with a mine would have sunk them quickly, the Colonel and his assistants placed the jewels and the most valuable pieces of apparatus, including that from the Curie Laboratory, on rafts which they constructed of tires removed from the trucks they had driven from Paris.

Slowly they made their way to England, an odd-looking sight as they rescued from the rafts apparatus and plans salvaged for continuing the fight, together with diamonds to give financial backing to the exiled Governments of Belgium and Holland.

Learning that General de Gaulle had radiocast his first appeal to Free Frenchmen while they were at sea, Colonel Pierrené and his men went direct to the General's headquarters in London. There they set to work. Having left all personal belongings behind, they lived on six shillings a day. The Colonel was assigned to technical problems and was seen working closely with the British Ministry of Supply, before being sent to Canada.

Twofold Capacity

In Canada he carries on in a twofold capacity. As a technical expert, he helps with the big problem of war materiel. As head of the Free French movement here, he has seen it outgrow the small office with which it started officially in Ottawa this past summer. A whole house has been taken over for the military headquarters of Colonel Pierrené, for the Free French Information Bureau, and for local civilian committees.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Lieut. Col. P. H. Pierrené
Personal representative of General de Gaulle in Canada.

The active membership of approximately 2,500 civilians in Free France in Canada is not an adequate index of the strength of the movement. It has in addition many stanch friends who gladly do it a good turn whenever they can.

Recruits for the Free French fighting services have come most by from South America, especially Chile, though in Buenos Aires and Brazil there are active groups. Canadians, whether of French or British origin, go into the Canadian ranks. A few recruits have come from the United States.

The variety in interests and activities of the different localities in this vast country impresses the Colonel.

The Quebec Committee for the Free French, for example, puts emphasis on propaganda, and sponsors two radiocasts a week. In Montreal, L'Assistance aux Oeuvres Francaises de Guerre has sent comfortable clothing and food packages to the Free French fighting forces.

Vancouver and Ottawa have also made practical gifts to the men.

Winnipeg has made noteworthy financial contributions.

Though the Edmonton group is not large, interest there is great.

Calgary, with only a nucleus of French and French-Canadians, is nevertheless the center for active committees in a dozen outlying communities, while in Toronto it is almost exclusively an English Canadian group that works with the Professor of French at the University to aid Free France.

Of special significance, in the opinion of this representative Frenchman, living for the first time in the New World, is the fact that on Canadian soil, two cultures, the British and the French, have for nearly two centuries successfully maintained their identity and independence at the same time that they have learned to work jointly on problems of common concern. However, little it may be noted outside of Canada, this co-operation is expressed more than ever today in the war effort of a country with a greater territory than that of the United States, but with only one eleventh of its population.

RAF Air Cadets in S. Carolina Take to U. S. Ways Quickly

CAMDEN, S. C., Nov. 1 (AP)—The sandy soil of South Carolina is a long flight from the airdromes of England, but it's a training ground for Britain's RAF.

On a sun-baked flying field near this sleepy little city, 108 British youths are learning the fundamentals of flying before going on to advanced courses and then back home to take their place in the Royal Air Force.

They seem strangely out of place with their clipped British accents in this land of fried chicken, hot biscuits, and southern drawls. But they're picking up American habits and tastes fast, and they haven't had much time to become nostalgic because of the hospitality hereabouts.

These young fellows were white-collar workers in civil life, called into service as Britain's need for manpower became greater. They had no experience with such things as airplanes or automobiles until they came to the United States. They are astounded at the mechanical ability of American youths, and the fact that almost everyone drives an automobile.

Marvel at Autos

"An automobile is much too dear for an average man to own in England," one of the youths said. "What with the taxes and high cost of petrol, it just isn't done. But here—why everyone can drive or owns an automobile."

Thirty Americans are taking the elementary flying course with the British at the Southern Aviation School, a privately-owned organization which operates under contract with the British and United States Governments.

The school provides housing, food, hangars, field, and instruction and the Governments provide the planes and parts. The instructors are civilians under the supervision of the United States Army.

The United States Government pays the school $17.50 an hour for flying time for each student. The primary training requires 60 hours aloft, and thus it costs $1,050 to train each student. The American Cadets are paid $75 a month in addition to food, housing, and equipment.

The arrangements for the British are very much the same as for the Americans. Those who pass the 15-week primary phase of training go to another field for 70 hours of basic training and from there a step higher for 70 hours advanced flying.

Some 150 students have passed through the School here, a class graduating each five weeks. As for the British, they are prepared after the advanced course to return to England for active duty.

They're looking forward to going home. While they are enjoying their stay in this Country, their big ambition is to get into the fight.

Want to Get at Nazis

Stubby John Rawcliffe, for seven years a member of the City Police Patrol in Birmingham, summed up his mates' sentiments pretty well when he said: "This country is fine—but we want to get back and match wits with the Germans."

But to realize this, they must study navigation, meteorology, and simple mechanics, and take flying lessons covering the primary training requirements. Usually the Americans solo after eight to 10 hours aloft, an instructor says, but sometimes it takes 14 to 15 hours for the British to solo.

"This is because the American boy has a mechanical background which the English haven't had," he explains. "Our boys know how to drive an automobile and know something about motors. This makes it easier for them to adapt themselves to flying."

The Americans and British are not segregated. They live in the same barracks, eat the the same mess, study in the same classes and get identical flight instruction.

"They get along surprisingly well, too," an instructor says.

The day begins at 5:30 a. m., and after breakfast the lower classmen—those who have just started training—get their flight instruction, and the students in their second five weeks labor with the academic course. In the afternoon, the lower classmen attend class and the upper classmen take flight instruction. The planes are sturdy, maneuverable little Stearman PT17's with 220-horsepower engines.

The one touch of home the British boys appear to miss most is tea-time, but there's compensation in the invitations to homes of the townspeople during week-end leaves.

President Seeks Ratification Of Tax Relief Pact

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1 (AP)—President Roosevelt recommended to the Senate yesterday ratification of a convention between the United States and Great Britain and Northern Ireland providing for exemption of taxation on property or transactions connected with defense.

The convention was signed in this city Oct. 17. In a brief message accompanying the text and a report from Secretary of State Cordell Hull, the President told the Senate:

"I share in the opinion of the Secretary of State that the convention is in the interest of national defense and I ask for it the favorable consideration of the Senate."

The convention provides that property owned by either of the Governments on the territory of the other shall be exempt from taxation, if it is property being used in connection with the war effort.

The President also transmitted for Senate approval the texts of an exchange of notes between the United States and Canada, concluded Oct. 27, amending an old treaty of the Niagara River above the falls, for the duration of the emergency.

Well, Let's Hear It

MEMPHIS, Tenn. (AP)—A taxicab driver stepped up to 36 miles an hour—six miles above the city speed limit—swung to the wrong side of the street and remarked before letting out his passenger: "I'd better be careful. (Police Commissioner) Joe Boyle lives around here."

Remarked the passenger, "I'm Joe Boyle."

A Hirsute 'Battle'? —British Trainees Win

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Montgomery, Ala.

Britain has just won the great battle of the hirsute appendage.

A month ago British Aviation Cadets hereabouts lost their mustaches. There was no reason given. Just the order to be clean shaven . . . or else to be shaven clean.

Now without explanation again—except the rule that mustaches must "not be long enough to interfere with eating"—British cadets may have mustaches if they like.

Maj. Gen. Walter R. Weaver, commanding the Southeast Air Corps Training Center believes it will be good for the competitive spirit if the 748 British cadets retain a bit of their customs and commands. They will respond to some traditional British orders and march with the shoulder-high arm-swing characteristic of England's "thin line of Empire" around the globe.

Britain's Growing Air Power

Wide World; Royal Canadian Air Force Crown Copyright

Three Continents Merge Aerial Activities

Upper: American Lockheed bombers of an Australian flying unit shown on a landing field of the Australian Royal Air Force at Singapore, Straits Settlements. Center: A variety of aircraft on the Tarmac of the Trenton, Ontario, base of the Royal Canadian Air Force. Lower: Czech fliers watching a bomb train going from bomber to bomber "somewhere in England." Passed by the British censor.

Empire United by British Air Armada

By R. Maillard Stead
Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SOMEWHERE ON THE SOUTH-EAST COAST OF ENGLAND, Nov. 1—Some conception of the enormous extent of the British Empire's plans for development of the Air Force may be gathered from the fact that the Empire is utilizing the full 90 schools for training air crews scheduled to be functioning by September of this year.

The plan involves 124 training establishments of all kinds and operates about 100 flying fields.

The biggest individual contribution from overseas has been made by Canada, where 8 per cent of the air crews, trained or in training, are Americans. The Dominion provides about 80 per cent of the students in the special phase of a scheme which links the efforts of Canada, Britain, Australia and New Zealand.

Estimated cost of the joint plan for three years is $824,000,000 of which Canada's share is $531,000,000.

Twice as many air fighters as had originally been expected by this time, already have been turned out under the plan and a large number of them have arrived in Britain, where the rate of inflow increases rapidly.

South Africa and Southern Rhodesia have separate training plans, the former providing personnel for the South African Air Force as well as for the Royal Air Force, the latter training exclusively for the RAF.

Rhodesia and India Aid

Rhodesia also had looked after Greek fliers and fliers to be, who escaped from their country when it was overrun by the Germans.

India trains for both the Indian Air Force and RAF squadrons based in India, Malaya, Burma and the West Indies take pupils up to the elementary stage and then pass them on for advanced training in Canada, India, or Britain.

Large numbers of British youths are going to Canada for preparation and squadrons of the Royal Canadian Air Force, Royal Australian Air Force and the Royal New Zealand Air Force are being formed here, manned by crews from those countries, trained under the Empire training scheme.

The Empire training scheme, coupled with the contribution by the United States, is building a gigantic air armada that, it is reckoned, must one day be of irresistible strength. Its effects already are being felt by the Nazis on various fronts and here on the British Front, from which it is expected that a decisive offensive will be launched in due course, the great problem is to expand flying-field facilities commensurately.

Britain is small in area and much of it is not suitable for airdrome sites. Acreage covered already by cities, towns, railways, and roads does not offer many more opportunities for establishing flying fields other than those already in existence. Out in the country, the important claims of agriculture cannot be overlooked, while marshlands, moorlands, mountains, and forests can be utilized only after much time has been consumed in feats of adaptation.

Remote from Centers

There are still grassland expanses well suited to the job, however, but many of them are at the disadvantage of being remote from main transport connections.

Land most suitable for airdrome construction is often also land suitable for factory building or cultivation.

However, the Air Ministry is increasing the number of airdromes developed to meet war needs. The acreage considered necessary for military flying fields tends to increase as bombers become heavier and fighters faster, each demanding firm and level surface to insure safety in landing.

A civilian airdrome can be laid out on less than 100 acres, but a busy flying field is considered to occupy about 20 square miles of sky above it.

Limited Capacity

Col. Charles A. Lindbergh has declared that Britain never would be able to mount a large enough sky offensive against Germany from British bases to win the war. The fact is that the British are going ahead with construction plans for 50 airdromes for bombers, each housing from 20 to 30, or a total of 1,000 planes or more—nearly twice as many as the Germans ever used in one attack against Britain.

A wartime airdrome i sactually a marshaling yard, and since bombers take off one after another, the limit that can fly from one field depends on the number of planes that can be taxied onto the runway from dispersal points.

A map of England after the war is likely to show it well equipped for commercial flying on a scale formerly undreamed of.

The policy followed wherever possible is to augment takeoff and landing facilities in a neighborhood of existing airdromes, for then administrative quarters are available from the start, and transport communications already have been established.

When hostilities broke out, there were in operation here—according to the International Directory of Aviation published at Geneva—no less than 250 air and seaplane stations, about 80 of which are operated by the RAF. Some were too small to be of operational value or were unfavorably situated for war purposes. But others were suitable or capable of being made so as a nucleus for expansion.

Canada Is Urged to Tell U. S. More About Its War Efforts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Nov. 1—The Canadian Government is under widespread and growing pressure from those who think that Canada should tell the American people more about Canada's position in the war. Newspapers are demanding that the Government establish some agency of information in the United States not for purposes of propaganda but simply to correct false impressions concerning the Nation's war program.

At the time of the lend-lease debate in the United States Senate, it is generally understood here, Premier W. L. Mackenzie King gave his word to President Roosevelt that Canada would not seek in any way to influence American opinion. Whether this promise was made or not, Canada has refrained not only from propaganda in the United States but even from correcting misinformation about itself.

A few weeks ago, when Mr. King chose a new Minister of National War Services, Joseph Thorson, it was announced that Canada would open a library of information in New York and it was expected Charles Vining, distinguished Canadian journalist, would have charge of it. Then the scheme was postponed without explanation and no further steps have been taken. It is stated officially that the information library will not be opened for the present and it is indicated that perhaps at some time in the future the project will go ahead.

Reason for Change Not Known

The reason for the Government's change is unknown. Since the postponement of the plan was announced while heads of the Canadian Legation at Washington were visiting Ottawa, it was widely reported that they had opposed the suggested information office. At the Washington Legation Canada recently appointed an official to deal with the press but his duties in no way fulfill the hopes of those who want to tell the American people the full facts of Canada's position in the war. Whether the United States Government objected to the information plan has not been intimated.

Canadians read with interest an editorial in The Minnepolis Star-Journal urging Canada to give Americans more information.

"Even here in Minnesota, right on the Canadian border," says this newspaper, "is encountered again and again the belief that Canada is a colony of Britain, and that it is governed from Britain and pays taxes to Britain. And even the majority, which comprehends clearly Canada's status as an independent, self-governing nation within the British Commonwealth of Nations, asks constant questions about Canadian affairs which too often go unanswered, or to which answers are ineffectively given.

Blame Silence for Misunderstanding

". . . Doubtless Canada has been reluctant to carry on in the United States any thorough and systematic effort to make Americans better acquainted with her, lest she be suspected of propaganda for some ulterior motive. But it would be a service to Americans if she would do so. It would help to end misconceptions and make honest difference of opinion debatable as between friends, not strangers."

The liberal Winnipeg Free Press reproduces The Star-Journal's editorial with the comment that the Canadian Minister to Washington, Leighton McCarthy, "has allowed slander after slander to go unanswered, and because they are unanswered many American citizens believe the slanders true."

The misinformation to which The Free Press refers and which chiefly alarms Canadians relates to Canada's total war effort. Obviously the extent of the effort, the cost in money and labor, the taxes involved in it, are not generally known to Americans. Another point widely misunderstood is Canada's use of conscription for its armed forces—the belief that Canada could have a far larger army if it would only conscript men for overseas service instead of confining conscription to service within Canada.

But the most irritating point of all to Canadians is the belief, voiced even in the United States Senate, that Canada is making the British people pay cash for all war materials shipped to Britain, whereas, of course, the economy of Canada is being strained to the limit to ship all kinds of goods to Britain without any arrangement for payment, though, of course, some civilian goods are shipped on a cash basis as part of an old and well-established trade.

Court Upholds Conviction On Income Tax Evasion

CHICAGO, Nov. 1 (AP)—The United States Circuit Court of Appeals upheld yesterday the income tax evasion conviction of William R. Skidmore, country squire and junkyard operator, who the Government contended was a professional "fixer" for Chicago gambling interests.

Mr. Skidmore was sentenced to 2½ years' imprisonment and fined $5,000 following his conviction last March 28 on charges of evading $347,409 in taxes on his 1936-38 income.

BOOK MARKERS

Transparent, have clear, permanent figures, hold fast and are practically indestructible. The original and only marker to include all these features. Reader's, Library, Pocket Sizes. Set of, thirty postpaid, $1.00 Crayon marking, set 25 cents.

THE PERFECT MARKER
Box 124, Yonkers, N. Y.

FRESH — CALIFORNIA
DATES
FOR GIFTS — THE TABLE OR JUST TO EAT AND ENJOY
Date Rolls—2 lb. Carton 85¢
A confection of pure ground dates rolled in coconut. Delivered prepaid in U. S. A.
RUSSELL S. BEST
Box No. 1133, Indio, California

LANCE, INC.
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

The Country Store
I cordially invite you to visit The Country Store and inspect my merchandise—
"Only the Best from the East and the West"
Pendleton Shirts and Covert Cloth Clothes for the Woods — Pronto Moccasins — Slalom and White Stag Skiwear — Penny Candies — Saranac Buckskin Gloves — Rainwear — Sporting Clothes — Stocks of all types and kinds — Westminster Crackers — Camping Equipment — Amish Design Pottery — Sweaters — Vermont Maple Syrup and Sugar — Flannels and Tweed Jackets — Bermuda Bells — Handmade Ski Accessories — Famous Levis and Ranchwear — Peavey Axes — Texas Swetpruf Clothing — Franklin Fireplace Stoves — Homespun Maine Blankets — Williamsburg Hand Blown Glass — Woolrich Clothes for the Woods.
Inquiries appreciated and mail orders accepted on these and our many other lines.
F. H. TRUMBULL, PROP. 1 Monument St., Concord, Mass'tts
"Ring 64 for the Country Store"

Home Furnishers!
"HIXCO" QUALITY
Costs no more
Write for your FREE copies of "HIXCO'S" Furnishing Catalogues and see for yourself.
JOHN HICKS & CO. LTD.
Cor. George and Ann Sts., Brisbane And Margaret St., Toowoomba

THE MODERNISED STORE
Allan & Stark Ltd
At the smarter end of Queen St.
BRISBANE - AUSTRALIA

When You
Purchase Goods
Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—
please mention
The Christian Science Monitor

A favorite in two worlds!

THE LANGHAM BY Maenson
From England — a most gratifying coat with the Maenson touch. Well-known to the old world and the new.
Write any address below for name of nearest Maenson Dealer whom you will find most helpful, (Trade enquiries also welcomed).
JOSEPH MAY & SONS Ltd. 106 Regent Street London, W. 1.
Cantley (Pty) Ltd. P.O. Box 1577 CAPE TOWN & P.O. Box 2389 JOHANNESBURG
Mr. D. I. Dickie 34 Queen Street MELBOURNE
J. W. Shackelford & Son Ltd. P.O. Box 676 - AUCKLAND
Mr. T. S. Hoey c/o The Edgar B. Walters Orgn. Inc. 245 Fifth Ave., NEW YORK CITY U.S.A. (& CANADA)

Books for Children On Exhibit in N. Y.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 1—An exhibition entitled, "Books Made for Children," sponsored by the American Institute of Graphic Arts is on today at the Junior Museum of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, where it will remain through Nov. 16. Ninety-four books illustrating the advance made since 1937 in designing and production of books are shown.

Only typographic design, illustration, and general impression made by the book governed the judges selecting the items. The showing will be taken on tour after Nov. 16. The exhibition coincides with Children's Book Week, Nov. 2 to 8.

Schools, Colleges, Home Study
Parents, Teachers, Students

Education

The Christian Science Monitor,
Boston, Saturday, November 1, 1941

A Tuesday and Saturday Page

Mother and Dad Say, 'Wishing We Had Had That In School!'

By Bernice Stevens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

When Chicago mothers need an electric cord repaired, a faucet fixed, the sewing machine oiled, or the drapes hung, they are quite likely to call either Mary or Johnny, or both, to their assistance. And when they're especially busy, they may ask Johnny to help plan the evening meal while Mary repairs the lock on the front door.

For learning to be handy boys and girls around the house and helpful members of the family group is part of the training now given in Chicago schools through the Home Mechanics Course. This replaces the former Manual Training and Domestic Science courses which were eliminated in 1933, combining and expanding them into a single program of varied handwork directly related to the home and the community. Both boys and girls learn to do the same things. Boys sew, and like it because they make workshop aprons and knapsacks for hiking and girls learn how to tie an "underwriter's knot," to keep an electric cord from pulling out of a socket, how to read an electric meter, replace a fuse, or fix a doorbell.

Girls And Boys Alike

Girls, as well as boys, thus learn to work with tools and materials which will enable them to meet intelligently the mechanical problems which arise in the modern home. And because they have to select food and clothing, boys as well as girls study them both. Under the direction of Dr. Louis V. Newkirk, head of the industrial arts department of the Chicago Public Schools, both boys and girls from the sixth through the eighth grades learn what it means to manage a home and keep it running smoothly, that it involves handiness with tools and care of materials, plus good judgment in buying equipment and supplies.

There's an "at-home" atmosphere in the typical Home Mechanics Laboratory equipped with built-in cupboards for dishes and other housekeeping equipment, sink, gas stove, sewing machine, and work tables covered with assembled or dissembled parts of toasters, electric grills, rakes, garden hose, and a variety of tools. During a class period, held twice a week, every corner of the room is busy. During the time devoted to the study of electricity in the home, one group will be wiring a lamp, one repairing a light socket, another mending a motor belt. Several children will be studying the care of the sewing machine while others are hooking up a set of door chimes.

Share Responsibility

The children share the responsibility of class instruction through committees. Since there are six work unit tables there are six committees, each with a chairman responsible for tools and materials, and a deputy responsible for instruction sheets. A unit of work such as the electrical takes 10 weeks to complete. Committees work simultaneously on six different phases of the unit, shifting from one to another every third period, so that by the end of the 10 weeks each committee has worked on each of the six parts of the project.

Under the division of the course on Sanitation and Air Conditioning, pupils become acquainted with the piping systems, plumbing fixtures, and heating equipment in their homes. Their assignments include the repair of a leaky faucet and radiator valve, adjustment of a gas burner, firing of a furnace. For use in the home they may make a basement shower or a spray for the lawn hose.

Painting screens, cleaning window shades, hanging curtains and drapes are part of the class work in Ventilation. Because metals are now so important in the modern home an entire division of the course is given over to their study, with experience in cutting sheet metals, punching and drilling holes, and soldering handles on kitchen saucepans and kettles. Broken chairs and tables are brought from home and their weak joints strengthened with metal plates, made in class.

Girls along with boys learn how to handle properly a hammer and saw when it comes to the Woodwork division of the course. Together they get down on their hands and knees to varnish and polish floor surfaces, and together they make wall shelves, flowerboxes, and bookracks either for use in their school rooms or for their homes.

And boys along with girls go to market to shop for the complete meals they cook and serve together, learning at the same time the fine arts of table setting and table etiquette, and the practical arts of dishwashing and kitchen care and organization. In order that they may put their lessons to immediate use, they learn how to prepare well-balanced box lunches for school, for hikes, and for picnics.

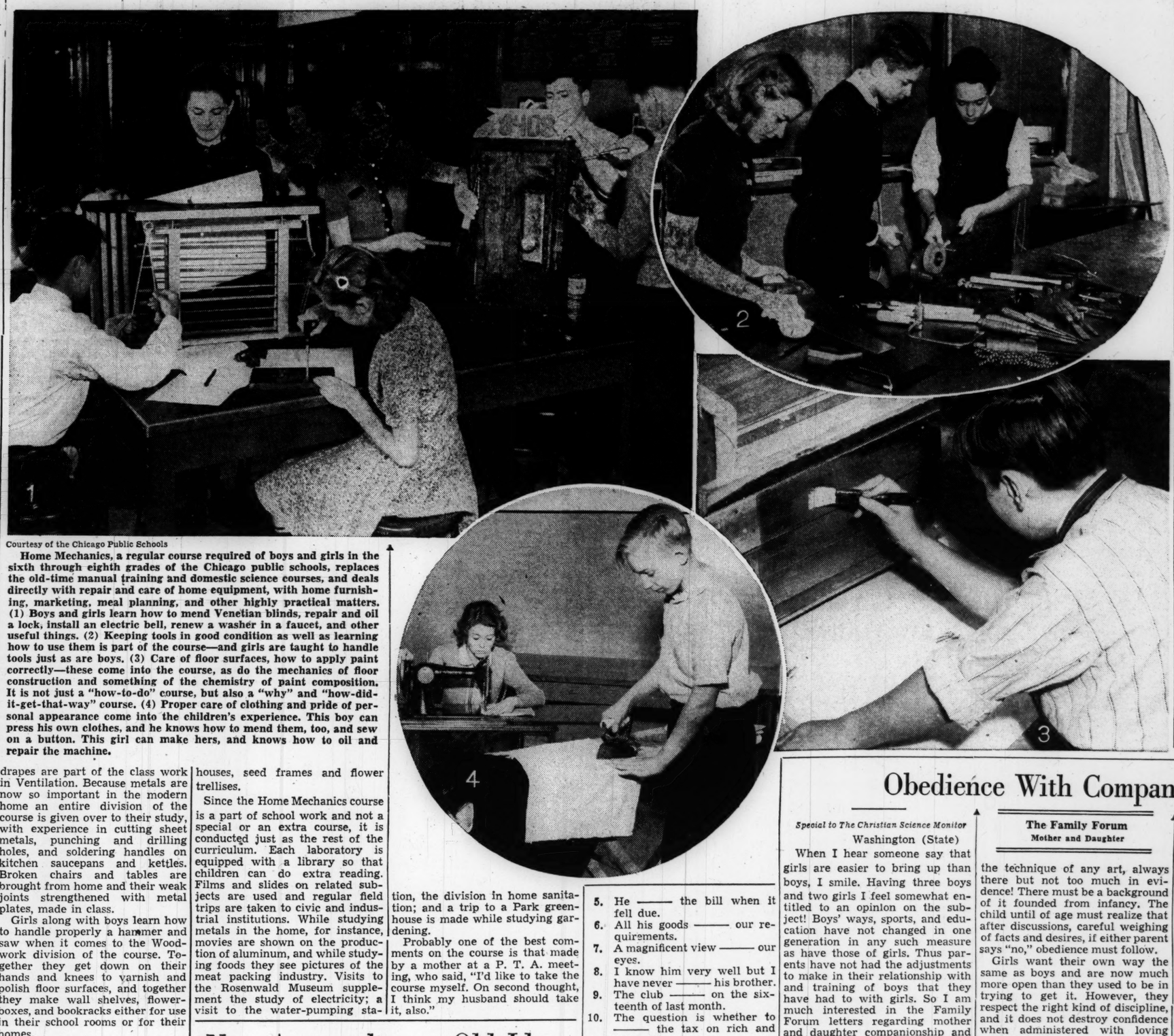
To date, the boys have found nothing "sissy" in the Selection and Care of Clothing division of the course, even though they do darn socks, mend trousers, and make aprons for themselves. At the same time they study fabrics and textiles and the wearing quality of each as well as how to keep up a good appearance. A shopping expedition for a new suit of clothes or for a new dress is often the subject of a class report.

There is plenty of actual "homework" involved when studying Selection and Care of Home Furnishings. Lessons in interior decoration gained from visits to model homes and model rooms in department stores in addition to classroom work are often applied in their own bedroom. In one group several of the children found that the rearrangement of clothes closet shelves provided much-needed space for leisure equipment. Some made storage boxes for sports paraphernalia, book racks and drop shelves. Viewing model recreation rooms helped others find new uses for odd nooks and corners in basements and attics where they placed equipment for their favorite games.

"Outside" work comes in the Spring when they get actual experience in growing flowers and vegetables, weeding lawns and pruning a hedge. Work is carried on in their yards at home, in helping to landscape the school grounds, and often in a special school garden. As supplementary projects the children build birdhouses, seed frames and flower trellises.

Since the Home Mechanics course is a part of school work and not a special or an extra course, it is conducted just as the rest of the curriculum. Each laboratory is equipped with a library so that children can do extra reading. Films and slides on related subjects are used and regular field trips are taken to civic and industrial institutions. While studying metals in the home, for instance, movies are shown on the production of aluminum, and while studying foods they see pictures of the meat packing industry. Visits to the Rosenwald Museum supplement the study of electricity; a visit to the water-pumping station, the division in home sanitation; and a trip to a Park greenhouse is made while studying gardening.

Probably one of the best comments on the course is that made by a mother at a P. T. A. meeting, who said, "I'd like to take the course myself. On second thought, I think my husband should take it, also."



Courtesy of the Chicago Public Schools

Home Mechanics, a regular course required of boys and girls in the sixth through eighth grades of the Chicago public schools, replaces the old-time manual training and domestic science courses, and deals directly with repair and care of home equipment, with home furnishing, marketing, meal planning, and other highly practical matters. (1) Boys and girls learn how to mend Venetian blinds, repair and oil a lock, install an electric bell, renew a washer in a faucet, and other useful things. (2) Keeping tools in good condition as well as learning how to use them is part of the course—and girls are taught to handle tools just as are boys. (3) Care of floor surfaces, how to apply paint correctly—these come into the course, as do the mechanics of floor construction and something of the chemistry of paint composition. It is not just a "how-to-do" course, but also a "why" and "how-did-it-get-that-way" course. (4) Proper care of clothing and pride of personal appearance come into the children's experience. This boy can press his own clothes, and he knows how to mend them, too, and sew on a button. This girl can make hers, and knows how to oil and repair the machine.

New Approaches to Old Ideas

Basic English

Tenth of 50 Tuesday and Saturday Lessons

By Ellen Walpole

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In the previous two lessons we have considered the metaphorical use of language. If we gave serious thought to the exercises we must have reached at least one conclusion which has not be mentioned. We must have seen that while a word may be used in a number of situations to give similar ideas yet it is at the same time a little different, and often a great deal different. This we saw in the exercise where we translated complex verbs like "gathered" into the simple terms of Basic English. The terms into which we translated the word "gathered" were not always the same. The various meanings were translated as "get together," "get up speed," "saw," "took in control," "came together," and "got pulled together." Each example was actually naming a different sort of action, though all have something in common.

When we consider the metaphorical expansion of a word we must always keep this fact in the back of our minds. It is the means by which our language, or any language for that matter, grows and develops. The sense of its words is being expanded all the time. Each new generation adds its peculiar uses and shades of meanings to old words.

Here are some exercises in guessing. Find one word which goes into the spaces in each of the following groups of sentences. Then consider the different shades of its meaning and try to put in its place one of the Basic English verbs, using whatever extra words are necessary to keep the sense and make smooth reading. Here, again, are the 18 Basic English operation words which are used for verbs: Come, get, give, go, keep, let, make, put, seem, take, be, do, have, say, see, send, will (with would), may (with might).

Example

He ——— the old lady on her way downstairs.

The new facts ——— the case.

Her money ——— the church for many years.

The senator promised to ——— to the bill.

The huge roof was ——— by twelve Doric pillars.

His belief in the future ——— him throughout his ordeal.

The missing word, of course, is *support*, or *supported*.

Here are some suggestions for translating the different uses of *support* into Basic.

He *gave* the old lady *help* on her way downstairs.

He *gave* the old lady *support* on her way downstairs.

The new facts *gave added strength* to the case.

Her money *gave help* to the church for many years.

The senator promised to *put his weight behind* the bill.

The huge roof was *kept up* by twelve Doric pillars.

His belief in the future *kept him going* throughout his ordeal.

Exercise

1. We ——— them as we were on our way to town.
2. The two roads ——— near Wellesley.
3. We all went down to the pier and ——— the boat.
4. They have ——— all your wishes in this matter.
5. He ——— the bill when it fell due.
6. All his goods ——— our requirements.
7. A magnificent view ——— our eyes.
8. I know him very well but I have never ——— his brother.
9. The club ——— on the sixteenth of last month.
10. The question is whether to ——— the tax on rich and poor alike.
11. I shall ——— myself upon you a little longer.
12. The teacher will ——— an extra hour's work on the guilty child.
13. He was tricky enough to ——— a false coin on me.
14. The king was very ——— in royal robes.

If we look over the solutions to our exercises we shall see that we have sometimes changed words from one grammatical form to another. We have used a word as a noun when previously it had been an adverb. For example, "gave support" for "supported." This is a trick which Basic English uses to the full and we shall have much to say of it in future lessons.

In the next article we shall talk about the idiomatic use of words; the special quirks of metaphor which are apt to make language a private affair. There will be no solutions given to the above exercises. Their value lies in the exercise to which they make us reconsider things which we normally accept as settled.

Please address your correspondence to the Education Editor.

A Forgotten Word?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It is fast becoming important that all adults, by precept and example, teach the children to learn, pronounce, and use that almost forgotten, good old word, "Yes."

It may be blitheful and pungent to say "Okay" under certain circumstances, and it may be permissible if one's mouth is full of candy or toothpaste to say, "Uhuh," or to grunt an assent if one is just awakening at dawn of day or going to sleep at that hour. And there are times when one is preoccupied with a book, a problem, or a baby, that "Mmmm" may be excusable. Perhaps at times, too, a cheerful "Yep" or "Yup" is better than a gloomy "No," if there is need of a choice, and a "Yuh" or "Ya" will pass for language if necessary. But are any of these slack, slangy, silly substitutes as gracious, good, and agreeable as that correct, short and easy word—"Yes"?

"Mother, will you please try to say 'Yes,' if you mean it?" said the little boy; "because when you make noises I don't know what you mean."

Yes, a real boy said this, and his mother is trying. **L. L. R.**

The Faculty Mailbox

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Houston, Texas

Dear Editor:

I enjoy the Education Page very much and now wish to ask a favor of you. My Second Grade has to write letiers and I thought they would probably enjoy writing to another Second Grade in a different part of the United States. Could you help us out? We will appreciate any suggestion.

(Mrs.) P. A. M.

The Education Editor will be glad to forward to Mrs. P. A. M. any letters from Second Grade teachers who are interested.

Obedience With Companionship

The Family Forum

Mother and Daughter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Washington (State)

When I hear someone say that girls are easier to bring up than boys, I smile. Having three boys and two girls I feel somewhat entitled to an opinion on the subject! Boys' ways, sports, and education have not changed in one generation in any such measure as have those of girls. Thus parents have not had the adjustments to make in their relationship with and training of boys that they have had to with girls. So I am much interested in the Family Forum letters regarding mother and daughter companionship and find them helpful.

In my own case I have made earnest efforts to have a close companionship with my daughters. To me the test of the success of these efforts is the confidence they entrust to me and a desire for my companionship.

Time, Thought And Prayer

When adolescence is reached it requires much time, thought, and prayer to keep close to daughters if they are full of vim, desire for good times and amusements. Discipline has to be somewhat like the technique of any art, always there but not too much in evidence! There must be a background of it founded from infancy. The child until of age must realize that after discussions, careful weighing of facts and desires, if either parent says "no," obedience must follow.

Girls want their own way the same as boys and are now much more open than they used to be in trying to get it. However, they respect the right kind of discipline, and it does not destroy confidence when administered with loving wisdom.

There have been many things for me to overcome in maintaining discipline and keeping at the same time a precious companionship with my daughters. I had to learn not to interfere when their father did some disciplining. As he was more used to boys it seemed to me he was too strict with girls. But this was not so. Then in spite of financial difficulties we let our girls have company almost any time they wish. Often the refreshments are very simple, sometimes just popcorn and apples, depending on the budget. If they are willing to serve whatever we can give them and to help with the work, their guests are welcome. I had to adjust myself to being called by my first name by one of my daughters and now rather like it. I have gone many places when I would have much preferred to stay home but the effort resulted in closer companionship and a knowledge of what is going on. I am never shocked at any tale or joke but try to guide and direct thought into wholesome channels.

When Called Old-Fashioned

I have learned that being called "old fashioned" means a young person wants her own way and nothing else. It does not influence me! One reason it does not is the following incident: One of my daughters wanted to stay out all night after a high school graduation, driving from one road house to another with her crowd, dancing, eating, and having fun. Her parents said "no." Tears and entreaties followed and the "old-fashioned" argument was tried. But she knew the "no" was final and came home. The next day I overheard her telling a friend with much pride in her voice that HER father wouldn't let her go!

It is an old saying that nothing really worth while is acquired without toil and effort. This is certainly true in keeping a close companionship with daughters but the effort is nothing compared with the rich reward. (Mrs.) W. K. K.

A Saturday Column

Our Children Imitate Us

By a School Principal

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Children, youth, and adults all tend to copy those with whom they come in contact, and those whom they admire.

There are at least four practical, everyday points where teachers and parents ought constantly to ask: "Am I worthy of imitation?"

Let us consider manners first. Good manners are the result of thoughtfulness and consideration of others. Courtesy and manners are the result of a feeling as well as of training. Young people copy the behavior patterns of others; and since we teachers and parents are constantly with children, we need to be sure our manners are worthy of imitation.

What Of Our Language

I often recall one of the best teachers a group of sixth graders ever had. The actual factual material doesn't count now, though doubtless important. What does come to mind after almost three decades is "Party Manners Every Day." Miss —— wrote a slogan on the blackboard each morning. It was based on the behavior of the class the day previous! If a member of the group was careless in some respect, we used to wonder what the proverb would be the next morning. The whole village knew of the custom, and many fathers and mothers would inquire what the day's text had been! During the first few weeks, the slogan "Party Manners Every Day" was too frequently on the board! Gradually it decreased. And after that, when it did reappear, all of us knew what had happened the previous day. Our teacher was an inspiring example of kindness and the manners that come from it.

A second point we might consider is language. Many of us adults are careless. We use slang and trite expressions. We run sentences together and use sloppy colloquialisms. We need to make certain our Language is worthy of imitation.

Then how about our attitude toward work? Good work habits are one of life's most valuable lessons. The mother who does a half job in the home, the father who half finishes a task, the teacher who performs a task in a slipshod way—all are setting examples.

What Is Our Attitude?

Fourth. Are we worth imitating in the way we care for our persons? Our personal habits and idiosyncrasies are observed. Our way of dressing and personal appearance are models for younger human beings.

Finally, children learn our attitude toward life and tend to copy it. If we have a pessimistic point of view, it may become theirs. If we carelessly talk of "luck," "pull," and "breaks," they may adopt the attitude that sincerity, work, and consecration to a task are unimportant. If we are harsh and dictatorial in our judgment, we may expect children to copy us.

Teachers and parents have many responsibilities, and one of the most important is to remember that a fundamental law of learning is imitation.

AVIATION SCHOOLS

AVIATION CAREER
OFFERS YOU A GREAT FUTURE!
Complete *Aeronautical Engineering* or Master Aviation Mechanics training in the heart of the Aircraft Industry. Graduates obtaining immediate employment. No flying involved. America's foremost school; established in 1929. Located on Grand Central Air Terminal. Dept. C-S.
CURTISS-WRIGHT TECHNICAL INSTITUTE
GLENDALE (LOS ANGELES) CALIFORNIA

AERO INDUSTRIES TECHNICAL INSTITUTE

An Outstanding Aviation School—Outstanding Graduate Success. The superb training methods and facilities of this leading school are reflected by the Aviation industry's constantly increasing demand for many more graduates than Aero ITI has ever been able to supply—and by the rapid advancement and success of Aero ITI trained engineers and mechanics in Aviation's preferred positions. All major airlines, all major aircraft manufacturers, and many other leading firms in all divisions of Aviation employ Aero ITI graduates. Investigate Aero ITI training—visit the school itself if possible—and you will readily see the advantages you will enjoy throughout your entire career. Write for catalog and course descriptions, stating age and education. AERO INDUSTRIES TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, 5232 W. San Fernando Road, Los Angeles, Calif.
Approved 5 CARTER courses in AERONAUTICAL ENGINEERING and AIRCRAFT MECHANICS

See Also
TUESDAY'S EDUCATION PAGE
for
Advertising of Schools

CHILDREN'S SCHOOLS

HAPPYLAND
Nursery School, Kindergarten and Grades. California accredited teachers.
Open the year round.
Established 1925
CATHERINE I. FULKERSON
2041 HILLHURST AVENUE
LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

DRAMATIC ARTS

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF DRAMATIC ARTS
Founded 1884 by Franklin H. Sargent
The foremost institution for dramatic training.
Winter Term Begins Jan. 15th
Catalog from Secretary, Room 280
Carnegie Hall, New York

BUSINESS & SECRETARIAL

ENROLL NOW SAWYER SCHOOL of BUSINESS
. . . the West's largest business school. All latest methods, and equipment. 4 schools, Los Angeles, Pasadena, Long Beach and Westwood Village.

Train for LEADERSHIP
COURSES in Business Administration, Accountancy, Secretarial Science, Journalism, Foreign Trade, Merchandising, with Bachelor Degree in two years. Shorter commercial courses; also Commercial Art, Costume Design, Interior Decoration, Home Economics. 56th year. High standards, nation-wide patronage. Free catalog.
WOODBURY COLLEGE
1025 WILSHIRE BLVD. LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

BRYANT & STRATTON
Day and Evening Sessions
334 Boylston St. Boston, Mass.
PREPARE FOR A BUSINESS CAREER
at one of the nation's finest Business and Secretarial Schools. Live near The Christian Science Mother Church. Write for catalog 12.

COEDUCATIONAL

Write for Attractive VIEW BOOK
The PRINCIPIA
SAINT LOUIS, MISSOURI
Founded 1898
Upper School / Senior College
Lower School / Junior College
Coeducational

Wright MacMahon Secretarial School
Tenth Year
Registration limited to one hundred young women who have completed one or more years of university training.
All graduates have been placed
Out-of-doors study in attractive patio.
9538 Brighton Way Crestview 5-6173
Beverly Hills, California

News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

The Art of Musical Make-Up

By W. H. Haddon Squire

London

The intelligentsia of yester-year were wont to bestow their carefully directed raptures on, among other things, the ballet, the circus and, in particular, vaudeville slap-stick comedy—to them the very summit of sophistication. They disdained the attractive if rather low-brow artificialities of musical comedy. Not for them the ambrosia of amber and blues (see lighting plot), the roses white and red round the cottage door, the deliciously exiguous voice of the leading lady, slenderer even than her figure, the manly baritone hero, the glamour boys aureoled in brilliantine, and last, but by no means least, the glamour girls with their permanently-waved smiles, so confident of their beauty, grace, and charm.

The sentimental was out of fashion and perhaps the comedy was not quite low enough for highbrows; it offered none of the ecstasy born of applied custard-pie or the music of dropped crockery. But the "serious" musician who found himself at one of these shows often admired the skill with which tunes that might have been picked out by one finger on the piano were dished up and served with a "sauce piquante" of orchestral color. The effectiveness of the orchestration could be measured by reference to a piano arrangement of the score. To change the metaphor, the listener could then face the music, bare and unadorned, without its stage "make-up"—a disillusioning and often desolating experience.

The American musical comedy invasion of the nineteen-twenties gave rise to fundamental changes in technique and confronted the theater orchestrator with new problems. The old-time theater orchestra, a poor relation of the symphonic orchestra, was rather in the position of a staid Victorian spinster brought up on Gounod and Mendelssohn, who was suddenly asked to tackle "Kitten on the Keys" or "Rhapsody in Blue." One was as capable of a "hot" rhythmical style as the other.

* * *

There now exist—apart from the microphone—at least two distinct types of scoring technique: the "straight" and the dance style. An exhaustive analysis of the whole problem has just become available in Francis M. Collinson's "Orchestration for the Theater" (London: John Lane. The Bodley Head. 21s.). Straight from the orchestra pit—where, in the most literal sense, players have their exits and their entrances and one man in his time plays many parts—this book reveals a new and fascinating range of tone color by which even those who aspire to symphonies and other lofty forms may profit.

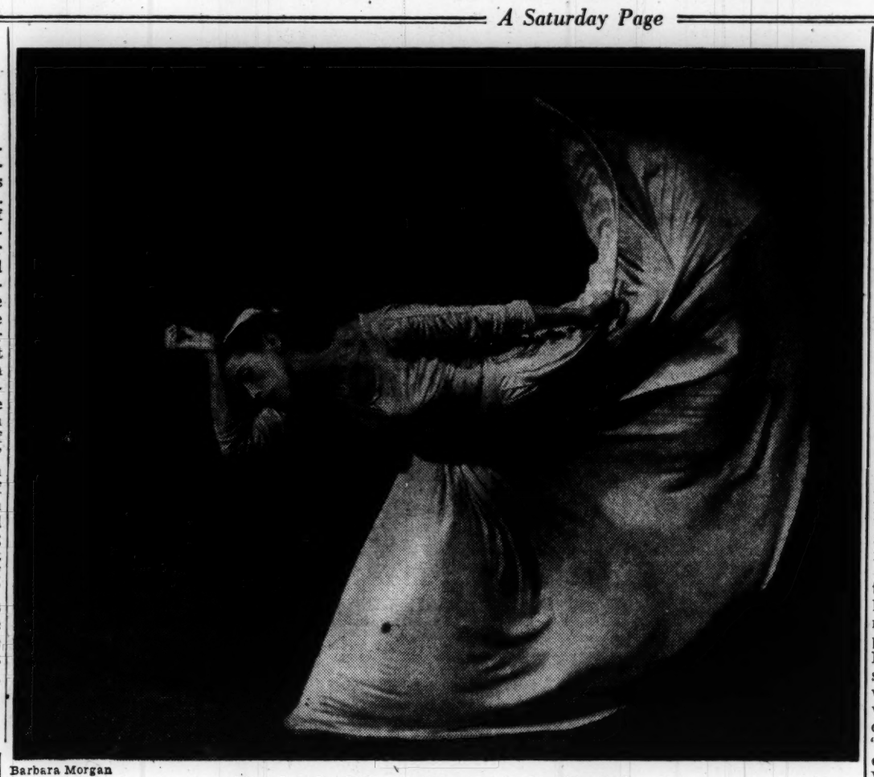
The composer of light musical shows rarely scores his own music. As already hinted, he calls to his aid the orchestrator, who might be described as a musical "beauty specialist." His job, to repeat, is to doll up the plainest Jane of a musical idea and heighten its complexion by the skillful application of orchestral lip-stick, powder and rouge, until even the flattered composer scarcely recognizes his own offspring. Mr. Collinson gives away all the trade secrets of these instrumental beauty preparations. He describes exactly how they are made and the best way of applying them.

Every musical idea has, of course, its own natural complexion or color. The dullest ear can perceive that to an Elgar, for example, ideas presented themselves as already inmates of the orchestra. But those born into the world of musical comedy are often colorless, pale, and thin, and their family likeness is so pronounced that one is generally left wondering if, how, when, or where one has met them before. Should the would-be theater orchestrator lack a sense of color he will not find it hidden in a textbook, search as he may in Berlioz or Rimsky-Korsakoff. Intelligent study of the 354 examples in music type with the accompanying letterpress of "Orchestration for the Theater," will, however, enable him to turn out a sufficiently respectable, if uninspired score. He will learn how in the orchestra every chord has to be weighed and measured; how, for a random example, "it is quite a normal procedure of orchestral layout to leave 'holes' in the chord played by the brass instruments, and to fill up those holes by other instruments of the orchestra." He will discover not only the idiosyncrasies of strings, woodwind, brass, and percussion, but some of the "safety-first" methods of color chemistry, the subtle chemistry of sound. The chapter on the saxophones is particularly valuable.

* * *

Those with a natural feeling for color will find much to stimulate them in "Orchestration for the Theater." Particularly interesting is a short section devoted to tonal planes—the foregrounds and backgrounds of musical works—which illustrated how naturally the ear accepts these different dimensions. Here, by the way, Mr. Collinson touches a subject strangely neglected by critical writers. Only a colorist of imagination with a keen sense of stage effect could have devised the following example taken from Russell Bennett's orchestration of the "Brook Scene" in Jerome Kern's "Music in the Air," where the solo harp repeats "a slow upward arpeggio figure against a held background of muted strings, to illustrate the calm flowing of the millstream; while the xylophone—played with hatpins—added to the effect of drops of water falling from the idle mill wheel." This effect, we are told, "held the stage" all by itself for nearly half a minute—a lengthy period in stage time.

Many examples are given of the late I. E. de Orellana's masterly orchestration of Noel Coward's "Bitter Sweet"—whose was the harmony, by the way? Coward was keeping good musical company for it was to de Orellana that no less a composer than Lord Berners—himself a brilliant colorist—entrusted the orchestration of his ballet, "Luna Park." Judged by Mr. Collinson's quotations the average musical comedy composer has little harmonic enterprise; the chords that were good enough for his great-grandfather are good enough for him. The nearest he gets to the contrapuntal is a little imitation—usually to fill up melodic gaps. He needs a harmonizer as much as an orchestrator, and while about it, might just as well get somebody else to write the tunes—his own have so obviously had their faces lifted. He would then be The Complete Musical Comedy Composer.



Barbara Morgan

Martha Graham in "Letter to the World"

As caught by Barbara Morgan's camera. The legend with the picture is "Of course I prayed—" from a poem of Emily Dickinson.

Verdi's 'Macbeth' in Revival

By Oscar Thompson

New York

Verdi's "Macbeth" and Tchaikovsky's "Pique-Dame" have been presented by the New Opera Company and John Barbirolli has returned to the leadership of the New York Philharmonic-Symphony, but time has not stopped in its flight or the world ceased to revolve about the sun. Whether "Macbeth" had been heard in New York since it was presented at Niblo's Garden on April 24, 1850, only three years after its world premiere in Florence, was something no one seemed to know. But as the 1850 representation was concerned with the first version of the opera, whereas it was the Paris revision of 1865 that was set before the New Opera Company's audience, those present on the latter occasion may have been sitting in on a first performance in America.

Though controversy is not likely to engulf the city's musicians and lay listeners in extension of the mild pros and cons that found expression in the lobby of the Forty-Fourth Street Theater, there were some who thought the revival a waste of time and effort, as there were others who rejoiced in the opportunity to hear some retouched "early Verdi." Most of our so-called early Verdi is, of course, middle Verdi. "Macbeth," which preceded "Rigoletto" by only four years, was the work of a man of 36. Musically, it partakes of both "Rigoletto" and "Il Trovatore," with some harking back to "Ernani" and some slight prefigurements of "Aïda." It is a transitional opera, in the sense that virtually every opera of Verdi is a transitional opera. The master of Le Roncole, Busseto, La Scala, and all the wide world of the lyric theater never stood still.

* * *

As worked over and patched up by the composer 18 years after he had first given it to the stage, "Macbetto" (as the Italians know it) presents much the problems for consideration as the revised "Simon Boccanegra," a work of a decade or so later in its original composition and not remodeled until almost the time of "Otello." Verdi was fond of "Macbeth," as he was fond of "Boccanegra." But he was not fond enough of either to re-write the early score with sufficient thoroughness to enable it to seem of a piece. "Macbeth" retains its fair share of tum-tum accompaniments and arpeggiated figurations beneath typically Verdian melodies of a varying quality of inspiration. It is an opera of almost unbroken gloom and it has no love story. The plot, with some elisions, follows the Shakespeare play closely. Verdi himself wrote it out in prose form for Piave to convert into libretto verse. All thoughts of Shakespeare's poetical language aside, it is a good medium for Verdi's music. But the score might have been a very different one if he had come to the subject in the days of "Otello" and "Falstaff."

* * *

With one or two exceptions, the choruses are rather more ear-filling today than the airs. As the New Opera Company has a particularly fresh and vital choral ensemble, made up solidly of young Americans, this was fortunate for the production. Fritz Busch conducted his Verdi with the fire of one whose musical horizons were by no means bounded by Mozart and Beethoven, Wagner and Strauss. His singing cast for "Macbeth" was no more remarkable than that he had for the New Opera Company's opening "Cosi fan Tutte." But there was something of a "find" in Jess Walters, who made his operatic debut in the title role. Though no striking figure as an actor, he disclosed a beautiful baritone voice that was well produced and employed with commendable style. Among the other principals were Florence Kirk, Robert Silva, Robert Marshall, and Martha Lipton. Sets and costumes were copies of those designed for the Glyndebourne Festival performances in England.

"Pique-Dame" figured in one season at the Metropolitan, when it was sung in German. The city has also experienced performances in Russian. The New Opera Company tried English. Herman Adler conducted and Lothar Wallerstein, former stage director of opera in Vienna and Salzburg, made his New York debut some weeks ahead of his scheduled activities at the Metropolitan. The opera was sensibly mounted. The orchestra played well. Of the principals Hardesty Johnson as Gehrman (Hermann) and Glenn Darwin as Prince Yeletsky sang particularly well. Edwin Eustis as the old countess presented an acceptable portrait. Elsewhere was much that served as a reminder of the difficulties that stand in the way of acquiring the last word in stage technique in the course of a few weeks.

'Portraits of Energy'

By Margaret Lloyd

In terms of the illumined moment rather than in consecutive sequences, Barbara Morgan in her new book of dance photographs, "Martha Graham,"* describes 16 of the great American dancer's most famous works. That is, the pictures convey not the pattern of the dance as a whole, but its emotional and movement substance as indicated in the fleeting passage of motion that is the externalization of emotion.

Miss Morgan photographs space as an element of dance. "Empty space is never empty but continually exerts dynamic influence," she writes in her excellent article, "Dance into Photography," which forms part of the text. "A light-colored zone may act as a vacuum to suck the figure forward, while a dense shadow may seem to compress the figure. Tonal space orchestrated with timed lighting becomes a photographic substitute for music, enveloping, underscoring, restraining and presaging shift of mood.

* * *

"While the picture area is the theater of photographic dance action, light has the most positive role, and controls the final dramatic statement. The best pictures in this book are portraits of energy; energy of imagination, generating motor energy and transfixed by light energy."

The pervasive quality of strangeness, the inward vitality, the asymmetrical accent, the new facial mobility, the subtlety and strength, of Martha Graham's dance are here vividly transcribed. The folds of a drapery, the extended hand, a sculptured head, are speaking title-page decorations in a work that is an eloquent pictorial appraisement of a great dancer's art. This is creative photography.

* * *

Company members are shown in plates of the larger group and theater pieces, revealing Miss Graham's powers as choregrapher as well as dancer, and on occasion their individual virtuosity as Martha Graham dancers. Quotations from script used in "American Document" and "Letter to the World" are, except in one or two instances, forcefully placed. The book is treasurable not only for its interpretive insight and beautiful montage, but for its practical value as a reference portfolio bringing to perpetual exhibition the extraordinary technique and glowing spirit that distinguish its subject.

Miss Morgan has also contributed an introduction, Miss Graham a brief essay, "Dancer's Focus,' George Beiswanger a survey of the dancer's career, and Louis Horst a choregraphic record which lists 104 dances composed by Miss Graham from April, 1926, the beginning of her pioneer work in the discovery of movement. Thus "Punch and The Judy," produced at the Bennington Festival last summer, too late for inclusion in this volume, becomes Opus 105.

*Martha Graham. Sixteen Dances in Photographs, by Barbara Morgan. New York: Duell, Sloan and Pearce. $6.

Philadelphia Print-Makers

By Dorothy Grafly

Philadelphia

The thirteenth annual exhibition of prints by Philadelphia printmakers, now on view at the Print Club, features work in 12 different media, linoleum blockprint, lithograph, aquatint, etching, silk screen, mezzotint, carbograph etching, drypoint, color blockprint, woodcut, stencil on cloth and wood-engraving.

Prizes, however, put the lithograph at the head of the list, the $50 John Gribbel prize going to the show's most striking print, from the standpoints of both size and design, "Palomino Horses," by Earle Miller, with honorable mentions to three other lithographs, "Girl with Hands to Face," by Benton Spruance, "Adam," by William Plummer, a Spruance pupil, and "Charleston Christmas," by Cynthia Iliff, last year's prize winner, who is automatically hors de concours for first honors this season.

The spirited handling of horses in the prize print reflects first-hand experience on the farm of the artist's father-in-law, a horse breeder.

Prints based solely on landscape, social or war comment give place in this annual to more imaginative and often amusing fare. Poetry, whimsy, and satire seem in the ascendant, ranging from such flowing abstractions as Joseph Wood's "Shangri La" to clever caricature in Alfred Bendiner's "Lippy Service," or in "The Ladies' Quartet" by Ethel M. Ashton.

A cubistic symbolism gives jagged accent to Eleanor Madeira's "Hope for the Future," with figures of black and white contrast climbing a steep and tortuous slope toward a mountain peak; while "Culm Banks," by Michael J. Gallagher, adding another to his pertinent series dealing with mines, their workers and towns, tackles the social problem at its realistic base.

Realism, again, with characterization uppermost, is behind such prints as the wistful "Shoe-Shine Boy" by Julius Bloch and the types of Albert Gould's "Stable Alley."

Increased interest in color prints lends welcome variety to the black-and-whites. Noteworthy examples are C. Clark's washtub bath sketch, "Saturday Night," "Mother and Child," by Joseph J. Stefanelli; "Old House," by Philip Levone, and "Evening Shadows," by William McLoughery.

Touches of surrealism are found in compositions by Mildred Elfman and Abraham P. Hankins; while at least one negro artist, Dox Thrash, comes to the fore with an amusing comedy of manners, "Sunday Afternoon," in which "Ma" parades with parasol and finery.

Yet were one to choose from among the prints not selected for honors, the laurels might go to "Still-Life at Well Fleet," a well organized lithograph by Vincent La Badessa using clams, fish, anchor, and rope coil for design material.

A New Comedy at the Abbey

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dublin

Elizabeth Connor, who escored heavily some 16 months ago with "Mount Prospect," which won the Abbey Theater 1939 playwriting competition, has re-appeared as a writer of satirical comedy. In "Swans and Geese," which was staged at the Abbey in September, an Irish provincial family are astounded to discover that their grandfather, always regarded as a hopeless fellow who thought only of whiskey, is a famous poet believed to have been killed 20 years before in Italy. His daughter, with whom he lives, is socially ambitious.

In the second act, we see the sequel to the discovery in the sheaves of telegrams and letters from famous men all over the world congratulating the poet, and his daughter turning the publicity to her social advantage. Visits from young poets and the revolt of her son, when his mother endeavors to make him give up the girl of his choice because she is the daughter of his father's clerk, provide scenes of high comedy. Finally, to celebrate the publication of her daughter's book of poems, Mrs. Cantwell holds a reception and a most unlooked-for situation develops through the arrival of an old friend of the aged poet—an Italian lady whose intervention brings happiness all round.

Miss Connor has a command of dialogue which enables her play to move forward easily and naturally. Her sense of situation is also well established and, if we accept the premise of a famous poet being able to live for 20 years in obscurity without being recognized, what follows the revelation is exactly what would happen when a strong-minded woman takes control.

Ria Mooney's acting as Mrs. Cantwell was a tour de force. F. J. McCormick, as the octogenarian poet whose lurid past is finally disclosed, had one of those character roles in which he delights.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON

Aaron Richmond Announces
MON. EVE., 8:30—WEEK ONLY—BOSTON OPERA HOUSE
Opera House and Wilbur Box Offices open 9 A. M.
Ballet Ticket Office in Pierce Bldg. Closed
Gala Opening Bill • Labyrinth, Gaite Parisienne, Sylphides
S. Hurok in assoc. with Aaron Richmond presents the
BALLET RUSSE DE MONTE CARLO
Baldwin Piano used in Symphony Orchestra during this engagement
Eve's: $.55, $1.10, $1.65, $2.20, $2.75, $3.30. SATURDAY MAT. 55c to $2.75.
Popular Priced WEDNESDAY MAT. 55c, $1.10, $1.65, $2.20. NOTHING HIGHER

SUN. AFT., NOV. 9 At Symphony Hall for the renowned Negro contralto's only Boston concert. $1.10 to $2.75. (Steinway Piano)
MARIAN ANDERSON

Thur. Eve. Nov. 13 Jordan Hall
PATRICIA TRAVERS
Violinist, who appeared in Paramount's "There's Magic in Music"
Tickets NOW. 55c, $1.10, $1.65 (Baldwin Piano)

Fri. Eve. and Sat. Mat., NOV. 14-15, Jordan Hall
"gives her followers comedy for them to laugh at, romance to warm them, melodrama to excite them." N. Y. Herald-Tribune.
ANGNA ENTERS
The one-woman theatre
Baldwin Piano

SUN. AFT., NOV. 16—SYMPHONY HALL
Remaining Seats Now
RACHMANINOFF
Only concert famous Russian composer-pianist (Steinway)
Presented by Aaron Richmond

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (STAGE)

MAJESTIC • OPENS TOMORROW NIGHT, 8:30
TOMORROW AT 8:30—SPECIAL BENEFIT PERFORMANCE OF "THE MIKADO" FOR THE BOSTON FLOATING HOSPITAL • PRICES: 55c TO $2.20
MATINEE WEDNESDAY AT 2:30—55c to $1.10
A Season of Gilbert and Sullivan Productions
THE MESSRS. SHUBERT & THE GILBERT-SULLIVAN OPERA CO. PRESENT
PIRATES OF PENZANCE
WITH AN ALL-STAR CAST—ENSEMBLE OF 150
John Hendricks • Florenz Ames • Morton Bowe
Bertram Peacock • Robert Pitkin • Kathleen Roche
Mary Roche • Helen Lanvin • Grace Garnett
SPECIAL SUNDAY NIGHT PERFORMANCE, NOV. 8
BARGAIN PRICES EVENINGS: 55c 85c, $1.10, $1.65, $2.20 WED. MAT.: 55c, 85c, $1.10 SAT. MAT.: 55c, $1.10, $1.65
PLEASE ENCLOSE SELF-ADDRESSED ENVELOPE WITH MAIL ORDERS!

SHUBERT • Performance Tomorrow Night!
Benefit Tomorrow Night Variety Club Milk Fund
Plenty of good seats at box office
A HURRICANE OF HILARITY—FUNNIER THAN H--LZ-P-P--N
OLSEN & JOHNSON
IN PERSON in Their New Crazy Musical
SONS O' FUN
with CARMEN MIRANDA • ELLA LOGAN
FRANK LIBUSE • ROSARIO & ANTONIO • THE PITCHMEN
THE BILTMORETTES • JOE BESSER • WALTON & O'ROURKE
Company of 100—40 of the World's Loveliest Girls
Dialogue by OLSEN & JOHNSON • Songs by YELLEN & FAIN
Dances and Ensembles Directed by ROBERT ALTON
Scenery and Costumes by RAOUL PENE DU BOIS
Staged by EDWARD DURYEA DOWLING • Orchestra Direction JOHN McMANUS
PRICES: Fri. Eve., Nov. 21, and Sat. Nights: Orch. $3.85; 1st Bal. $2.75, 2.20, 1.65; 2nd Bal. $1.10. 55c. Other Eves.: Orch. $3.30; 1st Bal. $2.75, 2.20, 1.65; 2nd Bal. $1.10, 55c. Mats. Wed. & Sat.: Orch. $2.75; 1st Bal. $2.20, 1.65; 2nd Bal. $1.10, 55c.

WILBUR • OPENS MONDAY EVE., NOV. 10
FOR ONE WEEK ONLY
MAIL ORDERS NOW -•- SEATS THURSDAY
• • • PRIOR TO BROADWAY OPENING • • •
MAX GORDON presents
"JUNIOR MISS"
A New Comedy
by JEROME CHODOROV and JOSEPH FIELDS
Based on the "New Yorker" Stories by SALLY BENSON
Directed by MOSS HART
EVENINGS: 55c, 85c, $1.10, $1.65, $2.20, $2.75; WED. MAT.: 55c, $1.10, $1.65; SAT. MAT.: 55c, 85c, $1.10, $1.65, $2.20
Please Enclose Self-addressed, Stamped Envelope With Mail Orders.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.
THE IMPERIAL THEATRE
"New York Town"
starring
Fred MacMurray and Mary Martin
Wed. thru Sat. Nov. 5-8

COLONIAL—Tonight 8:30
MAURICE EVANS • JUDITH ANDERSON
MACBETH
Evgs. $1.10, $1.65, $2.20, $2.75, $3.30
Mats. Today—Thursday, $1.10 to $2.75

BOSTON (MOVIES)

KEITH MEMORIAL
TECHNICOLOR!
BELLE STARR
RANDOLPH SCOTT GENE TIERNEY
Co-Feature "THEY MEET AGAIN" JEAN HERSHOLT as Dr. Christian
Extra! SAILORS With WINGS MARCH OF TIME
Plus— "DOG OBEDIENCE"

STATE Formerly ORPHEUM
30c. 'Til 1:00 P. M., Inc. Tax
FRED ASTAIRE RITA HAYWORTH
"YOU'LL NEVER GET RICH"
Plus "Tillie The Toiler"

PARAMOUNT FENWAY
NOW
Melvyn Douglas, Ruth Hussey, Ellen Drew
"OUR WIFE"
Plus "BULLETS FOR O'HARA"

NOW! METROPOLITAN
Alice FAYE Carmen MIRANDA John PAYNE Cesar ROMERO
"WEEK-END IN HAVANA"
Plus "GREAT GUNS"

TELEPIX
INFO. PLEASE Jan Garber
NEWS F.D.R.—LEWIS Buenos Aires

SOUTH STATION LI 8-5560
QUIZ KIDS • U·S· BOMBER B-26
Will OSBORNE • 3 Stooges • Football

BOSTON (CONCERTS)

THE Wellesley Concert Fund
MALCOLM H. HOLMES, Manager
presents
THE TRAPP FAMILY SINGERS
Wednesday, Nov. 12 at 8:30 P. M.
ALUMNAE HALL, WELLESLEY COLLEGE
Tickets at $1.65 and $2.20 at the Concert Fund Office (Wel. 0320) daily from 10-12:30.

SYMPHONY HALL—COM. 1492
TONIGHT 8:15
Boston Symphony Orchestra
SERGE KOUSSEVITZKY
Conductor
Soloist—RUTH POSSELT—Violin

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"A honey for your money."—Winchell
George Abbott's New Musical Hit
BEST FOOT FORWARD
with ROSEMARY LANE
Book by John Cecil Holm
Music & Lyrics by Hugh Martin & Ralph Blane
BARRYMORE Thea., 47 St. W. of B'way. Cl. 6-0390
Evs. 8:40. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:40

"A GREAT SHOW"—Herald Tribune
50c, $1, $1.50, Plus Tax—No Higher
Sensational Musical Icetravaganza
IT HAPPENS ON ICE
at America's Only Ice Theatre
Center Theatre, Rockefeller Center. CO. 5-5474
Evgs. except Monday. Mats. Sun., Wed. & Sat., 2:40
501 Seats for Every Performance 50c. EVGS. AT 8:40
Mats. Next Week: Sunday, Tuesday and Saturday

"A Perfect Comedy"
—BROOKS ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
LIFE WITH FATHER
with HOWARD LINDSAY, DOROTHY STICKNEY
EMPIRE, Broadway and 40 St. 265 Seats at $1.10
Evgs. 8:40. Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:40

"A masterpiece." ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
"A highly prized playgoing experience."
J. B., The Christian Science Monitor.
ETHEL BARRYMORE in THE CORN IS GREEN
ROYALE Theatre, 45th St. W. of Broadway Clr. 5-5760
Evgs. 8:40. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday, 2:40
Mail orders promptly filled

"AN EXCITING HIT!"
—WALTER WINCHELL, Mirror
MAX GORDON presents
THE LAND IS BRIGHT
A New Play by
GEORGE S. KAUFMAN & EDNA FERBER
MUSIC BOX, 45 St. W. of B'way. CI. 6-4636
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. THURS. & SAT., 2:40

"DRAMA AT ITS BEST"—Walter Winchell
HERMAN SHUMLIN presents
A New Play by LILLIAN HELLMAN
WATCH ON THE RHINE
Lucile Watson Paul Lukas Mady Christians
MARTIN BECK Thea., 45 St., West of 8 Ave.
Evgs. 8:40. Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:40
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

Twentieth Century-Fox presents
Richard Llewellyn's
HOW GREEN WAS MY VALLEY
Produced by DARRYL F. ZANUCK
Directed by JOHN FORD
United Artists RIVOLI B'way at 49th
Continuous • Popular Prices • Midnight Shows

PARAMOUNT presents BOB HOPE PAULETTE GODDARD in "NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH"
IN PERSON ANDREWS SISTERS JOHNNY LONG AND HIS BAND
Emcee LARRY ABLER
PARAMOUNT

PILCHER Organs
Write for new illustrated book containing unsolicited comments of Pilcher users and telling how Pilcher can meet the most exacting requirements of installations both large and small. Henry Pilcher's Sons, Incorporated, Louisville, Ky.

OLD BOOKS
NEW Foreign Periodicals
Domestic
SMITH & McCANCE
5 Ashburton Pl., Boston, Mass.
Established 1886

WE BUY
or Sell on Commission
ANTIQUES, WORKS OF ART AND HOME FURNISHINGS
of every description
ESTATES LIQUIDATED
OUR BUSINESS METHODS ARE BASED ON HIGHEST PRINCIPLES
GEORGE E. MITCHELL, Sales Consultant
Phone Eldorado 5-4040
Coleman GALLERIES
160 East 56th St.
NEW YORK CITY

BOOKS
Dartmouth Bookstall, Inc.
279 Dartmouth St., Boston, Mass.
LENDING LIBRARY
FREE POSTAGE
Telephone KENmore 7260

Baldwin
THE BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA USES BALDWIN PIANOS
Hear the amazing Baldwin-Built
ACROSONIC
console before purchasing your new piano.
The World's Perfect Spinet Type Piano
BALDWIN PIANOS
150 Boylston Street, Boston

Art of Music...
Give new scope to your talents by training at one of the schools advertising in
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

ORGANS
by Austin are noted for Artistic Voicing, Reliable Mechanism and reasonable prices.
Austin Organs, Inc.
HARTFORD, CONN.

The Home Forum

The Bow Is Aristocratic

CHARLIE ARRIVED much too early. Aletha was only peeling the potatoes. But he was an old friend, and she dried her hands and welcomed him, her composure undisturbed.

"Sorry," he apologized, and tossed his hat onto the piano. "But I'm a bachelor, with nothing to do. Can I crack walnuts, or something?"

"You can keep out of my way, if you please," she suggested. "Bachelors are useless in the kitchen anyway." She turned to me. "It's warm and sunny in the back yard. Why don't you take him out there?"

On our way we passed through the kitchen. Charlie picked up a potato, cut off a piece, salted it neatly and ate it. "Good," he remarked, and ducked.

* * *

We sat on the back steps. The October sun was reminiscently bland. "I," remarked Charlie, "have gone in for archery."

"I always wanted to," I answered. "As a boy I got a book on it. It said to make the bow of osage-orange. The local lumberman shook his head at osage-orange. 'I c'n fix you up with pine or maple,' he said, 'but down in this farmin' country we don't run much to them hifalutin woods.' It was twenty years later I found out osage-orange is just ordinary farmers' hedge. It grew all around us."

"Archery," said Charlie, "is picturesque. And traditional. It means something. I shoot every Sunday in Washington Park." He got up and paced across our yard. "Too small," he muttered. "Too bad."

"The English—"

"It wasn't the English," interrupted Charlie. "It was the Turks. Sixteen hundred years ago, the Turks developed the longbow." He sniffed, on the scent of an idea. "You can work in the basement, can't you? You could, at least, make your bow and the arrows. And come on out Sundays and shoot with me."

"It takes time." The ailanthus tree moved gently and its shadow played over the grass. "I used to be pretty good with a slingshot."

Charlie's lip curled. "A plebeian thing. The bow is aristocratic. Still, they have some points in common." He stood up, made motions. "Left foot advanced, left arm straight, pull back to the right ear—yes, it's the same idea."

I pointed to the back fence. "How far is that?"

"Oh, forty feet."

"I used to be able to pop cans at forty feet."

* * *

Charlie went to the kitchen door. "Aletha, have you any rubber bands?"

"Yes. Come on in." I heard a door open and close, and then Charlie came out and sat down again. "What a woman," he sighed. "I want to make a slingshot, and she offers me a rubber band off the asparagus."

"If you want to make a slingshot," I replied, "you ought to say so. There's an old inner tube out in the garage."

"Good," said Charlie. "Aletha, may I borrow a pair of scissors?"

We got the inner tube, and Charlie cut off a piece, turned it inside out, began a spiral incision. "See those lines on the inside? Tire-makers put those there for people who want to make slingshots." He worked soberly, his jaw moving in unison with the shears. "Twelve inches. Widen out for pocket. Twelve inches more. There. See?"

* * *

He returned the scissors to Aletha and borrowed a pencil. The potatoes were boiling merrily. He came back to the porch. "I saw a good board in the garage," he remembered. "I'll get that. And you lend me your saw, will you?"

He marked the outline of the crotch on the board in pencil, and roughed it out with the saw. He worked with boyish intentness. "Have you a real jack knife? All I have is—Ah, that's fine."

The chips began to fly. He smoothed down the handle, rounded off the ends, cut grooves for the lashing. "Now," he muttered. "We could use string. But wool is better. Won't cut the rubber." Again he went to the kitchen door. "Aletha, could I borrow four feet of yarn?"

"You're bothering me some," remarked Aletha, from behind her crisp apron. "Aren't you interested in dinner?"

"Of course. But four feet of yarn—"

"My knitting bag is in the sun parlor."

So he lashed the rubber onto the wood, and gave it an experimental stretch when he was finished. "Strong," he commented. He looked around. "Now we need a target." He started for the kitchen, hesitated. "Maybe you better ask her. For an empty tin can."

"I won't."

"Oh, well." He peeked through the screen, waited until Aletha's clicking heels had gone into the dining-room, then darted in and out again quickly.

"Got it!" he crowed, and held it up. "Out of the sink. She never even missed it." He read the label. "Peas," he reported.

* * *

We peeled the paper off the can and set the bright tin up on a box at the back fence. We gathered pebbles from the alley. Back in the yard he drew a line. "Now," he said, and handed me the slingshot. "Give you first crack."

I tried. The pebble hit the fence with a loud noise. I shot three times more.

"I thought," said Charlie, "you could pop cans at forty feet."

"This thing," I protested, "is too hard to pull. I haven't the wrist. Let's see you."

Charlie squared away and let fly. His form was beautiful. The pebble knocked paint off the fence but the can was undisturbed. He nodded to me cheerfully. "Same idea as archery," he reported. Another stone whacked against the boards and the sound echoed around the neighborhood.

* * *

The screen door opened and there were heels on the back porch. Aletha looked out at us. "It seems to me," she said, "you're very noisy. What are you doing?"

"Charlie," I said, "is showing me how to hit that tin can."

Charlie was delighted at her presence. "Come on and shoot," he invited.

"Slingshots are for boys."

"Nonsense." He took her by the arm. "Stand left foot foremost. Left arm straight—that's right. Now pull way back and let go."

She pulled the rubber back six inches. Her left wrist collapsed and she left it so. Her aim wavered somewhere between the garage and the ailanthus tree. When she fired, the missile whacked against the wood of the slingshot, rose fifty feet in air, arched deliberately down and plinked sharply against the can.

She handed Charlie the slingshot. "You had better come inside, Robin Hood. Dinner is ready."

JOHN F. HAYES

The Christian Science
PERIODICALS

Established by

Mary Baker Eddy

Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science

The Christian Science periodicals are the organs of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Christian Science Sentinel

"Intended to hold guard over Truth, Life, and Love" ("The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" by Mary Baker Eddy). Contains articles, editorials, testimonies of healing, and special information regarding the Christian Science movement. Published weekly. Price for one year, $3.50; six months, $1.75; three months, 88c; single copy, 10c.

The Christian Science Journal

"Designed to put on record the divine Science of Truth" (Ibid.). Contains articles, editorials, testimonies of healing, and a directory of Christian Science Churches, Societies, Reading Rooms, Practitioners, and Nurses. Published monthly. Price for one year, $3.50; six months, $1.75; single copy, 35c.

Christian Science Quarterly

Contains the Lesson-Sermons read at the Sunday services in all Christian Science churches throughout the world. Printed in eight languages—in English; and in Danish, Dutch, French, German, Norwegian, Spanish, or Swedish, with English on alternate pages. Price for one year, $1.00; single copy, 25c. In Braille, grade one and a half, published monthly. Price, one year, $2.50; single copy, 25c.

The Herald of Christian Science

"To proclaim the universal activity and availability of Truth" (Ibid.). Contains articles, editorials, testimonies of healing. German or French editions issued monthly. Price for each edition, single copy, 20c; one year, $2.00. Scandinavian, Dutch, or Braille editions issued quarterly. Price for each edition, single copy, 25c; one year, $1.00.

The Christian Science Monitor

"To spread undivided the Science that operates unspent" (Miscellany, 353). A daily newspaper for all the family. Price, one year, $12.00; three months, $3.00; single copy, 5c.

These periodicals may be purchased at any Christian Science Reading Room, or ordered direct. Use coupon for the Special Introductory Offer, $1.

The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Please send me your Special Introductory Offer of 6 issues of the Christian Science Sentinel and 2 issues of The Christian Science Journal, for which I enclose $1.

Name .....
Street .....
City .....
State .....
CSP-3

Schumann's Music Wears Better

THE WORKINGS of the general public distaste for originality can be clearly seen in the careers of Schumann and Mendelssohn. The latter was far the less original, and therefore far the more popular. He could be depended upon to do the accepted thing, and to do it gracefully, with elegance and skill. He could be depended upon not to shock one by beginning a piece abruptly or ending it unexpectedly or inconclusively. His melody was agreeable, his harmony smooth and conventional, his structure clear to obviousness. His pieces were full of *clichés* and rubber-stamps—familiar cadences, well-loved turns of melody, musical household words. Hence he was a popular hero, musical dictator of his day, universally admired: as someone said, "He could not stick his head out of the window but someone would shout 'Hurrah!'" Schumann on the contrary was a solitary, a radical, even something of a revolutionary. He liked harsh dissonances, clanging sonorities, elusive rhythms, unforeseen transitions. He did not, like Mendelssohn, respect your little habits. He was likely to begin a piece, as he does *Aufschwung*, with a sudden ferocious onslaught, or to end a song, as he does *Im wunderschönen Monat Mai*, with an inconclusive chord, a musical question-mark. The *Arietta* of his first piano sonata ends so unobtrusively, with a single thread of unaccompanied melody, that you have to be on your guard to know it has really ended at all. Mendelssohn would have been more considerate, and added two chords of neat cadence. Schumann, in short, puzzled you; he was always provocative, and that was often provoking; he obliged you, in order to respond to his thought, to think for yourself, and that you naturally resented. For his originality he paid by long obscurity. There was no shouting when *he* looked out of the window. At one of his wife's recitals a gentleman asked him if he too was musical.

As time went on Schumann's music wore better than Mendelssohn's. With familiarity, its thoughtfulness and imagination became ever more interesting, while Mendelssohn's formulae grew so threadbare that today he is even underrated. That Schumann's position is now so secure is due to the fundamental soundness and profound beauty of his music. In this way time is always a necessary ally of originality, and one reason there is so little effective originality in modern art is that our life is now so hurried and distracted as to give no chance for this necessary alliance with time. Art of any profundity can be appreciated only slowly, gradually, in leisurely contemplation. One must leave it and return to it.—From "Artistic Ideals," by DANIEL GREGORY MASON. (New York: Norton.)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — © G. B. Kearey, F. R. P. S., M. B. O. U.

"THE COMMON BRAMBLE": *From the Exhibition of the Royal Photographic Society, London, 1941*

By All These Signs

By many signs we know that winter's near;
By bracken tawny as the dappled deer;
By bramble leaves each dyed this autumn weather
The colors of a golden pheasant's feather;
By sloe berries as black as gipsy's eyes;
By flights of birds across the twilight skies;
By dry leaves floating on a silvery mere—
By all these signs we know that winter's near.

H. E. HOLLAND

Für Gott arbeiten

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

DASS MAN sich der einem zugewiesenen Aufgabe erfreut, ist in der Tat wünschenswert und möglich. Wenn aber Freudigkeit und Vorwärtskommen persönlichen Launen oder unvernünftigen Forderungen unterworfen sind, muß man seine Lage genau prüfen. Sollten wir nicht darüber nachdenken, wofür wir eigentlich arbeiten, und worin unsere Arbeit wirklich besteht? Solch andächtiges Nachdenken verbessert falsche Annahmen über Arbeit, indem sie sie durch die ermutigende Wahrheit ersetzt, daß man in jeder Lage für den, der ganz gut und gegen alle gerecht ist, für Gott, arbeitet.

In Wirklichkeit gibt es nur ein Geschäft, die Tätigkeit des göttlichen Gemüts. Gottes Geschäft ist fortdauernd, reibungslos, harmonisch. Das göttliche Gemüt freudig widerspiegelnd, ist der wirkliche Mensch damit beschäftigt, Gott zu vertreten oder auszudrücken. Man ist also recht beschäftigt, wenn man diese geistige Tatsache versteht und von dem Gemüt Gebrauch macht, „das in Christus Jesus war" (Phil. 2, 5), d. h. wenn man seine Aufgaben von geistigen Beweggründen getrieben ausführt. Jesu beständiges Widerspiegeln des einen Gemüts erklärend, hat Mary Baker Eddy geschrieben (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift, S. 79): „Jesus tat sein Werk kraft des einen Geistes".

Gott weiß nichts von der Materie. Daher kann materielles Geschäft oder materielle Beschäftigung dadurch verbessert und harmonisch gemacht werden, daß man ein Verständnis des göttlichen Gemüts und seiner unbegrenzten Tätigkeit auf den begrenzten menschlichen Begriff einwirken läßt. Dieser Vorgang ist geistig mental; er beschäftigt sich nur mit der Verbesserung des Denkens—dem Ersetzen falscher Begriffe durch geistige Ideen. So hilft uns die Erkenntnis der einen wirklichen Tätigkeit beim Erfüllen unserer menschlichen Pflichten.

Wenn uns unsere Arbeit lästig erscheint, kann es sein, daß wir unsere wahre Beschäftigung des natürlichen Widerspiegelns Gottes, was nie eine ermüdende oder unangenehme Aufgabe ist, aus den Augen verloren haben. Gott verherrlichen, was bei jedem Unternehmen unser Beweggrund sein sollte, ist gewiß eine erfrischende, freudige Erfahrung. So angetrieben beweist man, daß eigennütziger Ehrgeiz machtlos ist, das unbegrenzte Gute Gottes für Sein Kind aufzuhalten oder zu verhüllen.

Unser wahres Geschäft ist sicher größer als das Erlangen einer gewissen Stellung und über jede Lage erhaben. Unsere wahre Beschäftigung ist nicht etwas außerhalb der Herrschaft des göttlichen Gemüts oder getrennt von unserem wahren Sein. Sie muß unbedingt in unserem eigenen Bewußtsein sein, wo selbstische materielle Gedanken an unserer göttlich hergeleiteten Tätigkeit keinen Teil haben. Selbstloses Dienen, Hilfsbereitschaft, Ehrlichkeit, Wachsamkeit, Unterscheidungskraft helfen uns, unser Denken der göttlichen Norm anzupassen. Erhöhte Vergeistigung des Denkens hilft alle unsere Angelegenheiten unter Gottes Leitung bringen, und Fortschritt, Fülle, harmonische Tätigkeit und Gerechtigkeit werden kund. Wer sein Denken so in Zucht hält, ist freudig in dem, das des Vaters ist, ist sich seines Einsseins mit Gott, dem Guten, bewußt.

Als Samuel aufgefordert wurde, einen König zu wählen, der über Israel herrschen sollte, hörte er die Stimme Gottes ihn versichern: „Es geht nicht, wie ein Mensch sieht: ein Mensch sieht, was vor Augen ist; der Herr aber sieht das Herz an" (1. Sam. 16, 7). Unsere Beweggründe, unsere geheimsten Gedanken müssen vergeistigt werden, damit wir die göttliche Führung in der menschlichen Erfahrung empfangen können. Es einem Menschen recht machen, ist nicht immer leicht oder möglich. Es wird ein unwürdiges, nutzloses Ziel, wenn man dadurch seine Treue gegen das göttliche Prinzip opfert. Durch bestimmtes Eintreten für das Rechte Gott gehorchen, ist nie untreu oder ungerecht gegen einen Arbeitgeber, auch sind wir nie der Notwendigkeit solches gottregierten, zweckdienlichen Denkens enthoben. Sollte eine Unterbrechung in der menschlichen Beschäftigung die Folge des Festhaltens an dem sein, was als dem Rechten für alle am nächsten kommend angesehen wird, so kann dieser Umstand zu einem Schrittstein zu größerer und nützlicherer Tätigkeit gemacht werden, und der sichere Lohn ist das Bewußtsein, durch Gottvertrauen im Beweis höhergestiegen zu sein.

Mrs. Eddy schreibt (Miscellaneous Writings, S. 277): „Kein Augenschein vor den materiellen Sinnen kann meinem Blick den wissenschaftlichen Beweis verschließen, daß Gott, das Gute, allerhaben ist. Selbst wenn Wolken rings um Ihn her sind, sind die göttliche Gerechtigkeit und das göttliche Gericht allerhaben". Der Mensch ist also nicht in der Gewalt unbilliger, ungerechter, willkürlicher Forderungen. Diese haben in der göttlichen Wirklichkeit keinen Raum; daher sind sie dem Menschen in Gottes Gleichnis unbekannt. Wer glaubt, daß er unterdrückt werde, kann nicht dadurch befreit werden, daß er der Ungerechtigkeit Wirklichkeit oder Macht zuschreibt. Durch vertrauensvolles und standhaftes Festhalten an der schon feststehenden Gerechtigkeit des allmächtigen Gottes, des Guten, wird man über die Berichtigung der Disharmonie frohlocken oder den Weg zu etwas Besserem offen finden.

Wahrer Fortschritt ist geistiges Weiterschreiten über einen begrenzten Sinn der Personen und Dinge hinaus. Da unser Fortschritt von der Verbesserung unseres eigenen Denkens abhängt, wird er nicht durch falsches sterbliches Denken über uns gehindert. Unser Fortschritt in der Richtung des Geistes kann durch menschliche Ansichten nicht gehindert werden; denn Parteilichkeit, Weltklugheit und Günstlingswirtschaft haben im göttlichen Gemüt keine bleibende Stätte. Der Psalmist hat geschrieben (Ps. 75, 6-8): „Pochet nicht so hoch auf eure Gewalt, . . . es habe keine Not, weder vom Aufgang noch vom Niedergang noch von dem Gebirge in der Wüste. Denn Gott ist Richter, der diesen erniedrigt und jenen erhöht". Dienen wir Ihm freudig und frohen Herzens, so beweisen wir, daß der Irrtum machtlos ist, uns ungerecht zu begrenzen.

Jede scheinbar unharmonische Lage ist in erster Linie mental. Die harmonische Tätigkeit, die der Irrtum fälscht, ist immer gegenwärtig und kann erkannt und bewiesen werden. Die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft schreibt (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 260): „Die Wissenschaft enthüllt die Möglichkeit, alles Gute zu vollbringen, und heißt die Sterblichen das entdecken, was Gott schon getan hat". Erkennen wir, daß unsere Arbeit die Gelegenheit ist, Gottes Güte und Liebe auszudrücken, ob wir unser eigenes Unternehmen leiten oder unter jemand in der Fabrik, im Büro, auf einem Schiff oder einem Landgut arbeiten, so werden wir bestätigt finden, was Paulus erklärt (Phil. 2, 13): „Gott ist's, der in euch wirkt beides, das Wollen und das Vollbringen, nach seinem Wohlgefallen".

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, V. S. A.).

Working for God

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

TO ENJOY one's allotted task is indeed desirable and possible. But when happiness and advancement are subjected to personal whims or unreasonable demands, the individual needs to take stock of his position. Is it not well to ponder for what one is actually working, of what his work really consists? Such prayerful thought will correct false beliefs about work, supplanting them with the comforting truth that in every situation one is working for Him who is wholly good and uniformly just, even God.

In reality, there is but one business, the activity of divine Mind. God's business is continuous, frictionless, harmonious. Joyously reflecting divine Mind, the real man is engaged in representing or expressing God. One is rightly employed, then, when one understands this spiritual fact and utilizes the Mind "which was also in Christ Jesus" (Philippians 2:5), when one performs one's duties animated by spiritual motives. Commenting on Jesus' constant reflecting of the one Mind, Mary Baker Eddy has written (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 79), "Jesus did his own work by the one Spirit."

God is not cognizant of matter. Hence, material business or employment can be improved and harmonized through bringing to bear upon the limited human concept an understanding of divine Mind and its limitless activity. This process is spiritually mental, and is concerned with the improvement of thought alone—the replacing of false concepts with spiritual ideas. Thus the recognition of the one real activity aids us in the discharge of our human duties.

If our work seems to be burdensome, we may have temporarily lost sight of our true employment of spontaneously reflecting God, which is never a wearisome or disagreeable task. Glorifying God—and this should be our motive in every undertaking—is certain to be a refreshing, joyous experience. Thus motivated, one proves selfish ambition powerless to obstruct or obscure God's boundless good for His child.

Surely our true business is larger than the attaining of a certain position and superior to any particular situation. Our true employment is not something outside of divine Mind's control, or apart from our true being. It must necessarily be within our own consciousness, where self-centered material thoughts have no part in our divinely derived activity. Unselfish service, helpfulness, honesty, alertness, discernment help to adjust our thinking to the divine standard. Increased spiritualization of thought aids in bringing all our affairs under God's direction, and progress, abundance, harmonious activity, and justice are made manifest. One who thus disciplines his thinking is happily about the Father's business, conscious of his oneness with God, good.

When sent to choose a king to reign over Israel, Samuel heard the voice of God assuring him that "the Lord seeth not as man seeth; for man looketh on the outward appearance, but the Lord looketh on the heart" (I Samuel 16:7). Our motives, our innermost thoughts must be spiritualized that we may receive divine guidance in human experience. To please a human being is not always easy or possible. It becomes an unworthy, profitless goal if one's fidelity to divine Principle is thereby sacrificed. To obey God, through standing firmly for the right, is never disloyal or unfair to an employer. Nor are we ever discharged from the necessity of such God-governed, purposeful thinking. Should an interruption in human employment seem to result from adhering to what is regarded as nearest right for all, this circumstance may be made a stepping-stone to greater and more useful activity, and the sure reward is the consciousness of having risen higher in demonstration through trusting God.

Mrs. Eddy writes (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 277): "No evidence before the material senses can close my eyes to the scientific proof that God, good, is supreme. Though clouds are round about Him, the divine justice and judgment are enthroned." Man, then, is not at the mercy of unfair, unjust, arbitrary demands. These have no place in the divine reality; hence, they are unknown to man in God's likeness. An individual who believes himself oppressed, cannot be freed by according reality or power to injustice. Confidently and firmly holding to the already established justice of omnipotent God, good, one will rejoice in the correction of discord, or find the way open to something better.

True progress is spiritual advancement beyond a limited sense of persons and things. Being dependent upon improvement within our own thinking, our progress is thus unhindered by any false mortal thinking about us. One's progress Spiritward cannot be hindered by human opinions, for partiality, politics, and nepotism have no abiding place in divine Mind. The Psalmist has written (Psalms 75:6,7): "Promotion cometh neither from the east, nor from the west, nor from the south. But God is the judge: he putteth down one, and setteth up another." Serving Him joyfully and with gladness of heart, we prove error powerless to limit us unjustly.

Every seemingly discordant situation is primarily mental. Harmonious activity, which error counterfeits, is always present to be discerned and demonstrated. The Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science writes (Science and Health, p. 260), "Science reveals the possibility of achieving all good, and sets mortals at work to discover what God has already done." Recognizing our work as the opportunity of expressing God's goodness and love, whether managing our own enterprise, or working under someone in factory, office, on a ship or farm, we shall truly find that, as Paul declares (Philippians 2:13), "It is God which worketh in you both to will and to do of his good pleasure."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

A Few Steps From A Devonshire Inn

AS FOR THE country roundabout the Bexley Sands Inn, it is one of the loveliest in Devonshire. It does not waste a moment, but, realizing the brevity of week-end visits and the anxiety of tourists to see the greatest amount of scenery in the shortest space, it begins its duty at the very door of the inn and goes straight on from one stretch of loveliness to another.

If you have been there, you remember that if you turn to the right and go over the stone bridge that crosses the sleepy river, you are in the very heart of beauty. You pick your way daintily along the edge of the road, for it is carpeted so thickly with sea-pinks and yellow and crimson crow's-foot that you scarcely know where to step. Sea-poppies there are, too, groves of them, growing in the sandy stretches that lie close to and border the wide, shingly beach. In summer the long, low, narrow stone bridge crosses no water, but just here is an acre or two of tall green rushes. You walk down the bank a few steps and sit under the shadow of a wall. The green garden of rushes stretches in front of you, with a still, shallow pool between you and it, a pool floating with blossoming water-weeds. On the edge of the rushes grow tall yellow irises in great profusion; the cuckoo's note sounds in the distance; the sun, the warmth, the intoxication of color, make you drowsy, and you lean back among the green things, close your eyes, and then begin listening to the wonderful music of the rushes. A million million reeds stirred by the breeze bend to and fro, making a faint silken sound like that of a summer wave lapping the shore, but far more ethereal.—From "Ladies-in-Waiting," by KATE DOUGLAS WIGGIN. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST *The Mother Church*

Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Sts., Boston
Sunday Services at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.
Sunday School at 10:45 A. M.
Subject of Lesson-Sermon:
"Everlasting Punishment"
Wednesday evening meetings at 7:30 include testimonies of Christian Science healing.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH
with
Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

PUBLISHED BY THE TRUSTEES UNDER THE WILL OF MARY BAKER EDDY

The original, standard, and only textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing is published in the following editions:—

Sunday School Edition, blue or brown cloth, stained edges $2.00
Library Edition, black cloth only, marbled edges 3.00
Vest Pocket Edition, black, blue, or brown semiflexible morocco leather, gilt edges 3.00
Stiff Leather Edition, black only, gilt edges 4.00
Pocket Edition, black, blue, or brown morocco leather, Oxford India Bible paper, gilt edges 5.00
De Luxe Edition, black, blue, or brown levant morocco, special Bible paper, wide margins, gilt edges 6.00
Cleartype Edition, large type, black cloth only, gilt edges 7.00
Thumb-Indexed Pocket Edition, black, blue, or brown morocco leather, gilt edges 7.50
Readers' Edition, large type, black levant morocco only, gilt edges..... 11.50
Braille Edition, Grade One and a Half, interpointed, 5 vols..... 12.50

FRENCH OR GERMAN TRANSLATIONS

Cloth editions only, black only, marbled edges, each $2.50

This textbook as well as other writings by Mrs. Eddy, may be purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, or will be sent postpaid to any address on receipt of remittance payable to:

HUDSON C. BURR
Publishers' Agent
One, Norway St., Boston, U. S. A.

Catalogue will be sent upon request

Intimate Message: Washington

Interstate Passports? ..... ***By Roscoe Drummond***

Is the time coming when Americans will need a "passport" to cross the boundaries of the 48 States? Not, of course, a citizenship passport issued by the United States Government but a sort of "cash-on-hand" passport which would show they have enough money to avoid becoming indigent?

That is the question which is, in effect, at stake in the Edwards case now being heard by the Supreme Court in which the right of the State of California to exclude destitute migrants is being challenged. Because 28 States have already enacted similar anti-migratory laws the Court is being called upon to settle an issue of nation-wide importance.

Behind this trend of legislation in which so many States within the Union are tending to apply some of the same restrictions upon immigration which sovereign nations apply to each other—say as the United States as a whole applies to Europe—has been the mass movement of migrant workers to the West during the past decade.

But has this westward migratory movement, including all of the dispossessed Dust Bowl farm labor, been as great as it has appeared and has it been as disadvantageous to the Pacific States as has been so frequently said?

Perhaps a full answer cannot yet be given to these questions, but an exceedingly suggestive study has just been completed for the Department of Agriculture and its findings may revise some popular notions. The report is a scholarly work by Seymour J. Janow, an associate social scientist of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. While some of its conclusions may be subject to debate, this study is not the ordinary Government hand-out seeking to prove a political policy; it is a faithful piece of research.

Broadly, the report is a summary of a decade of westward migration and, at a time when the Supreme Court is being asked to hold unconstitutional the statutes which more than half of the States have enacted principally as a result of this migration, it is of particular interest to examine these facts and judgments by a specialist in this field.

Following are Mr. Janow's main findings:

The size of the population movement has not created the "migrant problem" of the 1930s. The total population movement into the Pacific States in 1930-39 was smaller than in 1920-29 and but a fraction of that of other decades.

Migration can well be regarded as the Western substitute for population growth by natural increase. These States have the lowest birth rates in the Nation. Without migration the population would soon start to decline.

The 12 States which had the largest increases in population in the 1920s had the greatest percentage increase of national income and the 12 States which declined most in population dropped most in national income.

While the westward population movement of the 1930s appeared to be impelled more by bad economic conditions that attracted to better economic conditions, the fact is that the relatively favorable economic position of the Far West has kept pace with the expansion of its population.

California, Oregon and Washington combined had, in 1920, 5.26 per cent of the national population and received 7.19 per cent of the national income; in 1930 these three States contained 6.67 per cent of the national population and accounted for 8.66 per cent of the national income. By 1938 the three States had approximately 7.24 per cent of the population of the Nation and their share of the national income had increased to 9.34 per cent.

From the foregoing factors Mr. Janow concludes that it is quite possible that in the aggregate the migration has been beneficial to the economy and welfare of the Far West; at least at the very minimum he suggests that it has yet to be shown conclusively that this migration has had an undesirable effect on the region's economic activity.

From the national viewpoint Mr. Janow emphasizes that the westward migration of the 1930s, as well as that of the 1920s, has resulted in a larger proportion of the population of the Nation living in a region of higher per capita income and that during the very period of this migration the proportionate per capita income of the West has increased.

He likewise points out that emigration from the great plains is consistent with national efforts toward soil conservation, better land use and a better relationship of population density and natural resources.

It is not the purpose of this article to imply that very acute problems among many migrant families and in particular areas do not exist; they do exist and the Pacific States have taken humane and enlightened steps to ease these conditions. But if in broad outline these are the facts about the westward migration of the 1930s—a migration which has been beneficial on balance to the migrants and to States receiving this migration—then all this anti-migratory legislation, quite apart from its doubtful constitutionality, is a liability rather than an asset to the 28 States which have enacted it.

The Country Speaks: Los Angeles

The Case of "Union Now" ..... ***By Rodney L. Brink***

Twenty-five men of varying political and religious faiths, of widely different economic status, yet representative of all segments of the people of their city as nearly as 25 men may be, met recently at the call of an idea. The idea is one that is spinning around the world in the thoughts of free and captive men, gathering weight and momentum as it passes from one group to another, from page to leaflet to book.

In the group was a banker, an investment counselor, the mayor of a great city, a county supervisor, a physicist whose name is known around the world, the chief editorial writer of the city's leading newspaper, a sprinkling of top-flight lawyers, and several businessmen away from their busy marts for two hours and a half at midday, seeking enlightenment on the most important question of the hour.

The question? It was not announced in so many words. The group was called together to hear a brief exposition of the idea aforementioned, by its author. The question derived from the idea, for it is still in the question stage among most people in this Nation and elsewhere, might be expressed in these two words: "Whither civilization?"

The late Lord Lothian said of the man and his idea: "This world crisis will go down in history as a conflict between the idea set out by Hitler in 'Mein Kampf' and the idea which Streit has proposed in 'Union Now.' The essential cause of world wars is national sovereignties. . . . The only remedy is some such union as Streit proposes. Streit has had the courage to say that the time for men to consider it is now, not tomorrow or the day after tomorrow. The greatest thing in this great book is its title, 'Union Now.' "

The man who briefly introduced Clarence Streit to this selected audience was himself introduced as one who had made a lifelong hobby of the study of Abraham Lincoln. The reference to Lincoln fittingly set the stage, so it seemed, for the tall, slender, intensely earnest man who arose to the name of Clarence Streit.

Mr. Streit's proposal of a world federal union, patterned after the eminently successful United States of America system, is almost too well known all over this Nation to need reviewing. Distribution of his two kindred volumes, "Union Now," and "Union Now With Britain," by the Book-of-the-Month Club in September, has brought them a greatly increased reading most recently.

Some of his responses to questions put by interventionists and noninterventionists at this meeting are, however, timely as well as significant.

Yes, a city such as Los Angeles, which has mushroomed to great size on the crest of modern progress, undoubtedly would be among the hardest hit if war's end were to block international intercourse by leaving a selfishly expanding trio of empire builders in control of the world.

The advanced elements in the field of progress, such as aviation—which is great and vital in this area—would be the first to go if civilization turns backward.

Yes, there is a chance right now to convert the man in the street—and on the farm—to the federal union plan, and also a possibility that they, in their united might, could and would compel the national Congress to explore the idea thoroughly. Its originator has no doubt that thorough exploration would convince any and all of the plan's validity and strength.

China, Russia, even the newest adherents of the democratic processes and those nations which never have tried them, would be eligible eventually for their places in the world federation. Why fret now about the fact that China and Russia would numerically overbalance the United States and Britain. Didn't the original 13 States of the Union unite even with the great issue of slavery unsettled? And isn't their multiplication in number, population, wealth, standards of living, and united power an example worthy of emulation by all peoples, this one included, on a world-wide scale?

This sincere, courageous pioneer on the frontier of political economy is brave as all such pioneers must be brave. He is harassed, also, as pioneers have ever been harassed, by a potent foe, a question, this: Can this necessary conversion of public opinion, and transition of public opinion into effective action come fast enough? Europe's rapid, step-by-step plunge into the abyss of bondage conjures up dread.

Mr. Streit believes that any vital, idealistic action must come on the flow of the tide of a nation's enthusiasms, not with its ebb. Failure of World War idealisms he attributes largely to the fact that they were proposed when physical and moral enthusiasms had begun to wane.

It is too bad that this well-worn quotation, which so patly fits Lincolnesque Clarence Streit's plea for "action now," is not from Abraham Lincoln instead of Julius Caesar: "There is a tide in the affairs of men, Which, taken at its flood, leads on to fortune; Omitted, all the voyage of their life is bound in shallows and in miseries."

For that, this sympathetic listener to his plea believes, is what the "now" means in Union Now.

To Change the Subject:

Is Cerne Abbas Untrammeled? ..... ***By Ethel C. Ince***

It was after reading a recent article about the large armored divisions that are being exercised in various parts of England, in preparation for repelling an invasion, that I found myself thinking of Cerne Abbas. Are the quiet hills and fields around Cerne Abbas trampled now my maneuvers of men and tanks? Does the narrow, ancient main street echo the shouts of pseudo invaders and the stubborn clashes of civil defense forces at practice? Does the Cerne giant—that huge figure cut in stone on the hillside, dating from pre-historic ages—look down for the first time in nine centuries on men who are steeling themselves to resist the onslaughts of an invader? Or is the mantle of quiet that has wrapped Cerne Abbas these many years still strong enough to shed such alien experiences?

It might be so, if Cerne Abbas were situated in a noninvasion area such as North Wales or the lake district. But the little town that is scarcely a village lies in northwestern Dorset, hardly more than 20 miles from the English Channel, as the crow flies. Life passed it by when the railroad went by, something less than a century ago, putting its new steel rails far to the north and south—an undeserved slight for a busy town that had long been a regular stop on the London-Bristol coach route. But with a strict military regime in control of beaches and cliffs barely two hours drive to the south, there is slight chance that the stern requirements of war have left the town in its happy seclusion.

A sudden late spring thunder shower was pelting Cerne Abbas when first I saw it. And my reception at its ancient, somewhat misleadingly named, New Inn, sounded at once the strongly individualistic note that was quite in keeping with the character of a town that has missed popularity and fame but kept its own identity.

A query about accommodations brought a slow, reluctant response. "Well, if there is only one guest—and only for one night—perhaps. . . ." This, I thought, meekly accepting the limitations, must be true English restraint, but one does not expect to encounter it in the business dealings of a public hostelry. Even more puzzling it was to discover that I was the only guest in the house and to be served meals in lonely state in the dining-room. Casually I stumbled on the fact that the innkeeper's son and his family were expected home that week from China, where they had lived for 20 years, the inn was, therefore, closed to guests. Such an occasion, I thoroughly agreed, called for a special celebration, though where but in Cerne Abbas, would one be likely to find this refreshing independence in the conduct of an inn?

When Shakespeare wrote "the fresh green lap of fair King Richard's land," he must have been thinking of Cerne Abbas in May. He must have been thinking particularly of the little glade where still flows from the ground the clear sparkling spring that tradition has named Saint Augustine's Well. The spring appeared, so the story goes, 13 centuries ago, when Saint Augustine, importuned by some thirsty shepherds, struck the ground and water burst forth and has been flowing ever since. Nowhere is the grass more emerald, or the foliage richer and greener than around Saint Augustine's Well. There the birds sing with the joyous abandon of creatures that dwell in a sanctuary, and the peace that enfolds the spot is so deep that the noisy clamor of a machine civilization seems remote and unreal.

Cerne Abbas has its roots in England's most ancient heritage—and its link with the New World, too. Those who know its history point to a row of houses on its lovely old Abbey Street, one of which was, for a time, the home of an uncle of George Washington.

The old town is, to paraphrase Shakespeare, a "precious stone set in the silver sea" of rural quietude, a bit of the past that survives to remind our hurrying civilization of more leisured and lovely living. But it is hard to picture Cerne Abbas bristling with anti-aircraft defenses.

The Auto Show Must—and Does—Go On in Hub

New England's distributors hold 'open house' in face of wartime exigencies and curtailment in some other cities—'Automobile' Row showing has advantages over Mechanics Building.

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

"The show must go on."

Behind this ultimatum sounded to Adolf Hitler and other adverse factors in the world today by sponsors of the Boston Automobile Show there are 40 years of tradition as deeply rooted as that of the theater.

You might just as well try to cancel the opening of the baseball season or stop the swan boats from sailing in the Public Garden as to keep local automobile dealers from pushing their latest models into some kind of co-operative public exhibition on a grand scale each year.

This fall is no exception. And today is the day when New England distributors proclaim the start of "open house" week and get ready for the usual rush of patrons along Commonwealth Avenue's Automobile Row "on the Charles" and in other parts of the metropolitan area.

True, there was much doubt expressed in Boston as elsewhere about the possibility of being able to continue the tradition of holding an "all-out" showing of 1942 automobiles. But San Francisco carried on in spite of the drain upon the resources of the industry by national defense production. And Detroit put over the "open house" idea early in October to the accompaniment of three huge parades.

Boston a Pioneer

New York, Buffalo and Chicago have soft-pedaled the annual showings, leaving them to the individual attention of dealers. But Boston was the pioneer in automobile shows 40 years ago. And it was first to start "open house" showings three years ago. So something stronger than tradition evolves a responsibility upon Boston to keep the automobile show intact.

"Open house" this year is not being conducted to stress the "business as usual" slogan. It is chiefly to maintain tradition and a semblance of routine stability in the face of international disorder. But momentarily, the thousands of people attending "open house" during the next week will concentrate on the new models aggregating $2,000,000 worth of merchandise.

Refinement and improvements have been made to assure patrons that they need have no car worries "for the duration" of the emergency, however long it persists.

This year, as in any routine season, dealers are talking of longer larger and easier-to-operate cars. More standard equipment is stressed to offset the increases in prices. Power plants are built for greater economy with at least two standard-sized makes able to average 30 miles to the gasoline gallon.

Generally speaking, cars have wider and more massive front grille effects. Fenders swing open with the doors, allowing for more stream-lined bodies. Two tones both for interiors and exteriors can now be obtained in the low-priced field.

Safety and Mileage

Gasoline conservation through improved engineering features is widely emphasized. One of the largest automobiles is said to be capable of 30 miles to the gallon. Safety is also highlighted. One car has a new-type emergency foot brake which is released by the flip of a button on the dashboard.

Many motorists do not realize the changes that have been made from last year's cars. And some of them that do are critical of the industry for making design changes in the face of national defense. The answer of manufacturers is as logical as it is sincere. The need for substituting materials in the interests of defense necessitated the changes in design.

In radiator grilles, copper and zinc have been replaced by steel stampings. Cast iron has replaced zinc in most carburetors. And that's the way it goes through a long list of substitute materials which have been used without value losses, yet which have saved millions of pounds of needed materials for Uncle Sam.

But to get back to this "open house" scheme that Boston started three years ago to replace the usual centralized show in Mechanics Building. Originally, the idea had something of the effect of the automobile driving itself out of the city. Automobile congestion around Mechanics Building made the less congested location more desirable for show purposes. And while the event is still called a show, it is actually a distribution of exhibitions over a wide area.

Other cities like Pittsburgh, Philadelphia and Buffalo had shown much interest in the "open house" system before the national emergency compelled all the industry to accept it. Thus, out of the emergency may come a modernized streamlined version of what the dealers have been calling the annual Automobile Show.

Used Car Status

This year the used car is expected to take a more important part in the transportation picture. It is common knowledge that car production has been reduced 50 per cent this year by the OPM. The prospects strongly indicate further curtailments possibly to the point where car production after Christmas may not meet the demands or be halted altogether.

Thus, used cars will be more in demand than ever and by all previous standards seem headed for higher values.

"Open house" advantages over the centralized show are many. For one thing, no one has to pay admission. It is easier to park. The patron can go directly to the cars he wants and see all the types and designs in one place, whereas the old shows could exhibit only a small part of each make. Also, the entire company organization is on hand to answer all questions and complete sales immediately.

Or the patron can take his trial ride in the new car without making appointments.

Combined with the automobile displays, each dealer tries to outdo the other with his special array of events that include about everything having to do with the making of an automobile and many forms of entertainment having nothing to do with automobiles. The idea in Boston is to make this occasion a fitting celebration of four decades of vast progress in the world's greatest industry.

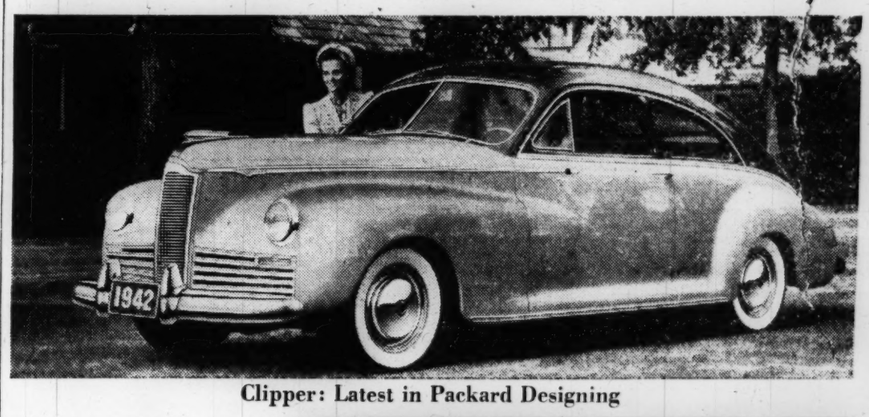
Approximately 1,200 new models will be displayed, as opposed to only 250 cars the Show could jam into Mechanics Building. Some of the new models will be shown for the first time. Decorative lighting, flowers and colored pictures will add to the lustrous picture of 1942. A proclamation by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall today punctuated the show opening as follows:

"The automotive industry has been a big factor in the business life of Massachusetts. It has provided gainful employment for thousands of men and women. It has struggled valiantly to adjust all ordinary needs with the defense program.

"Therefore, I am glad to endorse Automobile Show Week. Take advantage of it. Visit Boston, see and buy the new, attractively styled products."

Buick Boon: Emergency Brake Operated by Foot
To release it, press button under dashboard.

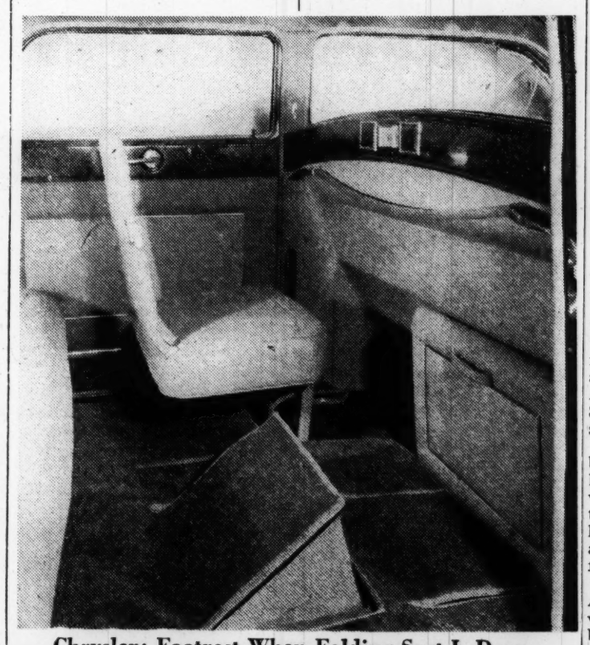
Nash: New Air Intake for Ventilation



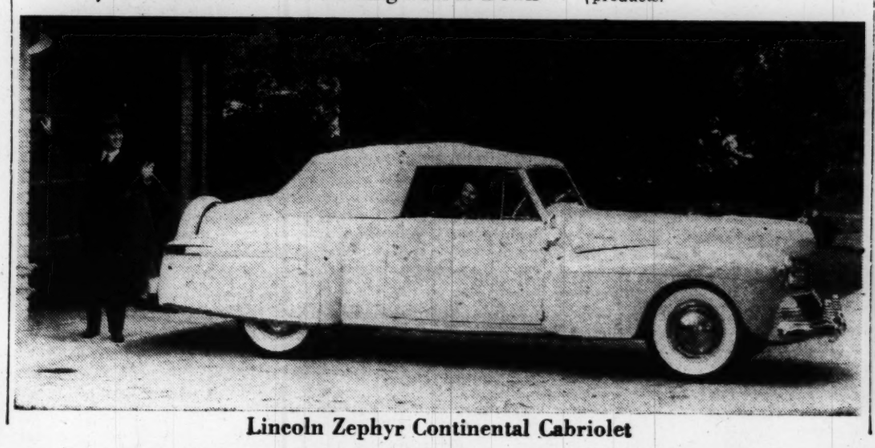
Clipper: Latest in Packard Designing

Chevrolet: Hinged Streamline Fender

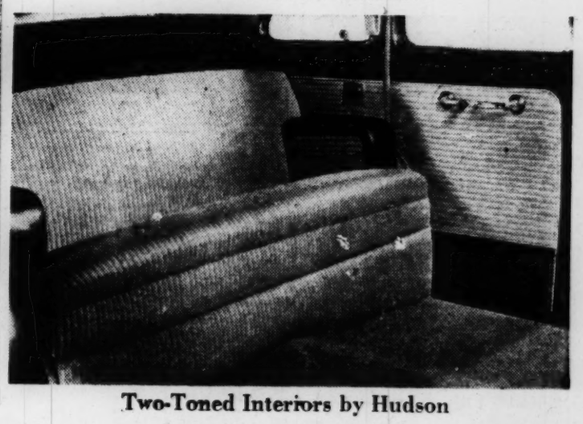
New Streamline Studebaker



Chrysler: Footrest When Folding Seat Is Down



Lincoln Zephyr Continental Cabriolet



Two-Toned Interiors by Hudson

Hockey Gets Going With Three National, Ten American League Week-End Games

Two N. H. L. Tilts in Canada; New Haven Eagles Invade West

NEW YORK, Nov. 1 (AP)—The National Hockey League opens a new season this week end with two games tonight and one Sunday.

The Toronto Maple Leafs entertain the rebuilt New York Rangers and the Montreal Canadiens tangle with the Detroit Red Wings tonight on their home ice. Sunday the Wings return to Detroit to inaugurate the season against the New York Americans.

It will take another week for the remainder of the seven-team circuit to swing into action. The Boston Bruins, league and Stanley Cup champions, start their season with a visit to Toronto Nov. 8, two days after the Chicago Black Hawks take on the Americans at home.

Innovations

Such innovations as major and minor penalty shots, linesmen seated on the sidelines as in tennis and new face-off zones in the defense areas will greet the fans. Canada's passport regulations, affecting men between the military-call-up ages of 21 and 25, also has had some effect on the teams' personnel, especially the New York Americans.

The regulations just about wrecked the long-promised and long-delayed building job Red Dutton performed on the Americans last season. Dutton lost five promising youngsters.

The Bruins lost Terry Reardon, and Detroit hasn't been able to clear defenseman Bob Whitelaw, but both clubs have what Dutton hasn't—reserves. So Red, never one to pass up an experiment of quality for unknown quantity, swapped rightwinger Lorne Carr to Toronto for "Peanuts" O'Flaherty, Gus Marker, Red Heron and Nick Knott.

Mel Hill Leaves Bruins

That was the only deal made involving more than one player. The Bruins, favored to repeat, sold Mel Hill to the Americans, and the Rangers sent Wilbur Hiller, a winger, to Detroit for cash.

The Rangers will swing into action against the Leafs with Jim Henry in goal and Muzz Patrick among the absentees. Patrick has joined the U. S. Army. The Leafs, with Carr to fill the weak spot in the right wing patrol, generally are picked to finish second with a strong possibility of winning the flag if the Bruins slip.

The Wings and Black Hawks will present young teams seasoned by a year of play. The Canadiens, along with the Americans, are pretty much a question mark because of defensive weakness.

By the Associated Press

The American Hockey League got the 1941-42 season under way with two games Wednesday and followed with two more Thursday, but the clubs will really "jump in and get wet all over" this week end.

Ten home-and-home games are scheduled tonight and tomorrow which should give the fans a fair sized idea of what to expect from the local talent.

The high flying New Haven Eagles, with two victories to their credit already, start an early invasion of the western division, with the Hershey Bears furnishing the opposition. The Eagles jumped into the top spot in the Eastern group winning their home-opener against the Providence Reds Wednesday, and then spoiling the Reds' inaugural game at Providence Thursday.

Faces Shore's Team

Providence will have a chance to break into the win column tonight when it faces Edde Shore's Springfield Indians at Springfield. The Indians gave the Reds a hard battle for eastern division honors last year and will ice a strong team again this season. Except for Fred Hunt and Bill Woodward, who were held up by passport difficulties, Shore's squad is complete.

The Washington Ulines, newcomers to the league, and the Philadelphia Rockets, successors to last year's Philadelphia Ramblers, round out the eastern division program, opening tonight at Philadelphia. The Ulines, coached by Ching Johnson, dropped their initial game Thursday, 1 to 0, to the Indianapolis Capitals. The Rockets will be making their first start.

Barons vs. Bisons

Cleveland's Barons, last year's play-off champions, encounter the Buffalo Bisons on home ice tonight. The Barons got away to a fast start Wednesday by drubbing the Pittsburgh Hornets, 6-4, and at present are tied with Indianapolis for first place in the western division.

The Caps and Hornets tangle tonight at Pittsburgh and return to Indianapolis tomorrow for the Hoosier city's belated opener.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Five Years Ago

The biggest Chicago crowd ever to attend a pro football game at Wrigley Field, 31,264, saw Bears beat Green Bay Packers, 21-10.

Texas Tech Bows 6 to 0 To Miami U.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1 (AP)—Halloween held no terrors for many of the nation's collegiate football teams, but N. Y. U., Carnegie Tech, George Washington and Texas Tech faded into defeat without a ghost of a show.

While beatings were nothing new to the Violets, Skibos, and Colonials, the Red Raiders of Texas Tech tasted defeat for the first time this year.

Five Straight

Miami (Fla.) University, also unbeaten and untied, ran its victory string to five in a row by blanking Tech, 6 to 0, before 25,000 in Miami. The Hurricanes cashed in on a Raider fumble in the second period, then played great defensive football the rest of the way.

A 19-yard pass from Russell Coates to Ray Gorman produced the touchdown that evened up last year's 61-14 defeat by Tech.

Penn State handed New York University its third straight shutout by parading to six touchdowns for a 42-to-0 victory in the rain at New York's Polo Grounds.

Slippery Ball

Fullback Bill Smaltz led the attack for the victors, handling the slippery ball on most of Penn State's plays and completing four out of six passes for a gain of 82 yards.

In a Southern Conference game at the nation's capital, Clemson's defending champions rolled over George Washington, 19 to 0, as a steady drizzle hampered both teams.

Unbeaten Case romped to a 27-to-0 victory over the same Carnegie Tech eleven that held Notre Dame to 16 points two weeks ago.

The game, played in a steady rain at Cleveland, resulted in the fifth straight win for Case and the worst beating of a miserable season for the once-proud Skibos.

Scored Three Touchdowns

Fullback Bob Melreit scored three of Case's four touchdowns and kicked three extra points. The fourth marker came on a six-yard pass from Glenn Konker to Mike Yurcheshen.

South Carolina, fresh from an upset victory over Clemson, remained in the thick of the Southern Conference title scrap by stopping The Citadel, 13 to 6, at Orangeburg, S. C.

Louisiana Normal shut out Southeastern Louisiana, 6 to 0, and Louisiana Tech edged out Southwestern Louisiana, 12 to 8. Washington University of St. Louis surprised Drake, 12 to 0, in a Missouri Valley Conference duel.

Rudolph, Crane Tie for First

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 1 (AP)—Veteran Erwin Rudolph, of Cleveland, and youthful Irving Crane, of Livonia, N. Y., today were tied for first place in the world's pocket billiards championship tourney.

Rudolph, four-time former winner of the crown, gained equal rank with Crane at six victories against one defeat by trouncing Ralph Greenleaf, of Chicago, 125 to 54 in 12 innings last night. It was Greenleaf's third straight loss and dropped him into a tie for fifth place.

Greenleaf got off to a good start, running 47, but Rudolph soon caught up to him and then produced the high run of the match, 54, in the ninth to go ahead.

Meantime Willie Mosconi, defending champion from Philadelphia, stopped his two-match losing streak by trouncing Andrew Ponzi, of New York, 125 to 34 in six innings. Mosconi ran 84 and out compared with Ponzi's best of 21 in the sixth inning.

Player	W	L	High Run	Best Game	Tot Pts	Tot In'gs
Crane	6	1	77	8	917	116
Rudolph	6	1	54	10	823	190
Mosconi	6	2	84	7	939	101
Caras	5	2	60	13	755	89
Greenleaf	5	3	88	7	758	121
Ponzi	5	3	79	4	849	86
Kelly	5	4	56	7	904	131
Procita	4	5	56	11	891	141
Lauri	3	5	57	21	731	145
Cranfield	3	7	72	17	983	134
Baker	1	8	46	30	497	160
Tozer	1	9	41	19	721	197

Results Oct. 31

Kelly defeated Cranfield, 125-119 in 9 innings.

Procita defeated Tozer, 125-55 in 19 innings.

Mosconi defeated Ponzi, 125-34 in 7 innings.

Rudolph defeated Greenleaf, 125-54 in 12 innings.

Harvard Wins Over Yale and Princeton

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 1 (AP)—Harvard's harriers won over Yale and Princeton cross-country runners yesterday in a triangular meet on a five-mile course circling Lake Carnegie.

The Crimson defeated Princeton 27 to 32 and Yale 26 to 37. Princeton nosed out Yale 27 to 28.

Bill Bird of the Eli led the field by 75 yards at the finish, tagged by his teammate, Jerry Castle. Yale's favored Roy Schwartzkopf finished 11th. The winning time was 28:19.

College Cross-Country

By the Associated Press

Results Oct. 31

Maine 24, Bowdoin 42, Bates 79, Colby 93 (State meet).

Wesleyan 17, Swarthmore 38.

Alfred 23, Colgate 32.

New York University 20, Penn State 35.

Navy 15, Pennsylvania 50.

Georgetown Frosh 24, Navy Plebes 31.

Tufts 20, Amherst 36.

Wesleyan 17, Swarthmore 38.

Triangular Meet

Harvard 27, Princeton 32.

Harvard 26, Yale 37.

Yale 28, Princeton 27.

College Soccer

By the Associated Press

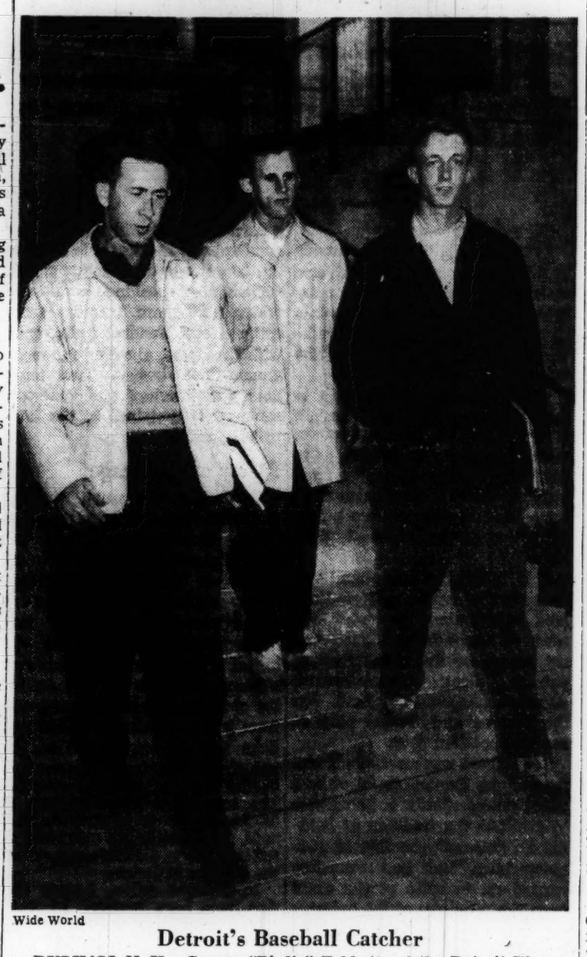
Results Oct. 31

Amherst 2, Mass. State 2.

Trenton State Teachers 2, Rutgers 9.

Rochester 2, Colgate 1.

Back to School



Wide World

Detroit's Baseball Catcher

DURHAM, N. H.—George "Birdie" Tebbetts of the Detroit Tigers is shown here as a student of the University of New Hampshire. He is at the left coming down the steps of one of the university buildings. Left to right they are: Tebbetts, William Mitchel of Charlestown, N. H., and Ken Wiggins of Stratham, N. H., all students in agriculture.

Chess—by F. R. Chevalier

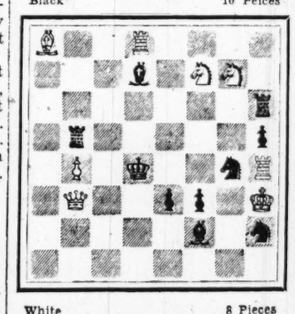
Nov. 1, 1941

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Problem No. 2397

By F. Gamage

Black 10 Peices



White 8 Pieces

White to play and mate in two.

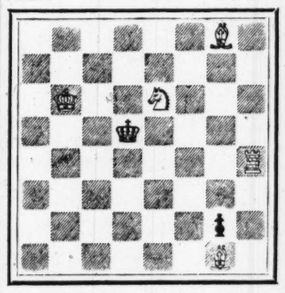
B2R4/3b1K1Kk1/7r/1r5p/1P1k2ktR/1Q2pp1K/5b1k/8.

(First Honorable Mention, The Chess Correspondent Tourney, 1941.)

Problem No. 2398

By R. Cheney

Black 2 Pieces



White 5 Pieces

White to play and mate in three.

6B1/8/1K2Kt3/3k4/7R/8/6p1/6B1.

(British Chess Magazine, January, 1935. One delightful variation!)

Solutions to Problems

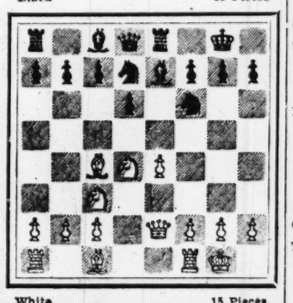
No. 2395. Q-Kt6

No. 2396. 1. R-K2 B-B3
2. R-Q5
1. ——— KtxR
2. P-Q5ch
1. ——— KtxKt
2. RxKtch
1. ——— B-K
2. Kt-Kt5ch

End—Game No. 586. White wins: 1 Kt-B5, Q-B4; 2 R-K5, B-Q4; 3 Kt-K7ch, QxKt; 4 QxRPch, KxQ; 5 R-R8ch, K-Kt; 6 R-R8 mate. Black has no saving line.

End Game No. 587

Black 15 Pieces



White 15 Pieces

White to play and win

r1bqr1k/pppktbppp/3p1kt2/8/2BktP3/2Kt5/PPP1QPPP/R1B2RK1.

(Tylor-Koltanowski, Hastings, 1939. A brilliant conception which should be familiar to all expert combination-makers.)

Chess in Australia

For many years now the Australian Chess Review, edited by C. S. Purdy, has been tangible evidence of great interest in chess among the Australians.

Each month there are reports of local, sectional, and country-wide activities. Frequently instructive articles written by well known experts, like L. Steiner, are presented. F. T. Hawes conducts the problem pages.

Mr. Purdy is an enthusiastic writer on chess subjects, both serious and humorous. Some of the latter have been put into book form under the title "Among These Mates," chirpings of a chess chump by "Chielamangus." One of the most interesting is a one-act play with Hitler, Napoleon, and Satan as the characters. Napoleon wins a hair-raising game!

Ventnor Game

This game won for Hanaeur a tie for the "best played game" prize, the other being Bernstein for his win from Mengarini published Oct. 18.

Hanauer gradually gained the upper hand in a tight ending.

Dutch Defense

Santasiere White	Hanauer Black	Santasiere White	Hanauer Black
1 Kt-KB3	P-Q4	32 P-KR3	R(B4)-B2
2 P-KKt3	P-KB4	33 Kt-B3	Kt-Q5
3 B-Kt2	Kt-KB3	34 KxQch	KxQ
4 Castles	B-K2	35 Kt-K4	Kt-B4
5 P-Q3	Castles	36 R-K2	K-Kt3
6 QKt-Q2	P-Q3	37 Kt-Q2	P-R5
7 P-K4	P-K4	38 PxP	PxP
8 PxP	BxP	39 Kt-K4	K-R4
9 Kt-B4	Kt-B2	40 R(B1)-B2	R-Kt2ch
10 Kt-K3	B-Q2	41 K-B2	Kt-Q5
11 P-B3	K-R	42 R-K3	R-Kt6
12 Q-Kt3	Kt-QR4	43 Kt-Q2	R-B3
13 Q-B2	P-B4	44 P-R3	P-R4
14 Kt-Q2	R-B	45 R-B	R(B3)-Kt3
15 Kt-K4	B-K3	46 Kt-K4	R-Kt7ch
16 KtxKt	BxKt	47 K-R	Kt-B7
17 Kt-Q5	Q-K	48 R(K3)-K	KtxR
18 Q-K2	Q-B2	49 RxKt	RxP
19 P-QB4	Kt-B3	50 R-KKt	RxRch
20 B-K3	B-B4	51 KxR	R-Kt6
21 B-K4	Q-Kt3	52 KtxQP	P-Kt3
22 P-B3	B-Kt4	53 P-R4	RxP
23 B-B2	Q-K3	54 Kt-B8	RxP
24 BxB	QxB	55 KtxP	RxP
25 K-Kt2	Q-Kt3	56 Kt-Q7	R-QB6
26 Q-K4	R-B4	57 KtxKP	K-Kt4
27 B-Kt	QR-B	58 K-Kt2	K-B4
28 QR-K	P-KR4	59 Kt-B6	RxP
29 R-K2	Q-R3	60 KtxP	RxP
30 B-K3	B-B	Resigns	
31 RxB	P-KKt4		

St. Louis Game

This game, from the United States Chess Federation Open championship, held last summer in St. Louis, shows how the leading St. Louis expert defeated one of the New York visitors.

In the early stages, Black found himself with an isolated QP. This weakness White was able to exploit successfully in the ending.

Zukertort Opening

Marchand White	Stephens Black	Marchand White	Stephens Black
1 Kt-KB3	P-Q4	24 RxR	BxR
2 P-QB4	P-K3	25 B-B2	B-K3
3 P-QKt3	Kt-KB3	26 Kt-B5	P-QKt4
4 B-Kt2	P-QB4	27 B-Kt3	Q-B3
5 P-K3	Kt-B3	28 Q-K5	Q-B2
6 PxP	PxP	29 QxQ	KtxQ
7 B-K2	B-Q3	30 K-B	K-B
8 Castles	Castles	31 K-K2	K-K2
9 P-Q4	P-KR3	32 K-Q3	K-Q3
10 PxP	BxP	33 K-Q4	B-B
11 Q-B2	B-K2	34 P-K5	Kt-K3ch
12 P-QR3	B-K3	35 KtxKt	PxKt
13 P-Q	Q-Kt3	36 PxP	B-Kt2
14 Kt-Q4	KtxKt	37 PxP	BxP
15 BxKt	Q-B3	38 P-K7	KxP
16 Q-Kt2	KR-B	39 K-B5	P-Kt4
17 R-Q3	Kt-Q	40 K-Kt6	K-Q2
18 Kt-B3	P-QR3	41 KxP	B-B3
19 QR-B	Q-Q3	42 B-Q	B-K
20 P-QKt4	B-B3	43 B-K2	P-R4
21 Kt-R4	BxB	44 BxP	B-Kt2
22 QxB	RxR	45 K-Kt6	B-Q4
23 RxR	R-B	46 P-QR4	Resigns

College Football

By the Associated Press

Results Oct. 31

East

Penn State 42, New York University 0.

West Chester 0, Waynesburg 0.

South

Clemson 19, George Washington 0.

South Carolina 13, The Citadel 6.

Louisiana Normal 6, Southeastern Louisiana 0.

Louisiana Tech 12, Southwestern Louisiana 8.

Murray Teachers 0, Delta State Teachers 0 (tie).

Middle Tennessee Teachers 13, Memphis Teachers 12.

Chattanooga 49, Spring Hill 0.

Naval Apprentice 14, Lenoir-Rhyne 0.

Miami 6, Texas Tech 0.

East Carolina Teachers 14, Erskine 7.

Bluefield (W. Va.) 14, Tennessee Wesleyan 0.

Midwest

Case 27, Carnegie Tech 0.

Findlay 12, Bluffton 6.

Youngstown 14, Tennessee Tech 0.

Alma (Mich.) 26, Lawrence Tech 6.

Hillsdale 20, Grand Rapids Junior 0.

Washington 12, Drake 0.

Simpson 0, Missouri Central 0 (tie).

Maryville (Mo.) Teachers 6, Cape Girardeau Teachers 0.

Duluth Teachers 13, Moorehead (Minn.) Teachers 7.

Parsons 6, Loras 0.

Emporia State Teachers 33, Hastings 12.

Central Iowa 7, Iowa Wesleyan 6.

Wayne 0, Peru 0 (tie).

Ottawa 13, Bethany 0.

Southwest

McMurray 39, Daniel Baker 0.

Oklahoma City 7, Arkansas Teachers 6.

Ouachita 7, Arkansas Tech 0.

Howard Payne 20, Texas Wesleyan 7.

Southwestern Oklahoma Tech 20, Northwestern Oklahoma State 0.

Rocky Mountain

Arizona State (Tempe) 6, Greeley State 0.

Far West

San Jose State 31, Santa Barbara State 14.

American Soccer League

New England Division

League Cup Games Nov. 2

Boston Celts vs. St. Michaels

Andrew Square, South Boston, Referee, P. J. Garrigan.

Scandinavians vs. Swedish Americans S. A. C. Field, Shrewsbury, Referee, D. Cummings.

In each game to be played from now until further notice, the kick-off will be at 2:30 p. m.

Jayvee Football

By the Associated Press

Results Oct. 31

Princeton 7, Harvard 6.

Cornell 26, Army 13.

Joe Cronin to Ask Thomson For Help With Golf Swing

By A. Linde Fowler

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Manager Joe Cronin of the Boston Red Sox finally is convinced that there is something more to golf than a baseball grip and a would-be home-run smash, batting style. Even though he gets himself into the low 80's on his good days, there is no consistency about it. He wants to get into the low 70's, and stay there, like Sammy Byrd, who used to patrol the outer pastures for the New York Yankees. So, Cronin is heading for California this week end, and while out there he intends to put himself right into the hands of Jimmy Thomson, to see what can be done about regrooving that game of his.

Manager Joe's idea of a vacation, according to John Corcoran, Executive Secretary of the M. G. A., who has played a number of rounds with him this fall, is a hurried breakfast, a dash to some golf course, 18 holes of play, a quick lunch and 18 holes or more of golf in the afternoon; then golf talk the rest of the day and night. Therein he is not one bit different from some other baseball players of the past and present, quite some years in the past, too.

Young Cy Young

There was the case years ago of Pitcher Young Cy Young, who had his moments of adding laurels to that famous name in baseball. He and a crony from the minor league days, a catcher, stopped off at Pinehurst on their way South and looked over some of the golfers "hitting that little white pellet that sat still for them to take a swipe at." They scoffed at the golfers and ribbed their professional friends, Donald and Alex Ross.

Donald began to perk up.

"Tell you what," said he to Young Cy Young, "you have what you call curves, in which you make the ball break to the left or the right?"

"Right," said Cy.

"But," went on Donald, "you do it in a space of a comparatively few feet; I can do the same thing, with a golf club, over a matter of 200 yards or more."

"Bunk," said Young Cy.

"All right," retorted Donald, "come with me and I'll show you."

Donald got a driver and some balls and they all headed for the big practice space not far from the clubhouse.

Pulled and Sliced

"See that big tree out there about 200 yards?" said Donald. "I'll make a ball curve to the right of it, and then one to the left." Being one of the most skilled of all golfers of the old school, who had the art of pulling and slicing at will, he pulled off the shots to perfection, the same as Kirkwood did later in his exhibitions before thousands of spectators the world over. He did it not once, but a dozen times, until he had the eyes of Young Cy and his baseball chum popping.

"Where can we get some clubs?" gasped Young Cy.

"Back there in the shop," said Donald.

Back they went, each bought a set of clubs, and from that time until they left Pinehurst they pounded golf balls from morning till night, even carrying lunches so that they wouldn't lose time.

Now, back to Joe Cronin. Among his recent outings with John Corcoran was one at the Salem Country Club. And who was there, also, but Red Rolfe, third baseman of the Yankees, and Bump Hadley, former Yanks pitcher, this year with the Athletics. The Red Sox-Yanks baseball feud immediately flared, jocularly, of course.

The pair, when they later got together naturally chinned over the World Series, even sidetracking golf for the moment. Before they parted, Rolfe invited Cronin up to Penacook, N. H., this winter for skating, that being Rolfe's home town. Rolfe probably figured he'd get the Sox manager up there and give him a few lessons in the steel runner art. What he probably didn't know was that Cronin lives near a nice lake in Newton, where he has done his stuff on skates plenty of times.

Corcoran Beaten

Dropping the baseball angle, we'll take up the case of John Corcoran and, probably to the chagrin of the M. G. A. Executive Secretary, put in a word about his 7-and-6 lacing at the hands of Ed Fogg in the final of the Woodland club championship. John didn't play so badly, three down to a 76 in the morning, better than that as far as they went in the afternoon, but Fogg had pars for a 72 in the afternoon when the match ended.

The meat of the story is that young Fogg, son of Everett Fogg who used to be quite a hitter, had one of those dream days with the putter. Four times previously he had been in club championship finals, twice at South Shore and twice at Furnace Brook, and each time his putter let him down. This time it was different. In the morning round he took 27 putts; in the 12 holes of the afternoon he used exactly 15, or 42 putts for the 30 holes. He never three-putted, and his putts went straight for the middle of the cups. He was amazed; Corcoran was flabbergasted—as well as defeated.

Let those take hope who so often moan, "If I only could have putted."

G. M. R. H.

Golf Stars Hit Trail to Coast For Winter Play

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Winter hasn't exactly settled over the United States yet, but eastern golf stars are already hitting the trail for the land of sunshine.

Hard-hitting Jimmy Thomson, the Mangrum boys, Ray and Lloyd, Zell Eaton, and half a dozen others are on hand this week end for the Santa Anita open tournament, first of the fall-winter golf classics of Southern California, and with $23,000 in winter purses dangling before their eyes, the rest of the nation's sub-par golfers are expected to be in the vicinity by the end of December.

The biggest list of prize awards will be given out at Hillcrest Country Club in Los Angeles next January when results of the four-day Los Angeles $10,000 open are tabulated.

Winner of this oldest of all money tournaments will gather in 3,500 sparkling silver "cartwheels," the biggest golf prize of the year.

The New Year's Day Rose Bowl football game is another attraction that will assure an early arrival of the golf fraternity.

Additional lures which the California open tournament sponsors are waving in front of the golfers include: Oakland, $5,000; San Francisco, $5,000, and Bing Crosby's Rancho Santa Fe, $3,000.

Tufts Gridders In College Who's Who

Six of the outstanding men on Tufts College varsity football team were honored with election to Who's Who Among Students in American Universities and Colleges, it was announced today. Arthur Harrison, Norwood, and Robert Rutter, Medford, co-captains, Grant Curtis, Brockton, and Robert Bissett, Andover, upheld the honor of the backfield, with George Mernick of Arlington and Howard Redgate, Dorchester, coming through for the line. All six of the men have made records for themselves in college sports and in the academic field. This is the second consecutive year for Harrison and Rutter to be elected to Who's Who.

Other Tufts men, active in the field of sports at the college and honored in this way include Walter Hall, '42, Dorchester, and Raymond Valente, '42, Portland, Maine, star track men; John Gehling, '43, Newton, soccer; Robert Scannell, '42, Brighton, and Richard VanGundy, '42, Newton, basketball.

By-Plays

All-Americas

The question as to what college players will be selected for all-America honors this fall is now one of the interesting questions uppermost with the football fans and experts of the country. There are, as usual, many candidates for the honor and picking the right players for the eleven positions on the team is going to be a difficult proposition. No matter who is named there will be many followers of the sport who will believe some other player should have been selected.

When Walter Camp of Yale originated the all-America idea college football in the eastern part of the country far outclassed that in other sections. So it was comparatively easy to name the best men. Yale, Harvard and Princeton were the leading teams in those early days and their players naturally predominated the selections in those years. But with the spread of the game to other parts of the country more and more colleges produced star players and now it is the rare exception when a Yale, Princeton or Harvard player is named.

This year it looks very much as if Harvard might win a place on the all-America team. If we may judge from the opinions expressed by the experts and fans who have seen the leading eastern players in action this fall. It is only natural that Harvard followers and coaches might favor one of their men for the mythical eleven when he shows up exceptionally well; but it is another thing when opposing players and coaches praise an opposing player's ability.

In the four games he has played to date "Chub" Peabody, veteran Harvard guard, has stood out as the best guard on the field. Head Coach Larson of the Navy called him one of the best guards he had ever seen and that is certainly great praise as it comes from an expert who has seen many great players.

We have not a doubt that if it was left to those who have seen Peabody play, he would be named for one of the guard positions. We believe that the selectors in the eastern part of the country will advocate his choice. We hope that their opinions will be acted upon favorably as we believe that they should be. We are therefore confidently looking forward to seeing this fine Harvard guard on the all-America college football team for 1941.

G. M. R. H.

Sea-level Golfers Get Long Drives in Mexican Tourney

MEXICO, D. F., Nov. 1 (AP)—The Chamber of Commerce doesn't guarantee it, but sea-level golfers in the Mexican amateur golf championship claimed today their drives gain 35 yards or more at Mexico City's 8,000-foot altitude.

"At home I shoot around 235 yards." Buddy Ward, U. S. amateur champion, said, "but here I'm shooting 270 or 280 yards with the same sort of drive, and without any roll."

Apparently his longer drives aren't imagination, for he shot a 3 on the par-4, 424-yard eighth hole at the Mexico City Country Club yesterday in the second round of the Mexican championships. He defeated William Kennedy of Mexico City, 8 and 6.

About 30 Yards

Al Espinosa, golf pro at the club, agreed that golfers generally get more yardage on their drives when they first play at this altitude, but he said he didn't believe the gain was more than 30 yards. Most of the good drives at the club are 270, he said, whereas 240 is a good drive closer to sea level.

"Sure, you get more yardage here," said Fred Perry, the tennis pro who was in the tournament until he had what he described as "trouble with the greenery." "The air is considerably thinner and I think you are a little more sharp in your timing.

"It's the same thing in tennis—for three or four days when you first come here your serves are always long and the ball seems to come faster, too.

"At least, you don't get to it in time."

Defeats 1940 Finalist

The day's nearest approach to an upset was Ralph Petty's victory, 1 up, over Bobby Riegel of Houston, Texas, finalist here last year, in the second round.

In the morning round Fred Perry threatened Riegel with a one hole advantage at the end of the ninth, but finally lost, three and two.

Ward's 7-and-6 victory in the first round was over Pat Walker of Mexico City. Ward meets Spec Stewart of Roswell, New Mexico, who defeated Jack Somers of Mexico City, 4 and 3, in the afternoon.

Dick Nauts of Houston, went 21 holes to defeat Ed Appold of Mexico City, 1 up. The last hole was played by moonlight. Nauts had Appold two down at the ninth.

Johnny Dawson of Los Angeles, who defeated Percy Clifford of Mexico City, six times Mexican champion, will meet Ed White of Houston. White won 6 and 5 from L. Elizaga of Mexico City.

Carlos Belmonte, the only Mexican left in the tournament, defeated William Billstrom of Tampico 3 to 2 for a chance to meet Welford Wehrle of Racine, Wis. Wehrle defeated Carlos Edward of El Paso, Texas, 3 and 2. Nauts plays Petty of Carizozo, New Mexico, and former southwestern champion.

Father and Son Freshmen At Syracuse University

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 31 (AP)—Ted Kleinhans, former Major and International League pitcher, who insists he's young enough for learnin', is the oldest "freshman" at Syracuse University where he goes to school with his son, Paul, 18, another freshman.

Father and son are after masters' degrees in physical education, Paul as a full-time student and Ted as a part-timer who plans to make up time with summer courses.

Kleinhans, Sr., now a district circulation manager of a Syracuse newspaper, was mainstay on the pitching staff of the Syracuse Chiefs of the International League from 1938 to 1940 and last year, although he made a poor showing on the mound, he held down a coaching job.

Kleinhans spent a year (1936) with the New York Yankees, and was with Cincinnati in 1937 and part of 1938. In 1935, with Newark, he led the International League in strikeouts with 102 to his credit.

A veteran of 14 years in baseball, Kleinhans also pitched for Greensboro, N. C., in the Piedmont League and Columbus and Kansas City in the American Association.

His son, Paul, plays end on the Syracuse freshman football team and another son, Ted, 17, attends Collinwood High School in Cleveland, O., Kleinhans' home town.

Harvard-Princeton Scores

1877 Harvard 1 g., 1 td., Princeton 1 td.
1877 Princeton 1 g., 1 td., Harvard 2 td.
1878 Princeton 1 td., Harvard 0.
1879 Princeton 1 g., Harvard 0.
1880 Princeton 2 g., 2 td., Harvard 1 g., 1 td.
1881 Harvard 0, Princeton 0.
1882 Harvard 1 g., 1 td., Princeton 1 g.
1883 Princeton 26, Harvard 7.
1884 Princeton 36, Harvard 6.
1886 Princeton 12, Harvard 0.
1887 Harvard 12, Princeton 0.
1888 Princeton 18, Harvard 6.
1889 Princeton 41, Harvard 15.
1895 Princeton 12, Harvard 4.
1896 Princeton 12, Harvard 0.
1911 Princeton 8, Harvard 6.
1912 Harvard 16, Princeton 6.
1913 Harvard 3, Princeton 0.
1914 Harvard 20, Princeton 0.
1915 Harvard 10, Princeton 6.
1916 Harvard 3, Princeton 0.
1919 Harvard 10, Princeton 10.
1920 Harvard 14, Princeton 14.
1921 Princeton 10, Harvard 3.
1922 Princeton 10, Harvard 3.
1923 Harvard 5, Princeton 0.
1924 Princeton 34, Harvard 0.
1925 Princeton 36, Harvard 0.
1926 Princeton 12, Harvard 0.
1934 Princeton 19, Harvard 0.
1935 Princeton 35, Harvard 0.
1936 Harvard 14, Princeton 14.
1937 Harvard 34, Princeton 6.
1938 Harvard 26, Princeton 7.
1939 Princeton 9, Harvard 6.
1940 Harvard 0, Princeton 0.

Won by Harvard, 11. Won by Princeton, 20. Tied, 5.

WHERE TO DINE

ABNER WHEELER HOUSE
FRAMINGHAM CENTER
OPEN SUNDAYS
LUNCH TEA DINNER
Towne Lyne House
LYNNFIELD
Where food, service and surroundings are of finest quality
FOR RESERVATIONS SEE BOSTON PHONE BOOK

BOSTON

• AT BREAKFAST TIME, or during the afternoon hours . . . and as a dessert at dinner or during the late evening, all our cafeterias feature our justly famous
HOT GRIDDLE CAKES
Syrup and Butter
15¢
Waldorf CAFETERIAS
AT THE SIGN OF THE RED APPLE

Mai Fong
Where Chinese Food Is More Enjoyable
AIR-CONDITIONED
337 Mass. Avenue near Symphony Hall

Visit the New, Modern
MINERVA CAFÉ
Opp. The Christian Science Mother Church
Business Luncheons from 50c
Dinners 75c up
Special Sunday Dinners 75c and $1.00
Delicious Food Cheerful Atmosphere

CAFE AMALFI
8 WESTLAND AVENUE
1 Block from The Mother Church
Specializing in Italian Dishes—Luncheons and Dinners

Brittany COFFEE SHOP
Announces
SUNDAY DINNER and SUPPER
again being served from noon to eight
212 Newbury St., near Exeter COM. 5370

Nationally Famous Milam CAFETERIA
• Plantation food
• Southern hospitality
• An atmosphere of distinction and charm.
San Antonio...Austin...Fort Worth

BROOKLINE, MASS.
For Luncheon or Dinner —
when you want delicious food and faultless service in pleasant surroundings come to
Longwood Towers
20 Chapel Street
Brookline

Walter's Restaurant
At COOLIDGE CORNER
SIZZLING STEAKS, CHOPS
LOBSTERS Our Specialty
LUNCHES from 45c Afternoon Tea
DINNERS from 80c with Music
1364 BEACON STREET ASP. 7908
OLIVER GRANT, Mgr. N. V. DRAKE, Pres.

ANNAPOLIS, MD.
BLUE LANTERN INN
FOR FAMOUS FOOD
211 King George St.
Cecil Ada Smith Manager
Near Naval Academy Gate. No. 2

NEW YORK CITY
ALWAYS SOMETHING GOOD TO EAT
LUNCHEON from 45¢ DINNER from 60¢
One of New York's Largest Restaurants
ESTABLISHED 1899
ROSOFF'S
AT TIMES SQUARE
147 W. 43rd St. 152 W. 44th St.

Jane Davies
145 West 55th Street
LUNCHEON 55c — 65c — 75c
DINNER $1.00 — $1.10 — $1.25

BRISBANE, AUSTRALIA
ROWES
RESTAURANT and BANQUET HALL
Edward Street
Brisbane, Australia

Commerce and Finance

Government Officials at Odds Over Aluminum Company Profits

Business and Industry

Babson Urges Resources Tax Law Change

By Roger Babson

BABSON PARK, Mass., 1941—This morning I noticed the squirrels storing up nuts for the winter. We are so accustomed to these simple instincts of the animals that we fail to realize their great significance. How is it that these squirrels, which have never been to school, know that winter is coming and store up advance supplies in such a systematic manner? Yet, many humans with our public school system, newspapers, and radio fail to take these ordinary precautions. Is it possible that "education" is undermining these basic important instincts?

A few years ago when I was once at the White House on business, President Roosevelt asked me to come into his private office. He said the Treasury Department believed that corporations were not declaring enough of their earnings in dividends and this enabled certain stockholders in the higher brackets temporarily to escape taxation. The corporation would, of course, pay the taxes on its earnings whether or not declared in dividends. To the extent, however, that the earnings were not declared as dividends, a stockholder would have a smaller personal income tax to pay.

Answers President

I answered the President by saying that at certain times in the business cycle, as during a depression, it might be well to have such a tax law. His plan certainly would then put more money into circulation and help employment for the time being. I stated, however, that to have such a law apply at all periods of the business cycle would be very dangerous. He thanked me and that was the end of the conference. He certainly is a charming man with tremendous persuasive powers.

Shortly after this interview, I learned that Representative Doughton's House Tax Committee was considering this same problem. In the old law there had been a clause prohibiting "unneeded" undistributed profits but the law was difficult to enforce. Secretary Doughton's Committee, therefore, at the earnest request of the Treasury Department, prepared the famous "Section 102" as a part of the tax law revision of 1938. This section certainly had teeth in it and has great powers for harm.

In short, Section 102 provides that if an Internal Revenue agent, who examines your books, thinks you have put aside too much as a reserve, he can inflict a severe penalty on all your reserves—not simply on the portion which he thinks is excessive. There have been informal rulings that a corporation may set aside 30 per cent; but even these rulings have caused much trouble. As a result of Section 102, corporations and employers have refrained from setting up proper reserves rather than risk the terrific penalty.

It, therefore, was a happy surprise when Mr. Ganson Purcell, a member of the Securities and Exchange Commission, recently told the National Business Conference here at Babson Park that large reserves should be set up today as a cushion to avoid after-war unemployment. Where it may be well to force employers to pay out as dividends most of their earnings during a period of depression, the reverse is now true. Mr. Purcell stated specifically that the country's industries should now build up reserves to offset the percussions which the end of the war will bring. Let me quote him definitely:

"Corporate structures which are streamlined now will be that much better able to make a transition from production for war to peacetime production without having to drop men from their pay rolls. Reserves not needed for defense activity must be carefully stored up against the day when they will be needed for this vital post-war purpose. Where those reserves are in excess cash they can, in the meantime, be put to defense work by investment in government securities."

Today the situation is entirely changed. Instead of employers hoarding money, many are wastefully spending it. New factory buildings and excess machinery are being acquired at a tremendous rate. I am sure that if President Roosevelt would carefully reconsider the question today he would reverse his position and agree that employers should be penalized for not setting up greater reserves! The need of the hour is, as the SEC is recommending, that, for the duration of the war, we should all set up larger reserves than ever.

Results of the War

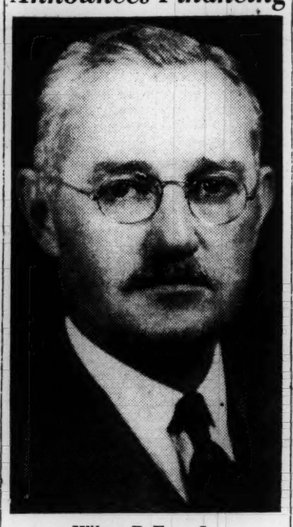
At first thought it appears that Mr. Purcell is taking an opposite stand to that of the Treasury Department a few years ago. This is not necessarily true. The Treasury Department's demand for a tax on undistributed profits was then possibly justified because during depressions corporations and investors hoard their money, refuse to make additions and improvements, and carelessly discharge employees.

I have no doubts as to how World War II will end. It will end with the defeat of Hitlerism. I have been absolutely sure of it from the beginning and I am surer of it now than ever. As to what will happen after the War, I am not so sure. This will depend upon two things other than, of course, the War's duration.

(1) The character of our people. This war is largely a result of the world going materialistic and forgetting God and the fundamentals of life. If this war results in a great spiritual awakening throughout the world, then there is nothing to fear as to what will happen after the war. New industries will spring up to absorb unemployment.

(2) The question of reserves. If Section 102 is allowed to stand and corporations and employers are robbed of reserves from now on, then great disaster may be expected after the war is over. On the other hand, if Section 102 is repealed for the duration of the war then reserves may be set up which, as Mr. Purcell suggests, can become a great cushion for after-the-war conditions.

Announces Financing



Wilson P. Foss, Jr.

Chairman of the board of New York Trap Rock Corp. announces that arrangements have been concluded through Smith, Barney & Co. for the sale by private placement with an institutional investor of an issue of $3,500,000 first mortgage 4 per cent 10-year sinking fund bonds for refunding purposes.

Industrial Output Expected to Rise 25 P.C. This Year

WASHINGTON (AP) — Government business experts estimated that the overall output of American industry will be 25 per cent larger at the end of 1941 than at the beginning.

Measured by the Federal Reserve Board index of industrial production, output will rise from 139 to almost 175 per cent of the 1935-39 averages, they believe.

In many industries, particularly airplanes, output will have increased much faster, but priority curtailment of materials for civilian goods has held back other industries, so that the overall industrial output is gaining more slowly now than it did earlier in the defense program.

Before the European war started, the index was at 105. Since then, the gain has been rapid, sometimes as much as nine points in a single month. In September of this year, the index reached 161, and is still going up.

Corporate Earnings

Corporate earnings statements reported currently show profits per common share as follows:

	1941	1940
American Bosch	$.35	$.25
Commercial Solvents	.28	.21
General Theatres Equipment*	.67	.29
Hershey Chocolate	1.65	2.10
Marshall Field	.45	.32
N. J. Zinc	1.28	.91
Skelly Oil and subsidiaries	1.38	.71
Standard Products	.36	.15
Texas Gulf Sulphur	.38	.72
Yellow Truck & C. and subs.	.82	.18
Nine Months Ended Sept. 30:		
Allied Products	4.48	3.50
Calumet & Hecla and subs.	.46	.20
Commonwealth Edison	1.51	1.18
Sonotone Corp.	.35	.22
Standard Brands	.48	.48
Tidewater Assoc. Oil	1.27	.84
Universal Cyclops Steel	2.15	1.50
Westvaco Chl. Prod. and subs.	2.05	2.19
Year Ended Sept. 30:		
Dixie Vortex	2.36	1.62
Skelly Oil	5.19	3.04

*Includes subsidiaries other than Cinema Building Corp.

Beech Wages Up

NEW YORK — Beech Aircraft Corporation has announced that the combination of the pay increases made effective on Oct. 13 at the time of the regular four-month reclassification period, plus the 2½ cent production bonus granted to hourly paid workers on Oct. 20, totals up to a 7½ cent increase in the average rate of pay.

Clouds on Investor Horizon Deter Purchasing of Equities

By G. R. Ericson

Editor of the Financial Pages of The Christian Science Monitor

There are a great many people in the world to whom the low volume of busines in the stock market and the decline of financing through stocks mean little or nothing. They might not be perturbed if such activities disappeared altogether. But that wouldn't mean that such an event was unimportant. It would only mean people were uninformed.

To judge by the testimony of officials before the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee and subsequent comment, there are thousands who view the stagnant security markets as indicating something fundamentally wrong with the financial machinery. They are those who emphasize the deterrents put into effect by the Securities and Exchange Commission under the securities acts of 1933 and 1934. There are others who say that a factor more vital than legal restrictions is in operation; the war and its length. If Germany breaks Russia, a long war is in prospect which may mean nearly complete regimentation of industry in the United States with consequent dreary outlook for capital.

Securities Laws Held Deterrents

The discussion in Washington this week brought out the beliefs of various heads of security associations to the effect that revisions of the securities acts were necessary to release pent-up capital and bring an increased volume of security business. Emil Schram, president of the New York Stock Exchange, George P. Rea, president of the New York Curb Exchange, Emmett F. Connely, head of the Investment Bankers Association of America, among others, argued for relaxation of the restraints put into effect seven and eight years ago. Such changes as proposed would not only aid the markets, they asserted, but would be in the public interest.

It cannot be denied that new issues of stocks and bonds have shrunk tremendously. Mr. Rea shows that the annual average since 1933 has been only $642,000,000, or one-fifth of the preceding 10-year average of $3,400,000,000. And coincident with this shrinkage has been a drastic decline in trading. This downward trend has been in effect since the depression and hence cannot be laid except in part at the door of the present war.

War Factor Important

The war must be regarded as a comparatively new factor, but it is superimposed on other influences of longer duration. These latter include steady encroachment of government in the field of private enterprise due to the inability of industry to solve effectively the problems of depression, the penalizing of corporate enterprise because of the speculative excesses of the '20s, the trend away from unmodified profit control due to a growing social consciousness, the failure of foreign markets, the growing power of pressure groups and the Administration effort to redistribute wealth.

The foregoing are the larger influences, but there are other more specific reasons nearer to the view of the investor which cause him to hesitate when considering equities. This is not to say that he may not "miss the boat," but there are obvious clouds on the buyer's horizon. When he reads that 125 listed common stocks have paid dividends consecutively for more than a quarter of a century, 212 for 15 years or more, 266 for 10 years or more and 430 for five years or more, and most of them affording generous yields, it takes ominous clouds to keep him in a storm cellar. These take the shape of taxes, price ceilings, labor trouble, and sharp adjustments caused by the defense program.

Many long-range investors apparently are avoiding the war stocks, preferring the so-called peace issues despite the fact that earning power of the latter is being impaired. There are ever fewer issues whose tax and labor costs are not eating drastically into net. Those which can lay claim to steady sales in war and peacetime are even more favored.

What must be considered in any long-range view as to what profits are possible from industrial enterprise is how the weight of taxes will affect dividend outlook. Some evidence as to what to expect is to be obtained from a treasury proposal to tax away all profits above 6 per cent, a further House bill to limit profits on all defense contracts to 7 per cent and the Administration aim to raise two-thirds of the national expenditures by taxation and one-third by borrowing.

Labor Is Retarding Influence

Coincident with these considerations is the necessity of recognizing the demands of labor and the effort of the government to impose price ceilings as important factors detrimental to profit margins. Labor fears eventual price and wage freezing and it is possible current strikes are anticipatory; that is, they are calculated to get whatever gains are possible before an irate people demand a law banning strikes for the duration. Management fears the complete regimentation which accompanies a managed economy, since under it there is little or no opportunity for initiative and no incentive for progress.

Management looks with apprehension also upon the possibility of a closed shop for all or most of industry. Under it industrial leaders say they would be forced to capitulate to whatever terms a labor dictator demands. Industry is hardly inclined to view the present government as impartial in a labor dispute, believing it still antagonistic to "big business" despite corporate reforms of recent years.

The foregoing makes owners of business enterprises dubious about profits that will be available for dividends. There is, too, revival of the idea of an undistributed profits tax. Such a tax may be a revenue producer, but to sum up the arguments used in defeating it before, it is inequitable since it penalizes corporations which try to maintain a strong financial position and tends to weaken management's responsibility for sound policy. There is even a proposal that every stockholder pay a tax on his share of the net profits of a company, whether the profits are distributed or not. Put concisely, he would pay a tax on dividends and a tax on profits retained by the company.

Smaller Companies Favored

Other things which shareholders must recognize as dangers to particular situations is favoring of smaller companies to the disadvantage of larger ones in the matter of curtailment of operations. The government is discarding emphasis on efficiency by creating differentials in various industries. As an instance, three big auto companies had their output cut more severely than the rest of the industry. Something similar is occurring in the mining industry, where high-cost producers will be given better prices than the low-cost ones. Such developments force changes in investment outlook, since either efficiency or size is thus penalized in the name of defense.

The uncertainties of a wartime era, together with legislative restrictions and ever higher taxes, then account in large measure for the comparatively low level of stock prices. Selling appears to overbalance buying, particularly on the part of large holders. There is no longer any mystery as to who is doing the selling since the SEC reports periodically on the stock transactions of officers, directors and principal stockholders of corporations. The so-called "insiders" have been disposing of large blocks of securities in recent months, chiefly, it is believed, to raise money for tax payments, while estates have also been sellers probably also due to tax considerations.

The new highs in overall industrial production does not necessarily mean that business is better than usual. They mean that the energies of the nation are being directed mainly to engines of destruction for defense. Current profits are indeed higher than a year ago, 38 per cent, according to a report covering 240 large companies. But common stocks do not reflect this jump. They are more concerned with prospective profits. Are such profits to be satisfactory or will they drop?

The SEC may be trying to get insurance companies to put money into common stocks, but these concerns are aware that such stocks are essentially speculative. Since their market price depends on profit expectations and since such expectations may be entirely illusory due to Federal policies, insurance units understandably hesitate on such a course of action. Money in common stocks is venture money, legitimate enough and necessary. When the state of the nation makes it again possible to foster its profitable use, common stocks will be preferred.

Utility Pays $25.50 In Extra Dividends

By the Associated Press

The Essex Company, which sells water power in the large textile manufacturing center of Lawrence, has declared an extra dividend of $25 a share, a second extra dividend of 50 cents per share and a regular semi-annual dividend of $1.50 per share—all payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 15.

With $1.50 previously paid this year, the 1941 payments will amount to $28.50 a share. In 1940, the company paid $4, including a $1 extra dividend.

The special $25 dividend will represent earnings accrued prior to March 1, 1913, when the federal income tax law became effective.

A. F. of L. Electric Men Ask Removal of Arnold

ST. LOUIS (AP)—The convention of the A. F. of L. International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has voted to send a telegram to President Roosevelt asking for immediate removal of Thurman Arnold as Special Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Anti-Trust Division.

The vote, on a motion from the floor, came after a speech in which Joseph Padway, A. F. of L. general counsel, denounced what he called Mr. Arnold's "illegal campaign" against labor unions.

"Thurman Arnold sets up his own code of law," Mr. Padway said in a review of anti-trust prosecutions.

"In spite of defeats in the courts, Mr. Arnold persists in his illegal campaign against labor unions."

English Note Use Up Further

LONDON (AP)—Note circulation continued to move upwards this week, the Bank of England statement revealed. Circulation figures showed an increase of approximately £4,800,000 to £693,327,000 for the week, the eight consecutive week this figure has advanced.

Ickes, Jones In Clash Over Alcoa Contract

WASHINGTON (AP) — Interior Secretary Ickes, defense investigators heard, has accused his fellow cabinet member, Jesse Jones, of an attempt at "forcing my hand into the signing of a contract that would not be in the public interest."

This accusation was contained in a letter written by Mr. Ickes to Mr. Jones, Federal Loan Administrator and Secretary of Commerce, on Sept. 2, protesting a contract between the Defense Plant Corporation and the Aluminum Company of America for construction and operation of new production facilities.

Ickes' Statement

"Frankly," Mr. Ickes wrote his colleague, "I would be reflecting on your intelligence if I supposed for a minute that you did not have in mind the dilemma in which I would find myself when the demand was made upon me to sign on the dotted line an onerous and unconscionable contract or run the risk of possible condemnation by the unthinking for not having done so."

One of the plants to be constructed under the contract would be located in the Bonneville-Grand Coulee dam area and would depend upon federal power for its operation.

Mr. Ickes' letter was put into the record of the Senate defense investigating committee, which also heard testimony from Alcoa officials that a new contract was being negotiated to replace the present one, and that modification of some of the provisions to which Ickes objected was being considered by the negotiators.

Says Government Protected

Oscar Ewing, Alcoa counsel, asserted that the interests of the government were "fully protected" under the present contract.

I. J. Wilson, Alcoa vice-president, testified that his company had been prepared to finance expansion of production with its own funds but that the government had preferred use of federal funds.

"Alcoa," he declared, "is still ready to proceed to the extent of its ability in expansion on its own account."

Mr. Ickes listed these objections to the contract, among others:

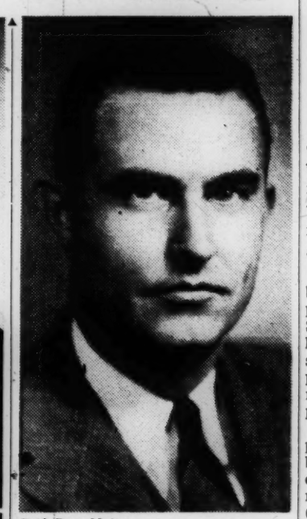
"The production control provisions of the lease strengthen and extend the monopolistic position of the aluminum company.

"The profit which Alcoa would realize for operation of the plants under this contract seems to be exceedingly generous.

"Defense Plant Corporation's prospective profits seem equally startling."

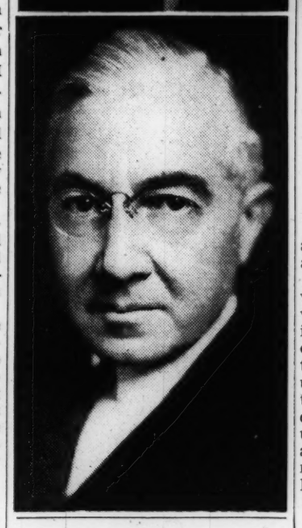
Faced with Senatorial demands for a speedy increase in production for defense purposes, Mr. Ewing testified the company now was making more aluminum than it could sell and had boosted its reserve supply to 30,000,000 pounds.

Mutual Life Vice-Presidents



Pach Bros. Matar

Lewis W. Douglas, President of the Mutual Life Insurance Co., announces the appointment of Leigh Cruess (upper left), Vice-President and Manager of Selection; J. Roger Hull (upper right) as Vice-President and Manager of Agencies; and Julian Sy Myrick (below) as Second Vice-President.



Commodity Prices Drop 0.5 P. C. To Level of Month Ago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Further weakness in agricultural commodity markets accounted largely for a decline in the Bureau of Labor Statistics index of 0.5 per cent during the week ended Oct. 25, the Department of Labor reported. While the index fell to the level of a month earlier, 91.2 per cent of the 1926 average, prices of commodities in wholesale markets averaged 16 per cent higher than a year ago.

A sharp break in the livestock market, together with lower prices for cotton, peanuts, flaxsed, citrus fruits and sweet potatoes, largely accounted for a decline of 1.9 per cent in the farm products group index, which is 2 per cent below the level of a month ago. The grains, however, recovered part of the severe loss of the previous week and rose 1.2 per cent. Average prices for farm products are 31.5 per cent above a year ago.

Industrial commodity markets were comparatively steady for the week. Textile products and building materials advanced 0.1 per cent, while fuel and lighting materials, chemicals and allied products, and miscellaneous commodities declined 0.1 per cent. The indexes for hides and leather products, metals and metal products, and housefurnishing goods remained unchanged at last week's level.

	(1926=100)		P. C. Changes to Oct. 25, '41 from	
Commodity grps	Oct. 25 1941	Oct. 18 1941	Oct. 18 1941	Oct. 26 1940
All commodities	91.2	91.7	— 0.5	+16.0
Farm products	88.1	89.8	— 1.9	+31.5
Foods	87.5	88.4	— 1.0	+23.6
Hides & leather	113.2	113.2		+11.1
Textile products	90.3	90.2	+ 0.1	+22.7
Fuel & light mtls	79.9	80.0	— 0.1	+10.7
Metal & products	102.2	102.2		+ 4.9
Bldg materials	107.0	106.9	+ 0.1	+ 9.6
Chem & allied	89.6	89.7	— 0.1	+16.4
Housefurnish'gs	99.9	99.9		+11.0
Misc commod	85.5	85.6	— 0.1	+11.0
Raw materials	88.2	89.2	— 1.1	+23.4
Semimnfd atcls	89.7	89.7		+12.5
Manufact prods	93.1	93.5	— 0.4	+13.4
Com other than farm products	91.9	92.2	— 0.3	+13.3
Com other than farm and foods	93.0	93.1	— 0.1	+11.1

National Steel Net Equals $2 Share

PITTSBURGH, (AP) — National Steel Corporation reported net earnings of $4,411,465, equal to $2 per share on 2,204,667 outstanding shares of capital stock, for the third quarter ending Sept. 30.

This compared with net earnings of $3,827,310, or $1.74 per share on 2,202,367 shares, for the third quarter of 1940.

OPA Requests Railroads To Reduce Rates

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Office of Price Administration has asked the nation's railroads to reduce freight rates in the interest of national defense and for price stability for iron and steel moving on all-rail routes to the Pacific Coast.

Rates proposed by OPA would be graded downward from $1.15 per hundred pounds from Atlantic Seaboard points to 75 cents per hundred pounds from Colorado shipping points to all Pacific Coast ports. They would apply to minimum carload weights of 80,000 pounds.

Present rates range from $1.43 per hundred from Atlantic Seaboard points to 85 cents per hundred pounds from Colorado. Minimum carload weights now are 40,000 pounds and 60,000 pounds, depending on the product.

OPA suggested that shippers be held to the 80,000-pound figure before the lowered rates would apply.

The request was transmitted to the Transcontinental Freight Bureau in Chicago, and organizations maintained by the railroads for consideration of freight rates. OPA officials said they acted on behalf of a number of government departments, including the OPM, the Maritime Commission, the Army and Navy, and the Treasury procurement division.

Shipments of iron and steel to the Pacific Coast from eastern mills are ordinarily made by boat through the Panama Canal.

OPA experts contended their proposal actually would enable the railroads to increase their minimum car-mile revenues on such traffic because of the higher minimum carload weights on which the suggested rates would apply.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Boston Penny Savings Bank	Nov. 10
Union Savings Bank	Nov. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Nov. 10
East Boston Savings Bank	Nov. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Nov. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Nov. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Nov. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Nov. 19
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Dec. 1

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Brookline Savings Bank	Nov. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Nov. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Nov. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Nov. 20
Somerville Savings Bank	Dec. 1

OBrion Russell & Co.

INSURANCE of Every Description

108 Water Street, Boston — Tel. Lafayette 5700

111 Broadway, New York — Barclay 7-3340

Angus Brothers

WOOD WOOL MANUFACTURERS

Also Import and Export Merchants

Correspondence Invited

53-57 Brown St., Glasgow, Scotland

Cable address: Angus, Glasgow

Contentment

always follows when one purchases an ANNUITY

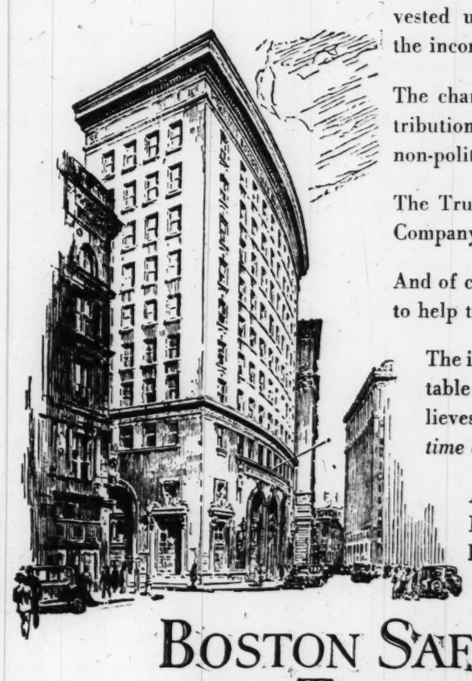
You will enjoy reading "ANNUITANTS LIVE INDEFINITELY" which contains four little journeys into the lives of enthusiastic annuitants.

Copy sent on request

EARL G. MANNING, Gen. Agt.

One Federal Street, Boston

A Permanent Source Of Income For Changing Human Needs



The Permanent Charity Fund is *permanent* in several senses. The principal of the fund is kept invested under experienced supervision, and only the income is disbursed.

The character of the Committee in charge of distribution of income is permanently established: non-political, non-partisan, non-sectarian.

The Trustee is the Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company.

And of course the permanent object of the fund is to help the worthiest charities.

The income is disbursed each year to such charitable objects and purposes as the Committee believes to be *most deserving of assistance at the time of disbursement.*

Ask for a booklet which explains how the Fund is organized and how gifts to it may be made.

BOSTON SAFE DEPOSIT AND TRUST COMPANY

100 FRANKLIN STREET

At ARCH *and* DEVONSHIRE STREETS

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	250,000
Previous day's sales	641,490
1941 volume to date	119,395,376
1940 volume to date	168,311,460

Stock Market Trend Uneven; Trading Quiet

NEW YORK, Nov. 1 (AP)—The stock market regained some of its composure today although generally failing to exhibit much of a recovery urge.

Yesterday's sliding leaders tacked on plus signs at the opening, while declines were well distributed near the final hour. Dealings were slow.

Bullish sentiment still had to contend with the U. S. destroyer sinking, brokers said, although the feeling in some quarters was that considerable bad news had been discounted by the market's recent retreat. Favorable dividend and earnings developments were helpful but taxes and labor difficulties continued as buying brakes.

Shares given support included Bethlehem Steel, Chrysler, Southern Pacific, Texas Corp., Standard Oil of Cal., N. Y. Shipbuilding, Douglas Aircraft, Westinghouse, General Electric and American Smelting.

In the faltering division were U. S. Steel, Santa Fe, Anaconda, North American and American Tobacco "B."

Bond Market Steady

Advances in a fair number of rail loans helped to impart steadiness to the bond market today.

Working ahead fractionally were Wabash first 5s of '78, Pennsylvania General 4½s, New York Central 5s, Baltimore & Ohio stamped convertibles of '60, Great Northern 4s of '46, Texas Company 3s, Consolidated Oil 3½s and American & Foreign Power 5s.

Slightly lower prices were recorded for Bethlehem Steel 3½s, Pere Marquette 5s and Third Avenue Railway 5s.

U. S. governments held about even with previous closings. Italian 7s picked up a point or so and Australia 5s of '57 dipped a point. Other foreign departments showed narrow changes.

Change in Priority Rules Is Urged To Aid Small Business

ST. LOUIS (AP)—Modification of defense priority regulations to save thousands of small businesses from going under in a "defense boomerang" was urged at the closing session of the Mississippi Valley Association's 23rd annual convention.

The resolution estimated more than 160,000 small firms employing 3,000,000 workers were "threatened with closing or sharply curtailing production because of defense priorities on raw materials."

The organization, representing business and shipping interests in 23 mid-continent states, asked for curtailment of "unnecessary nondefense spending by the Government," but urged Congress to make adequate appropriations for completion of all approved commercial and military projects on the Mississippi River and its tributaries.

Officers of the association were given authority to continue a fight against the St. Lawrence seaway project and for revision of the bituminous coal act to establish prices at the mouth of the mine, regardless of the kind of transportation used.

The seaway resolution charged the proposed billion-dollar project was "unsound national economy" and "stands in the way" of national defense, despite contrary claims by its backers.

Bank Clearings Well Above 1940

NEW YORK (AP)—Bank clearings in the week ended Oct. 29 continued to show large gains over a year ago, although the total dropped about 13 per cent from the 12-year peak established in the preceding week.

The aggregate at 23 leading cities, as reported to Dun & Bradstreet, was $7,129,398,000, or 26.3 per cent higher than $5,644,258,000 reported in the like week a year ago. The amount was $1,024,434,000 under the total of the previous week.

Excess Reserves Off $60,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board estimated that idle money in the banks totaled $4,600,000,000 on Oct. 29, two days before new reserve requirements to reduce the amount go into effect.

On Nov. 1, new federal reserve requirements governing the proportion of deposits which must be kept in reserve are expected to slash over $1,000,000,000 from the total of idle money, technically known as excess reserves.

The October 29 total was $60,000,000 less than the preceding week.

Ceiling Prices on Waste Paper Are Extended

WASHINGTON (AP) — Ceiling prices on waste paper have been extended to cover 34 grades instead of 23, and provision was made to grant jobbers allowances ranging from 4 to 9 per cent above the ceiling for performing jobbing services.

The differential to jobbers was intended to stimulate the collection of waste paper, price administrator Leon Henderson said in announcing the amended schedule.

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
55¾	46	Abbott (1.60a)	1	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞	Oct 31
51¾	44	Acme Steel (4)	3	46⅜	46	46	— ½
8⅛	5⅛	Adams Ex (.30g)	3	7	7	7	— ⅛
24¼	19½	Adam-Millis(1)	1	23	23	23	Oct 29
15⅞	12	Addressog (1)	1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
45	35¾	Air Reduct (1a)	7	38	37⅛	38	+ ⅝
⅜	⅛	Air-Way El Ap	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	Oct 31
5	2½	Alaska Juneau	2	2½	2½	2½	
⅜	⅛	Alleghany Corp	25	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
9½	5½	Alleg pf xw	2	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	— ¼
10⅜	6⅜	Alleg pf $30 ww	3	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
21½	15	Alleghany pr pf	1	17	17	17	Oct 27
25⅜	18	Alleg Lud (2¼g)	1	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	
11¼	6⅞	Allen Ind (⅜g)	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	Oct 31
167½	144½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	2	149½	149½	149½	— ½
13	10¼	Allied Kid (1a)	1	12	12	12	Oct 23
14⅜	11¾	Allied M (¾g)	5	13½	13⅛	13¼	Oct 31
9	5¼	Allied Stores	12	7	7	7	
67	71⅜	Allied Str pf (5)	1	87	87	87	Oct 29
37	25⅜	Allis-Ch Mfg(1g)	3	27⅜	27½	27½	+ ¼
21⅜	14½	Alpha Cem (¾g)	1	18½	18½	18½	Oct 31
1⅜	⅛	Amal Leather	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
20	10	Amal L pf(¾k)	1	15½	15½	15½	Oct 28
63½	44	Amerada Cp (2)	1	57	57	57	Oct 31
19⅝	14⅜	Am Ag Ch (.90)	3	19¼	19	19	Oct 31
48½	40	Am Airlines(1e)	2	50¾	50	50¾	+ ¾
9¾	5½	Am Bk N (.20g)	1	8	7¾	7¾	Oct 31
8¼	5	Am Bosch	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	Oct 28
39	29½	Am Br Sh 1.40g	7	32½	32	32⅛	Oct 31
3	1	Am Cable & R	12	2⅛	2	2⅛	Oct 31
95¼	78½	Am Can (4)	6	80½	80	80	— ⅛
185	171½	Am Can pf (7)	1	178	178	178	Oct 31
34¾	23	Am Car&Fy(1g)	3	27⅜	27	27⅜	+ ⅛
79¼	56	Am C & F pf (7)	2	67	67	67	Oct 31
23⅛	18⅛	Am Ch & C(1.60)	1	19⅜	19⅛	19⅛	Oct 31
115	107	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	110	110	110	Oct 22
121	98½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	107	107	107	
83¾	61½	Am Col'type(.60)	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	Oct 27
57⅜	45⅜	Am Comm Al	4	53⅜	51¾	53⅜	+ ⅜
19½	9½	Am Crys S (1¼)	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	— ½
17⅜	11⅜	Am Encaus Til	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	Oct 31
61½	39¼	Am European	1	61¼	61¼	61¼	Oct 16
1⅛	½	Am & For Pow	7	½	½	½	Oct 31
24⅜	11⅞	A F P $6 pf 1.20k	3	21¼	21¼	21¼	+ ¼
28⅜	14⅜	A F P $7 pf 1.40k	3	15¼	14½	14½	Oct 31
37⅜	21⅜	Am & F P 2 pf	2	21½	21¼	21¼	Oct 31
38½	29	Am-HawSS (3g)	2	33½	33	33	Oct 31
4⅜	2¾	Am Hide & Lea	4	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
33½	27	Am H & L pf (3)	1	32¼	32¼	32¼	Oct 16
51¼	44	Am Home (2.40)	3	44	44	44	
2⅛	1½	Am Ice	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Oct 28
20⅛	20	Am Ice pf (1½e)	2	28⅜	28½	28⅜	— ⅜
4¼	3⅛	Am Internat'l	3	3¾	3¾	3¾	Oct 31
13¼	8½	Am Inv Ill (1)	2	8⅞	8¾	8¾	Oct 31
50	43	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	43	43	43	Oct 24
17⅜	10⅜	Am Locomotive	6	11	10¾	11	Oct 31
95¼	79	Am Loc pf 5¼k	1	84	84	84	Oct 31
13¾	10⅛	Am M & F (.74g)	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
6⅛	2¼	Am M & Metal	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
22⅜	15½	Am Metal (¾g)	2	19⅜	19¼	19¼	Oct 31
3¼	1	Am Power & Lt	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
46¾	29¾	AP&L $6pf 5¼k	3	29⅝	29½	29½	— ¼
39	20	AP&L $5pf 4⅜k	7	25	24⅜	24⅜	— ⅝
7¼	5	Am Rad & S .45g	26	5⅛	5	5	
15⅞	11¾	Am Roll M (1.40)	3	12½	12⅜	12½	+ ⅛
7	4⅝	Am Saf R (1⅛g)	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
10⅝	7⅛	Am Seating(½g)	2	8½	8⅜	9½	Oct 31
45⅝	34	Am S & R (2g)	6	37⅝	37¼	37½	+ ¼
155	138¾	Am Sm&R pf(7)	1	151½	151½	151½	—1¼
54	35	Am Snuff (3a)	1	35	35	35	— ½
28½	19	Am Stl Fd 1½g	17	19¼	19	19	— ⅛
11½	9⅝	Am Stores (¾g)	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	Oct 31
13½	8¼	Am Stovet(1.20g)	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	Oct 31
22⅛	1	Am Sug R (1½g)	9	19	18⅞	19	Oct 31
98	81	Am Sugar pf(7)	2	97	96½	96½	Oct 31
19⅝	11¾	Am Sum Tob (1)	2	18	18	18	Oct 28
168¾	148½	Am Tel & Tel (9)	8	150¼	150⅛	150⅛	
73½	55¼	Am Tobacco 4½g	6	55¼	55	55	— ¼
74½	55½	Am Tob pf B 4½g	7	55¾	55⅛	55⅛	— ⅞
159	146½	Am Tob pf (6)	4	149	148½	149	Oct 30
7	4⅛	Am Type Fdrs	5	5	4¾	5	+ ⅜
29⅛	24	Am Viscose (1g)	8	24¾	24¾	24¾	+ ⅛
116¾	113⅝	Am Viscose pf(5)	2	116	115⅞	116	Oct 30
7¼	3	Am Water Wks	29	3¼	3	3¼	+ ¼
99⅛	82	Am WW 1pf (6)	1	84½	84½	84½	Oct 31
8⅝	5½	Am Woolen	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	
81¼	51	Am Wool pf (7k)	7	72⅛	72¼	72¼	— ⅜
8	5	Am Zinc L & S	5	5	5	5	
56¾	46⅛	Am Zpr pf(33⅓k)	2	47	47	47	Oct 30
30	22⅛	Anaconda (11⅜g)	13	26⅛	26	26⅛	
17¼	11⅛	Anchor-H (.30g)	1	15	15	15	Oct 31
12½	9	Andes Cop (¾g)	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	Oct 28
32	23	A P W Paper	2	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	Oct 30
337⅜	26	Arch-DM (1.35g)	3	28¾	28⅜	28⅜	Oct 31
112⅛	109½	Arm Del'pf (7)	3	111	111	111	
5½	4	Armour Ill	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
70¾	47½	Arm Ill pr pf1½g	3	67¾	67¾	67¾	Oct 31
72	60	Arm Ill pf	1	72	72	72	Sep 16
34⅜	23	Armstro'g C 1½g	5	28½	28	28	Oct 31
9¾	6⅞	Arnold C (.65g)	3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	Oct 29
6¾	4¼	Artloom (.52½g)	3	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
10⅜	5⅝	Assd Dry Goods	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	Oct 31
88	79½	Assd D G 1pf(6)	1	83¼	83¼	83¼	— ¾
102½	87	Assd D 2 pf(14k)	1	96	96	96	Oct 30
35⅛	23	Associates (2)	1	25½	25½	25½	Oct 28
31⅜	18	Atch T&SF (2g)	12	27½	27¼	27½	
70¼	60¼	Atch T&S Fpf (5)	1	63	63	63	+ ⅛
28⅛	13½	Atl Coast Line	4	25¾	25⅜	25⅜	+ ⅛
45½	13½	Atl G&W Indies	2	43	42	42	Oct 31
55⅜	16½	Atl G&W pf 2½g	1	53¼	53¼	53¼	Oct 30
26⅞	19½	Atl Refining (1)	2	26⅜	26½	26½	— ⅛
111⅛	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	109	109	109	Oct 24
7½	6⅜	Atlas Corp (½g)	4	7¼	7¼	7¼	
50½	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	50¼	50¼	50¼	Oct 31
72¼	61	Atlas Pow (2½g)	1	68¾	68¾	68¾	Oct 31
9¼	6	Atlas Tack (.30g)	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
37⅜	13⅜	Austin Nichols	3	21½	21½	21½	Oct 29
31¼	28⅜	Aviation Corp	9	30⅜	30½	30⅜	+ ⅛
		B					
19	12¼	Bald Loco ct	6	14¼	13⅞	14¼	Oct 31
5⅝	3⅛	Balt & Ohio	5	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	
8⅞	4⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	2	6⅜	6¼	6¼	+ ¼
8½	5	Bangor & Ar	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
13½	7	Barber As ½e)	6	12	11⅞	12	
9⅞	6½	Barker Bros ½g	1	8½	8½	8½	Oct 31
10½	7⅝	Barnsdall (.60g)	3	9⅜	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
24⅜	16½	Bath Ir Wks ¾g	1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
31⅜	14½	Bayuk Cig (1½)	1	25	25	25	+ ½
27⅝	22	Beat Cream (1a)	1	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	Oct 31
104½	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	Sep 10
106	103	Beat C pf (5)	1	106	106	106	Oct 14
104	103	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	103	104	Feb 5
126	106	Beech-Nut (4a)	2	116½	116½	116½	Oct 29
8½	7	Beld-Hem (.80)	5	7½	7½	7½	Oct 30
41⅛	25⅝	Bendix Av (4g)	11	38¼	37⅛	37⅝	Oct 31
20⅜	15⅜	Benef Ind (1⅛k)	1	14	14	14	
67	50	Benf Ind pf (2½)	5	56½	56½	56½	Oct 6
34¾	26¾	Best & Co (1.60a)	3	28⅜	28¼	28¼	+ ¼
89½	59⅝	Beth Steel (4½g)	12	61¼	60⅝	61¼	+ ½
121½	119½	Beth Steel pf (7)	1	120½	120½	120½	— ½
31⅞	20¼	Bigelow S (3g)	4	26¾	26½	26¾	Oct 31
23⅞	16½	Black & Deck (2	3	20	20	20	
10¼	6⅜	Blaw-Knox .45g	2	7⅛	7	7	
18⅜	13½	Bliss & L ¾g	1	14½	14½	14½	Oct 29
24¼	12⅜	Boeing Airplane	5	19¾	19½	19¾	
35	25⅛	Bohn A&B (2g)	2	27¾	27¾	27¾	Oct 31
23⅝	17⅜	Bond Strs (1.60)	1	21½	21½	21½	Oct 30
21⅞	18⅝	Borden Co (.90g)	5	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	+ ¼
21	16	Borg-Warn 1.30g	6	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	+ ⅛
3¼	⅛	Boston & Maine	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
39⅜	29⅞	Bower Roll B (3)	1	30	30	30	Oct 25
4⅜	2¼	Brew Corp (.30g)	2	4	4	4	
12⅜	8½	Bridgeport B ¾g	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
25⅞	16	Briggs Mfg 1½g	4	18⅜	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
41	26	Briggs & S (2¼g)	1	27	27	27	Oct 30
45¼	38	Bristol-M (2.40)	1	41	41	41	Oct 31
25⅜	21⅜	Bkly & Q Trans	2	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	Oct 30
6⅜	3¾	Bkly-Man Tr	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
14¼	10	Bkly Un Gas	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
36½	30	Brown Shoe (2)	1	34	34	34	Oct 1
23½	16	Bruns-Bal (1½g)	12	16⅞	16¼	16¼	Oct 31
12⅝	6½	Bucyrus-E(.65g)	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ¼
5¼	3½	Budd Mfg	3	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	+ ⅛
6⅛	⅛	Budd Wheel .45g	2	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+ ¼
34¼	21½	Bullard (1½g)	1	22	22	22	— ⅛
35⅝	27½	Bullova Wat (2a)	4	29⅞	29¾	29¾	Oct 30
20⅞	15¼	Burling (1.30g)	2	18½	18½	18½	Oct 31
56½	49	Burling pf (2¾)	2	56	56	56	Oct 31
8⅜	7⅜	Burr Add (.70g)	2	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ¼
4¼	2⅛	Bush Terminal	3	3⅛	3	3⅛	Oct 31
6⅞	4½	Butler Br (.45g)	1	6	6	6	Oct 31
23	19⅝	But Bros pf (1½)	3	22½	22½	22½	Oct 31
4⅜	3	Butte Cop&Zinc	2	3⅛	3	3	Oct 31
11¾	7½	Byers (AM) Co	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
12	7½	Byron Jack (1g)	1	10	10	10	Oct 31
		C					
24¾	16¾	Calif Pack (1½)		1	21	21	
54	51	Calif P pf (2½)	1	54	54	54	Oct 2
1½	¾	Callahan Z-Lead	4	¾	¾	¾	
7¼	5½	Cal & Hec (⅜g)	1	6½	6½	6½	+ ¼
14⅞	10¼	Campb Wy 1.10g	1	10½	10½	10½	
17½	10⅞	Canada Dry .60a	7	16½	16¼	16⅜	— ¼
5¼	3⅛	Canadian Pacific	11	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	
39⅞	33⅞	Cannon M (1⅛g)	1	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	Oct 30
3⅜	2¼	Capital Ad A	2	2½	2½	2½	
30½	22	Carpent Stl (2g)	1	27½	27½	27½	Oct 30
3½	2½	Car & Gen (.10)	7	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Oct 31
87¾	43	Case(JI) Co (3e)	2	77½	77¼	77¼	Oct 31
50⅝	39¼	Caterpil Tr (2)	1	40	40	40	+ ¾
29¾	18⅜	Celanese (1⅛g)	8	22½	22	22	Oct 31
10⅛	7	Celotex Cp (1a)	5	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	+ ⅛
22¾	15½	Cent Aguir (1½)	1	16½	16½	16½	— ¼
14¾	9⅛	Cent Foundry	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
3⅛	1¾	Cent RR NJ	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Oct 29
4½	1¾	Cent Violetta(1g)	14	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Oct 31
14¾	4½	Century Rib M	2	3½	3½	3½	Oct 28
4	2½	Cerro de Pas(4g)	2	30	29⅞	29⅞	— ⅝
34⅜	27	Cert-teed Prod	14	3¼	3	3	Oct 31
23½	15	Chain Belt(1¼g)	1	16	16	16	Oct 31
22½	17½	Cham P&F (1g)	7	18¾	18½	18½	Oct 31
18	10	Checker Cab	4	10½	10⅛	10½	Oct 31
44⅛	34¼	Ches & Ohio (3)	9	36	35⅜	36	+ ⅝
102½	93½	Ches & O pf (4)	1	99½	99½	99½	Oct 24
4¼	2¼	Ches Corp	6	4	4	4	Oct 30
1¾	⅝	Chi & E Ill	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Oct 31
6⅛	1⅜	Chi & E Ill A	13	5½	5¼	5¼	Oct 31
18	14⅝	Davega Str(.30g)	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	Oct 31
18	14⅝	Davega S pf(1¼)	1	16½	16½	16½	Oct 31
11¼	6¼	Davison C (.60g)	4	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
28⅜	18⅜	Deere & Co (2g)	9	24⅜	24⅛	24⅛	— ¼
30⅛	27	Deere pf (1.40)	6	28¾	28⅜	28¾	Oct 31
18⅜	13¼	Deisel W-G (1½)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	Oct 27
14	9	Del & Hudson	3	10	9⅞	10	
6¾	2½	Del Lack & West	2	4½	4½	4½	
⅛	⅛	Den&Rio GW pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Oct 29
23¼	19⅜	Detroit Ed 1.40g	4	19½	19⅜	19½	
29⅞	21½	Diam Match 1½g	1	25⅛	24¾	24¾	
41	34¾	Dia Mat pf (1½)	1	39	39	39	Oct 29
10⅛	6⅞	Diam T M (¾g)	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
18¼	12⅝	Dist C-S (h2.22)	1	17½	17½	17½	
86	68⅝	Dist C pf ww (5)	2	75½	77½	77½	Oct 27
10½	7	Dix-Vortex(½g)	1	10½	10½	10½	Oct 31
23⅛	17	Doehler D C (1g)	6	20¼	20¼	20¼	Oct 31
17⅛	13¾	Dome Mines(h2)	3	14	13⅞	13¾	Oct 31
79¼	63½	Douglas Air (5g)	3	75⅛	74¼	75⅛	+1⅛
141¾	111⅛	Dow Chem (3)	3	114½	114¼	114¼	— ¼
23⅛	16	Dresser Mfg (1g)	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	+ ¼
8⅝	4	Dunhill Int	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	Oct 31
10⅜	6⅜	Duplan C (.30g)	1	7½	7½	7½	+ ½
164¾	138	duPont de N5¼g	3	146	145¼	146	+1
126⅞	120⅞	du Pont pf (4½)	1	126½	126½	126½	Oct 30
		E					
34	24	East Air Lines	2	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	+ ⅛
5¼	2⅞	East Roll Mill	6	3¼	3⅛	3¼	Oct 31
145½	120¼	East Kodak (6)	6	133½	133	133⅜	— ⅛
36⅞	29	Eaton Mfg (3)	1	32⅜	32½	32¼	Oct 31
17⅞	14½	Edis Bros (1.20)	2	16¾	16¾	16¾	Oct 24
⅞	⅜	El & Mus Ind	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	Oct 31
33⅞	25⅛	Elec A-L (2¼g)	5	27¼	27⅛	27⅛	— ¼
17⅜	12½	Elec Boat (.40g)	4	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	Oct 31
4⅜	1¼	El Power & Lt	3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
36	23½	El P&L & P pf .90k	3	36	36	36	
38⅜	27½	ElP&L $7pf 1.05k	1	28¼	28¼	28¼	
34⅜	28	El Stor Bat (2)	2	29	29	29	
33	26⅛	El Paso N G 2.40	2	27	26⅞	27	—2
47½	39½	Endi-John (3)	1	46½	46½	46½	Oct 27
7	2¾	Eng Pub Service	2	3	3	3	+ ⅛
80¼	65	Eng PS $5 pf (5)	1	77½	77½	77½	—1
83½	70	Eng PS5½pf(5½)	1	80½	80½	80½	— ½
½	⅛	Equit Off Bldg	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	Oct 31
12	1¼	Erie RR cod	2	1⅜	1¼	1¼	Oct 27
1¾	1⅜	Erie 1 pf cod	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Oct 18
1¾	1⅜	Erie 2 pf cod	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Oct 22
10	6⅝	Erie RR wi	5	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
7⅝	4⅞	Erie RR ct wi	21	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
40¼	32	Erie RR pf A wi	2	40	40	40	+ ¼
3⅝	1¾	Eureka V Clean	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	
8¾	5⅝	Evans Products	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	Oct 30
30¾	23	Ex-Cell-O (1.95g)	1	23½	23½	23½	
⅜	⅛	Exchange Buffet	4	⅛	⅜	⅜	Oct 30
		F					
45½	34	Fairb M (2g)	3	38	37½	38	Oct 31
24⅞	16½	Fajardo (1½g)	2	20⅝	20½	20⅝	+ ⅜
13⅜	8¾	Fed Lt & Tr (1a)	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	Oct 21
26¾	21½	Fed M & S (3g)	2	22	22	22	Oct 31
14⅜	10⅞	Fed Mogul (¾g)	1	11	11	11	Oct 29
4¼	2¼	Fed Mot Truck	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Oct 31
27½	18⅜	Fed D Str (1.40a)	1	22½	22½	22½	
97½	90	Fed Str pf (4¼)	1	91½	91½	91½	Oct 29
16	11½	Ferro Enam (1)	1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	Oct 31
45¾	34¼	Firestone (1g)	1	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	+ ⅛
18½	15¼	Fire T&R pf (6)	1	17	17	17	+ ⅛
105	101¼	First N Str (2½)	1	103	103	103	Oct 31
42½	31⅞	First N Str (2½)	2	36	36	36	— ⅛
16⅛	11⅞	Flintkote (¾g)	3	12⅛	12	12	
23⅜	15⅜	Florence St 1½g	3	22	22	22	+ ⅜
33⅜	21¾	Florsheim A (2)	1	22	22	22	Oct 23
25¼	21¾	Follansbee Steel	1	4½	4½	4½	Oct 30
32½	24	Food Ma (1.40a)	1	30½	30½	30½	Oct 31
20¼	13	Foster Wheeler	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
6½	2⅛	Francisco Sugar	3	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	+ ⅛
41	32½	Freeport S (2)	1	34⅜	34¾	34¾	+ ⅛
23¼	20¼	Fruehauf (1.40)	1	20¼	20

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Pay-as-You-Go Plan Urged As Inflation Curb

The more we can finance on a "pay-as-you-go" basis the better able we shall be to curb inflation and to safeguard national credit, says the First National Bank of Boston in its current New England Letter.

"This principle," continues the letter, "is subscribed to by practically all responsible fiscal authorities. But it is imperative that taxes be imposed on a sound basis. Otherwise, we may do irreparable harm to our economic structure."

Continuing the bank says, "The present rate of tax on large successful corporations on earnings over approximately 5 per cent, after the normal tax, under the invested capital plan is about 72 per cent. The Secretary of the Treasury recently suggested a tax during the emergency of 100 per cent on all corporation earnings of more than 6 per cent on invested capital. Such a measure would virtually confiscate profits, which are the lifeblood of business enterprise.

Dangerous Course

"Before embarking upon such a dangerous course we should give careful consideraton to the vital part played by reserves in our enterprise system. Business concerns need safeguards against the severe storms that may lie ahead. It is unwise to impose punitive taxes that would strip business enterprise of the reserves that serve essentially the same purpose as lifeboats on a ship.

"Surpluses cushioned the shocks of the last depression. According to a study made by the United States Department of Commerce, the amount of income paid out by business enterprise during the period from 1930 to 1934 exceeded income produced by many billions of dollars. This represented a severe drain upon reserves and was used to meet pay rolls, interest and dividend payments, to absorb losses and the like.

"Because of these surpluses many thousands of firms, although operating at a loss, were able to keep plants running and to provide employment for millions of workers during the depression period. If such a cushion is removed or seriously impaired, an overwhelming burden of relief might well be thrown upon the Government during the next major depression.

"Furthermore, accumulated reserves have made it possible for our progressive firms to carry on the research work which has contributed so much to our living standards and has provided employment for many millions of people. New frontiers are constantly being opened up by invention and science. In order that firms and individuals may be induced to hazard the great risks that commercial and industrial exploration involve, there must be prospects of reasonable compensation.

Unfair Practices

"To place the same profit ceiling on all lines of business would be unsound in principle and unfair in practice because of the wide variation in risk and earnings of different kinds of business.

"The earnings of many firms are extremely sensitive to the swings of the business cycle—others have relatively stable income. The resources of mining and petroleum industries, for instance, are subject to rapid depletion and a high yearly return is essential. Practically all lines of business, however, depend upon profits in good times to absorb the losses in lean periods and set up reserves accordingly.

"If the government takes away the profits of successful firms and losses accumulate in the unsuccessful, then business as a whole would become progressively weaker.

"The lure of profits is the mainspring of economic activity. Destroy this incentive, then commerce will languish, savings will shrink and capital resources will become stagnant. If carried to its logical conclusion, such a course would make the government the chief reservoir of credit and capital, and all lines of activity would be regimented under government direction. Such a system would perpetuate lower standards of living and impose increasing restrictions upon individual freedom. It would eventually degenerate into totalitarianism from within, the very system that we are mobilizing all our resources to combat from without."

Business Personals

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York has announced the nomination of Frederick E. Williamson, President of the New York Central Railroad, as a Class B director of the bank, to succeed Walter C. Teagle. William Jefferson Field, President of the Commercial Trust Company of New Jersey, has been named a Class A director to take the place of Otis A. Thompson. Nomination as a director is generally tantamount to election.

Barrow, Wade, Guthrie & Co., accountants and auditors, New York, announce that Donald M. Kimball, C. P. A., Detroit, Mich., Robert W. Kiersted, C. P. A., Cleveland, Ohio, Paul W. Fitzkee, C. P. A., Tulsa, Okla., Harold K. McKay, C. P. A., Boston, and Thomas B. Crawford, C. P. A., New York, have been admitted as general partners of the firm on Nov. 1.

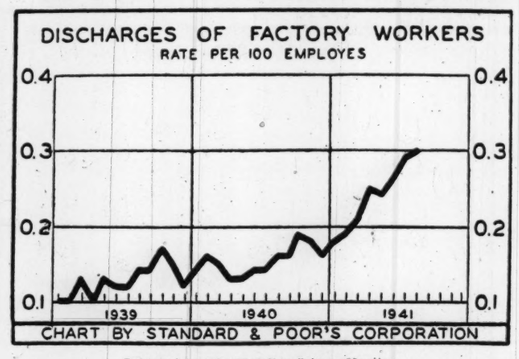
Dow-Jones Averages

Stock Prices

	30 Ind.	20 Rails	15 Util.
Today's close*	118.15	18.27	16.61
Net change	+.33	—.06	—.03
Previous close	117.82	28.33	16.64
1941 high	133.59	30.88	20.65
1941 low	115.30	18.27	16.61

*Preliminary.

Discharges of Factory Workers Increase at Disturbing Rate



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Discharges for "cause" have been rising at a disturbing rate in recent months, indicating the need for a tightening-up in hiring procedures.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By Robert Powell

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

Manpower policy continues to be the center of the controversy over war effort. Discussion is concentrated chiefly on the appropriate means of achieving maximum national war production, and the disposal of skilled labor as between industry and the armed forces.

The issue has been considered from many angles in the financial and economic press during the past few weeks. Outstanding among these studies has been that of the Financial News, which outlined a five-point program to deal with the situation. It pleaded for:

1. The restoration of profit as a driving force.
2. The restoration of an earnings incentive to the workers.
3. The solution of outstanding and obstinate welfare problems.
4. The solution of inflation dangers by direct, and not by monetary, means.
5. The decentralization of economic organization and control.

Of these suggestions, it can be assumed that there is general agreement as to the last three. In fact, the steps the Government has already taken to deal with them bear out that statement. Regarding welfare problems, inflation dangers, and decentralization, serious differences exist only as to the speed with which these issues should be tackled.

Opinions Differ

There have been, however, sharp differences of opinion as to the first two points, viz, the restoration of profit as a driving force, and of an earnings incentive to the workers. Opponents of this idea maintain that patriotism should be enough, that the sense of participation in the great task of saving civilization from Hitlerism is sufficient compensation.

They also maintain that greater profits and higher wages would result in an uncontrollable race between profits and wages. Undoubtedly many employees and businessmen here have been hard hit by the Excess Profits Tax, and some alleviation may be granted to them. But this would mean little or nothing for the many thousands who have seen their very livelihoods swept away. To attempt, after two years of war, to enforce equality of sacrifice seems as impossible as to reach stabilization of prices, wages, and profits.

Those who support the restoration of profits as an incentive quote such financial authorities as those who wrote "The Taxation of War Wealth." Professor Hicks and his associates maintain that "the voluntary principle has to be reinforced by some degree of economic incentive," since it is too much "to expect the ordinary man to go on for a long time regulating all the details of his life in the light of public necessity."

Much difference of opinion, however, prevails as to the interpretation nowadays of "economic incentive." Mere increased profits or wages are not the chief desire of many employers or employees nowadays. There is a stronger desire for security, not only in war time, but also for the post-war era.

Mistimed agitation for the extension of social justice in wartime even for the worthiest aims, may be a great disservice to the national effort. But it is also true that the demand for changes along these lines has become so patent and widespread, that to neglect it might well produce unrest, which would do even greater harm to the national morale.

If a poll of the workers were taken, it would probably be found that they would be much more satisfied with a guarantee of genuine security than with wage increases, which they know will soon be meaningless, because of either increased prices or further taxation.

Social Revolution

Even in the middle of this total war the British financier has become most philosophical, and has been forced to consider "first principles." Britain, it is ever more obvious, in addition to waging war on Hitler, is also fighting through to a new phase of social revolution.

But at the same time the Britisher keeps his feet on the ground, and has decided that the money-motive cannot be ignored, and that, apart from certain admitted abuses, is quite adequate. On the whole, as Professor J. M. Keynes has pointed out, "the average man averts his attention from the problem, and has no clear idea what he really thinks or feels about the whole confounded matter."

The problem of deciding upon the disposal of skilled labor as between industry and the armed forces has called forth many bitter criticisms, especially of the army authorities, who have been accused of lack of initiative, and of making unjustifiable demands upon the nation's manpower, which could more effectively be employed in production.

Social and industrial frictions result from the constant contact of Government departments, capital and labor. When the Government intervenes in industry, the cry of nationalization is immediately heard from capital and of interference with long-established rights by labor. Yet through all these difficulties it is generally realized that co-operation by all three sections is essential to the raising of national output.

Auto Production Increases in Week

DETROIT, Nov. 1 (AP)—Ward's Reports, Inc., esimated that car and truck production this week would total 92,879 units, compared with 91,855 last week and 118,092 this week a year ago.

The survey added there were indications the present levels were "building a volume plateau unlikely to change significantly for two or three weeks ahead."

Retail Trade 10 to 16 P. C. Over '40 Week

NEW YORK (AP)—The general business picture was painted with fairly even strokes this week, Dun & Bradstreet said in the weekly review.

"Lower temperatures gave some stimulus to customer spending for seasonal goods," the agency said, "but even better weather conditions combined with special sales apparently failed to produce any show of interest comparable to that of the rush days of August and September.

"Manufacturers as well as retailers continued to note a lull in stock-up buying. Generally, deliveries were somewhat improved. There were still many lines, however, in which demand, although lower, continued to exceed the ability of the industry to meet it. The spread between war and peace-time activity widened steadily, as defense production moved upward while non-defense output declined under the pressure of materials shortages."

The week's total trade turnover was estimated at 10 to 16 per cent above a year ago with increased prices, rather than unit sales, the most important factor. In the major areas the increases were: Pacific Coast, 14 to 20 per cent; Northwest, 9 to 14; Southwest, 13 to 18; South, 11 to 14; Middle West, 10 to 17; East, 7 to 11, New England, 8 to 13.

Stock Exchange Firms to Merge

NEW YORK (AP)—The stock exchange firm of Whitehouse & Co., and the Winthrop (New York) division of Winthrop, Mitchell & Co. expect to merge sometime in December into a concern to be known as Winthrop, Whitehouse & Co.

Most of the Winthrop organization partners and all general partners of Whitehouse & Co. will enter the new concern.

Founded in 1828, Whitehouse & Co. is the fifth oldest firm on the exchange. Charley R. Gay, former president of the stock exchange, is the senior partner.

Leeds Mitchell and Chicago associates in the Winthrop, Mitchell concern recently arranged to join Shearson, Hammill & Co.

Railroad Earnings

	1941	1940
Ala. Great Southern		
Sept. gross	$1,017,055	$727,356
Net oper. income	231,875	145,843
Nine months' gross	7,895,990	5,960,774
Net oper. income	1,733,336	1,193,491
Atlantic Coast Line		
Sept. gross	$5,099,688	$3,662,102
Net oper. income	818,106	424,243
Nine months' gross	49,917,235	36,474,243
Net oper. income	9,190,149	1,424,854
Baltimore & Ohio		
Sept. gross	$20,482,345	$16,030,702
Net oper. income	4,967,923	3,142,200
Nine months' gross	166,124,462	130,818,013
Net oper. income	37,959,305	21,053,813
Boston & Maine		
Sept. gross	$5,319,630	$3,970,879
Net oper. income	951,105	641,558
Nine months' gross	43,788,357	34,836,188
Net oper. income	7,912,416	4,630,838
Chicago, Burl. & Quincy		
Sept. gross	$10,950,079	$8,837,257
Net oper. income	2,191,548	2,076,531
Nine months' gross	85,695,206	69,880,644
Net oper. income	14,603,656	6,835,454
Chi., Milw., St. Paul & Pac.		
Sept. gross	$13,552,116	$10,712,410
Net oper. income	3,843,119	2,266,779
Nine months' gross	102,355,657	83,004,716
Net oper. income	21,834,012	7,638,633
Chi., St. Paul, Mpls. & Omaha		
Sept. gross	$1,921,911	$1,879,216
Net oper. income	286,568	335,835
Nine months' gross	14,685,935	13,230,217
Net oper. income	1,247,407	*1,420
Cinn., New Orl. & Texas Pac.		
Sept. gross	$1,855,559	$1,441,896
Net oper. income	495,680	321,404
Nine months' gross	16,596,543	13,477,902
Net oper. income	4,575,306	3,569,602
Clinchfield		
Sept. gross	$968,491	$644,878
Net oper. income	457,672	254,486
Nine months' gross	8,193,489	6,326,385
Net oper. income	4,178,430	2,658,480
Den. & Rio Grande Western		
Sept. gross	$3,374,596	$2,606,538
Net oper. income	1,010,965	563,490
Nine months' gross	21,641,954	18,514,280
Net oper. income	2,484,118	804,480
Florida East Coast		
Sept. gross	$670,078	$597,490
Net oper. deficit	9,208	105,134
Nine months' gross	8,730,548	8,103,966
Net oper. income	1,193,817	683,700
Lehigh Valley		
Sept. gross	$4,991,794	$4,014,309
Net oper. income	1,091,646	786,197
Nine months' gross	41,755,707	34,722,104
Net oper. income	8,485,525	4,909,137
Louisiana & Arkansas		
Sept. gross	$1,089,219	$706,513
Net oper. income	264,965	157,163
Nine months' gross	7,622,014	6,008,254
Net oper. income	1,694,066	1,141,558
Louisville & Nashville		
Sept. gross	$10,854,253	$8,126,967
Net oper. income	2,715,554	1,590,362
Nine months' gross	86,682,072	72,002,441
Net oper. income	19,128,655	12,203,710
Maine Central		
Sept. gross	$1,213,051	$903,966
Net oper. income	212,881	86,682
Nine months' gross	11,025,610	9,113,322
Net oper. income	2,191,261	1,380,701
Nash., Chatt. & St. Louis		
Sept. gross	$1,654,546	$1,286,498
Net oper. income	333,286	212,595
Nine months' gross	14,219,125	11,157,564
Net oper. income	2,505,557	1,277,188
Norfolk & Western		
Sept. gross	$10,437,471	$9,346,415
Net oper. income	1,753,163	3,151,813
Nine months' gross	88,283,714	78,492,703
Net oper. income	23,199,592	25,197,866
Norfolk Southern		
Sept. gross	$539,150	$414,613
Net oper. income	110,461	59,522
Nine months' gross	4,102,179	3,341,938
Net oper. income	612,105	109,134
Pitts. & West Virginia		
Sept. gross	$508,772	$359,330
Net oper. income	150,348	95,072
Nine months' gross	3,900,546	3,125,185
Net oper. income	1,129,698	679,629
Southern Railway		
Sept. gross	$12,488,453	$8,915,228
Net oper. income	3,233,929	1,955,821
Nine months' gross	100,938,666	76,088,246
Net oper. income	23,988,728	13,462,830
St. L. Southwestern Lines		
Sept. gross	$2,549,844	$1,653,202
Net oper. income	771,310	138,539
Nine months' gross	20,000,843	14,721,998
Net oper. income	4,867,081	1,724,763
Seaboard Air Line		
Sept. gross	$5,085,215	$3,445,477
Net oper. income	931,436	78,749
Nine months' gross	46,577,845	34,956,431
Net oper. income	7,776,652	2,209,602
Tennessee, Central		
Sept. gross	$252,167	$212,201
Net oper. income	40,173	14,409
Nine months' gross	2,194,543	1,934,790
Net oper. income	341,146	200,335
Western Maryland		
Sept. gross	$2,065,182	$1,565,673
Net oper. income	505,058	408,095
Nine months' gross	16,549,750	13,953,291
Net oper. income	4,467,946	3,824,718

* Deficit.

Dividend Declarations

Accumulated

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Merritt-Chap-S pf	$5.50	.. Dec.	1	Nov. 15
U. S. Leather pr pf	$3.75	.. Nov.	22	Nov. 10
United Chem Inc	$3 pf 75c	.. Dec.	1	Nov. 10
Irregular				
Std Products	15c	.. Nov.	15	Nov. 6
Stock				
Lima Loco Wks	*	.. Dec.	9	Nov. 18
Resumed				
Lima Loco Wks	$1	.. Dec.	24	Dec. 11
Year End				
Pure Oil	50c	.. Dec.	1	Nov. 10
Vanadium-Alloys St	$1	.. Dec.	2	Nov. 14
Initial				
Masonite Corp 4½ cum pf	$1.12½	Q Dec.	1	Nov. 15
Extra				
Superior Tool & Die	15c	.. Nov.	29	Nov. 15
Special				
Hartford El Lt Co	68¾c	Q Feb.	1	Oct. 28
Regular				
Allied Prod. A	43¾c	Q Jan.	2	Dec. 12
Am Metal, Ltd	25c	.. Dec.	1	Nov. 20
Am Steel Fdrys	25c	.. Dec.	15	Nov. 29
Beth Steel	$1.50	.. Dec.	1	Nov. 10
Do 7 pf	$1.75	Q Jan.	2	Dec. 5
Bower Roller Br	75c	Q Dec.	20	Dec. 12
Ca Gen Elec	$2	Q Jan.	2	Dec. 13
Fitzsimmons & Connell D & D	25c	.. Dec.	1	Nov. 20
Griesdieck W Br	34¾c	Q Dec.	1	Nov. 19
Lee (H D) Mercantile Co	25c	Q Nov.	16	Nov. 5
Macmillan Co	25c	Q Nov.	14	Nov. 10
Do $5 non-cum pf	$1.25	Q Nov.	7	Nov. 3
Midwest Oil	45c	S Dec.	15	Nov. 15
Do C 8 pf ($1)	4c	S Dec.	15	Nov. 15
N Y St G & E pf	$1.37½	Q Dec.	1	Nov. 7
Okonite Co pf	$1.50	Q Dec.	1	Nov. 14
Pure Oil 5 pf	$1.25	Q Dec.	10	Jan. 1
Do 6 pf	$1.50	Q Dec.	10	Jan. 1
Schumach W B pf	50c	Q Nov.	15	Nov. 5
Strmbrg-Clsn Tel Mfg Co 6½ pf	$1.62½	Q Dec.	1	Nov. 8
Sup Tool & Die	2½c	Q Nov.	29	Nov. 19
Vana-Alloys Stl Co	$1	.. Dec.	2	Nov. 14
Unit Chem pt pf	75c	.. Dec.		Nov. 10
Wisc G & El Co 4½ cum pf	$1.12½	Q Jan.	15	Dec. 31

*One share for each 25 shares held.

Dividend Meetings

A list of companies which will hold dividend meetings next week, according to Fitch Investors Service, is as follows:

Monday, November 3

Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co. ($5 Pfd. & Com.) (9:15 a. m.)
Coca-Cola Co ($3 Class "A" & Com.) (10 a. m.)
Coca-Cola International Corp. (Class "A" & Com.) (11 a. m.)
Collins & Aikman Corp (5% Conv. Pfd. & Com.) (2:30 p. m.)
General Motors Corp. ($5 Pfd. & Com.) (4 p. m.)
Hadison-Walker Refractories Co (6% Pfd. & Com.) (11 a. m.)
International Nickel Co. of Canada, Ltd. (Com.) (2:30 p. m.)
Mullins Mfg Corp. ($7 Pfd.) (1:30 p. m.)
Simonds Saw & Steel Co. (Com.) (2:30 p. m.)
Standard Oil Co. of N. J. (Com.) (11 a. m.)
Texas Gulf Sulphur Co. (Com.) (9:30 a. m.)

Tuesday, November 4

Brown Shoe Co., Inc. (Com.) (10 a. m.)
Murphy (G. C.) Co. (Com.) 11 a. m.)

Wednesday, November 5

Atlas Powder Co. (Com.) (3 p. m.)
Bristol-Myers Co. (Com.) (10 a. m.)
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc. (Cl. "A" & "B") (11:15 a. m.)
Cushman's Sons, Inc. (7% Pfd.) (10 a. m.)
Fajardo Sugar Co. of Porto Rico (Com.) (11 a. m.)
Federal Light & Traction Co. ($6 Pfd.) (11 a. m.)
Flintkote Co. ($4.50 Cum. Pfd. & Com.) (9:30 a. m.)
Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Co. (4% Pfd. & Com.) (11 a. m.)
Phelps Dodge Corp. (Com.) (12 m.)
Sheaffer (W. A.) Pen Co. (Com.) (10 a. m.)
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg Co. (7% Pfd. & Com) (11 a. m.)

Thursday, November 6

Crown Cork & Seal Co., Inc. ($2.25 Pfd.) (12 m.)

Friday, November 7

American Chicle Co. (Com.) (12:30 p. m.)
Dayton Power & Light Co. (4½% Pfd.) (11 a. m.)
Norwich Pharmacal Co. (Com.) (3 p. m.)
Van Raalte Co., Inc. (7% 1st Pfd. & Com.) (9:15 a. m.)

Heads Steel Units

K. C. Stevens

Elected President of the Pittsburgh & Conneaut Dock Company, Conneaut, Ohio, and President of the Pennsylvania & Lake Erie Dock Company, Fairport, Ohio, United States Steel Corporation subsidiaries, to succeed the late George S. Meek.

Chrysler Net Equal to $6.77 Share 9 Months

NEW YORK (AP)—Directors of Chrysler Corp. have voted a dividend of $1.50 a common share.

At the same time the big motor car manufacturing firm announced earnings equal to $6.77 a common share in the first nine months of this year compared with $7.06 a share in the like 1940 period.

The total net profit of the corporation and its wholly owned United States subsidiaries for the nine months was $29,460,848 after charges and federal taxes compared with $30,706,094 in the first nine months of 1940.

The dividend payment will be made Dec. 12 to stock of record Nov. 12.

This distribution will bring payments for 1941 to $6 compared with $5.50 in 1940.

The decline in Chrysler earnings this year was accounted for by a provision for increases in taxes for the recent nine months to $23,000,000 from $14,400,000 in the comparative 1940 period.

The company, now one of the greatest manufacturers of army tanks, disclosed that it intended to reach "all out" production from its present facilities by the end of the year but that it already had been asked to double its output of medium tanks above original orders.

"This involves," said the company report, "extending the present arsenal and finding additional machinery and other equipment."

Chrysler engineers, it was stated, have designed an arrangement of Chrysler engines for powering medium tanks which soon will be tested.

If this arrangement is successful, the company stated, "it will enable Chrysler to power these tanks by the use of existing facilities and thus employ a larger number of its own workers on equipment which they are trained to operate." At present, most tanks are propelled by aviation engines.

Additional work for Chrysler employees, according to the report, will probably soon be provided through the manufacture of antiaircraft guns, sections of Martin medium bombers and other defense projects.

Farm Cash Income Seen Rising Sharply

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department estimated farmers would receive this year a total cash income of $11,200,000,000, including government benefit payments, compared with $9,120,000,000 in 1940.

The department had previously forecast the 1941 income at "nearly" $11,000,000,000. The new estimate would be about $400,000,000 above the average for the 1924-29 period, but about $100,000,000 less than in 1929. An income of $13,000,000,000 was forecast for 1942.

Foreign Exchange Rates

12 noon, Nov. 1

	Today	Prev. Day	Parity
Europe†			
Sterling: Cables‡	$4.03¾	$4.03¾	$4.03
Switz'l'd—franc	.2335	.2335	§
Italy—lira	.0526x	.0526x	.0526
Germany—mark	.4000x	.4000x	.4033
Sweden—krona	.2385	.2385	.4537
Greece—d'chma	.0068x	.0068x	.0220
Spain—peseta	.0920	.0920	**.1468
Finland—finm'k	.0205x	.0205x	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1977x	.1977x	.2961
Port'gal—escudo	.0401	.0401	.0748
Yugos'via—dinar	.0235x	.0235x	.0208
South America			
Arg'tina—peso†‡	.2380	.2380	.7187
Brazil—milreis†‡	.0520	.0520	.2025
Chile—peso‡	.0400	.0400	.2060
Peru—sol‡	.1550	.1550	.4740
Uruguay—peso‡	.4600	.4600	.6583
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2355x	.2355	.8440
India—rupee	.3035	.3035	.6180
Java—florin	.5329	.5329	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2535	.2535	*
Shanghai—dol	.0550	.0550	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.4751	.4751	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8875	.8938	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2070x	.2070x	§

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Quotations for the French, Belgian, Dutch, Norwegian, Danish, Polish, and Rumanian currencies are not available due to occupation by Germany. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper rate. **1929 average. ††Not quoted. xNominal.

Winter Wheat Seeding Delay Cuts Acreage

CHICAGO, Nov. 1 (AP)—Delayed seeding of winter wheat, now well behind normal schedule in some localities, may hold the acreage planted for 1942 harvest below even the low official allotment which provided for the smallest planted area in more than a quarter century, grain trade reports indicated today.

Not only has wet weather held up field work in many sections, particularly along the eastern fringe of the hard winter wheat belt and in parts of the Ohio Valley soft wheat area, but harvest of many fields of 1941 grain still standing in the Northwest has been prevented. Latest reports from the spring wheat belt indicated quality of much wheat has been lowered.

Most winter wheat should be in the ground by now and generally up to short stands before the soil freezes and the crop becomes dormant for the winter, experts said. However, they added it was possible to seed grain in some sections, particularly in the South, as late as the latter part of November. For best results the crop should have a good root system and sufficient growth to prevent dust drifting.

Last year the estimate of winter wheat seeded was 46,271,000 acres, or about 75 per cent of the total allotment of 62,000,000 acres of both winter and spring grain for 1941 harvest. This year the total allotment is 55,000,000 acres and 75 per cent of that figure would be only 41,250,000 acres.

Making up for the smaller acreage, however, is the fact that the moisture situation, while delaying seeding, is the most favorable in years for the crop already planted. Last year the December 1 government survey showed condition of winter wheat was 84 per cent of normal compared with only 55 per cent in 1939, a near-record low, and a 1928-37 average of 79 per cent. Some traders believe condition this year may be even better than that last year, which was the most favorable since 1930. Heavy damage occurred early in November, 1940, because late seeded grain was caught by extreme cold weather but the full extent was not apparent when the December 1 survey was made.

Because there is a record-breaking surplus supply now in the country and because most farmers recognized the government loan program was an important factor in keeping prices at current levels, allotments for individual acreages for 1942 harvest are being followed in most instances, reports indicated. Farmers who exceeded allotments for the 1941 crop may avoid paying marketing quota penalties by reducing plantings for next year correspondingly.

Commodity Futures

Chicago Board of Trade

	Open Today	Close Yesterday	Close Year Ago
Wheat			
Dec.	1.14½	1.14⅝	.84
May	1.19½	1.19⅞	.83⅜
July	1.20⅝	1.21	.79
Corn			
Dec.	.77½	.77½	.59⅞
May	.83⅝	.83⅝	.61
July	..	.85⅝	.61¼
Oats			
Dec.	.49⅜	.49⅜	.34⅜
May	.52	.51⅞	.34¼
July	..	.50⅛	.31⅞
Soybeans			
Dec.	1.65	1.64½	.86¾
May	1.70	1.69	.87¼
July	..	1.69½	.88
Rye			
Dec.		.63½	.48¾
May	.69⅞	.69⅞	.44⅝
July	..	.71⅞	.49¼
Lard			
Dec.	9.70	9.70	4.72
Jan.	9.92	9.92	..
March	11.22	11.22	..
May	11.42	11.45	6.12

Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Dec.	16.13	16.14	16.06	16.07	16.17
March	16.35	16.40	16.29	16.30	16.42
May	16.47	16.50	16.40	16.40	16.53
July	16.49	16.55	16.43	16.43	16.61
October	16.60	16.62	16.52	16.52	16.63
Spots 16.98					

Sugar

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
N Y Mar No. 3	....	....	....	3.85b	2.88
Wld May No. 4	....	....	....	....	....
bBid.	2.53	2.53	2.53	2.53	2.54½

Cottonseed Oil

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
December	12.59	12.60	12.59	12.59	12.61
March	12.68	12.70	12.68	12.68	12.71

Cocoa

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Dec.	7.90	7.90	7.90	7.90	7.92
March	8.08	8.08	8.06	8.07	8.08
b—Bid					

Black Pepper

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	6.04	6.05	6.03	6.02b	....

Wool

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Dec.	95.7	95.7	95.7	95.7	95.7
March	93.4	93.4	93.4	93.4	93.2
May	92.2	92.2	92.2	92.2	92.2b
Tops					
December	126.8b	127.0d	....	....	127.0
March	124.8	124.8	124.8	124.8	125.0
May	123.6	123.6	123.6	123.6	123.7

bBid. dOffered.

Quotations for cotton, cottonseed oil, hides, sugar reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; for cocoa, pepper, potatoes, wool by J. S. Bache & Co.; for eggs, butter by J. L. Flagg. All prices at New York unless otherwise noted.

Union Premier Food Stores

NEW YORK (AP)—Union Premier Food Stores, operating in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland and Delaware, reported for the 40 weeks ended Oct. 4 net income of $640,180, equal, after preferred dividends, to $1.63 a common share. This compared with net income of $584,083, or $1.63 a share also, in the like 40-week period in 1940.

Canadian Gold Output

OTTAWA (CP)—Canada's gold output in July totaled 456,850 fine ounces compared with 453,987 in the previous month and 457,330 in July, 1940, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics said. During the first seven months of this year the output aggregated 3,092,896 fine ounces as compared with 3,033,310 in the corresponding period of 1940.

Koppers Co. Net Up

PITTSBURGH (AP)—Profits of Koppers Company for the 12 months ending Sept. 30, 1941, rose to $5,343,712 from the previous year's mark of $2,833,723, the concern reported. After deducting preferred dividend requirements, the earnings applicable to 1,000,000 shares of common stock amounted to $4.14 against $1.63.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:30 a. m.

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	11:30
2½s 72-67	103.10	103.10	103.10

Home Owners Loan

3s 52-44	105.16	105.16	105.16

New York City Bonds

3s 80	109½	109½	109½

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	11:30
2 Alleghany 5s '44 mod	90¾	90¾	90¾
6 Alleghany 5s'50 mod	65	65	65
2 Am&For P 5s2030	65½	65½	65½
1 Am T&T 3¾s '66	110	110	110
5 Am T&T 3½s '61	109¾	109¾	109¾
8 Am T&T 3s '56	111⅜	111¼	111¼
1 Am W W & E 6s 75	107¾	107¾	107¾
2 Ann Arbor 4s 95	69	68½	69
1 Arm Del 4s 55	106	106	106
6 A C Line 1st 4s 52	80⅛	80⅛	80⅛
1 A C Line 5s 45	95	95	95
2 Atl & Dan 1st 4s 48	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜
1 B&O 1st mtg 4s st	63¾	63¾	63¾
1 B&O 95 st A	33	33	33
1 B&O 2000 st D	32¾	32¾	32¾
3 B&O 96 st F	33	33	33
38 B&O cv 60 st	34	33½	34
2 B&O 4s 48	60½	60⅜	60½
1 B&O PLE&WV 4s 51st	49¼	49¼	49¼
2 B&O S W 50 st	40½	40½	40½
2 Bang & Ar cv 4s 51 st	46⅝	46¾	46⅝
1 Bang & Aroo 5s 43	90	90	90
2 Bell T Pa 5s 48 B	109¼	109¼	109¼
5 Beth Stl 3½s 52	106¼	106¼	106¼
12 Boston&Me 4½s 70	39	38⅜	38⅜
21 Boston&Me 4s 60	70	70	70
1 Bos&NY AirL 4s 55	20	20	20
2 Buf Gen El 4½s 81	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜
2 Buf R&P 57 st	37½	37½	37½
13 Chi&NW cv 4½s 49	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
18 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	17¼	17¼	17¼
4 Chi & NW 4s 87	24	24	24
15 Chi & NW 3½s 87	22¼	22¼	22¼
10 CRI & P rfg 4s 34	12	12	12
2 Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	109¼	109¼	109¼
6 Ch & W Ind 4¼s 62	99	99	99
7 Cin Gas & El 3¼s 66	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
6 CCC&StL 4½s 77	49	48¾	49
1 Cley Sh Line 4½s 61	80	80	80
1 ClevU

U. S. in Continuous Drive Against Race Discrimination

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1 — The un-ending Federal campaign to insure fair and equal treatment for all Americans regardless of race, color and creed in the national defense program is emphasized in a pamphlet just issued by the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice.

Co-operating closely with the Negro Employment and Training Branch and the Minority Groups Branch of the Office of Production Management, the COFEP has taken a number of steps to mend a situation which was causing both resentment among its victims and injury to the defense effort.

The six-man committee receives and investigates complaints of discrimination against workers in defense industries and takes appropriate steps to redress valid grievances. It also recommends to Federal departments, agencies and to the President ways in which to insure the fair treatment of all Americans when it comes to defense employment.

In a memorandum to William S. Knudsen, Director General of OPM, on June 12, 1941, President Roosevelt wrote that it was "imperative that we deal effectively and speedily" with the problem of discrimination.

"No Nation combatting the increasing threat of totalitarianism can afford arbitrarily to exclude large segments of its population from its defense industries," the President wrote. "Even more important is it for us to strengthen our unity and morale by refuting at home the very theories which we are fighting abroad.

"Our Government cannot countenance continued discrimination against American citizens in defense production. Industry must take the initiative in opening the doors of employment to all loyal and qualified workers regardless of race, national origin, religion or color."

The COFEP's policy follows the three-fold program laid down by the President in his executive order of June 25. This order instructed Federal departments and agencies to eliminate completely discrimniation from vocational and training programs.

It ruled that all Federal defense contracts should contain clauses obligating the contractor not to practice discrimination and it gave the committee power to investigate complaints and to redress grievances.

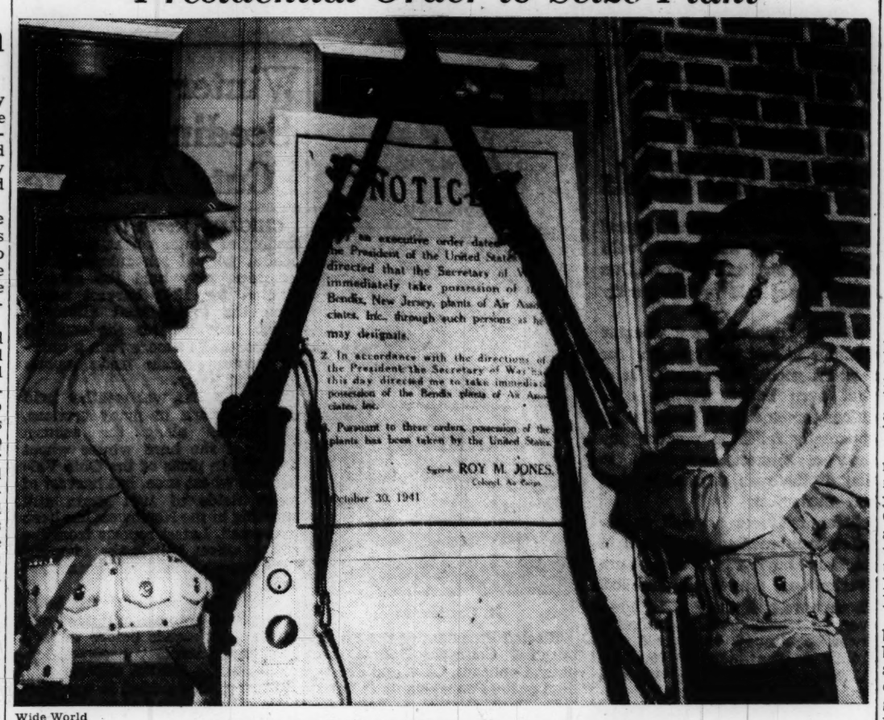
The Negro Employment and Training Branch, whose chief and staff members serve on Federal and regional labor supply committees in nine cities, broadens job opportunities for colored workers through (1) systematic visits to industrial employers; (2) regular surveys of training facilities, and (3) constant contact with the Bureau of Employment Security and local offices of the United States Employment Service to secure the placement of Negro workers through approved Governmental agencies.

Similarly, the chief and staff members of the Minority Groups Branch, which is concerned with the problems of all racial minority groups (including the physically handicapped) other than Negroes, serve on Federal and regional labor supply committtees and seek the integration of members of these groups into the defense effort.

Despite the progress made in eliminating discrimination — and Negro spokesmen have recently admitted that considerable progress had resulted—the battle is far from won.

In an address before the recent convention of the American Federation of Labor, Mark Ethridge, Chairman of the Committee and General Manager of the Louisville Courier-Journal, warned that anti-Negro discrimination within certain unions must stop, and that the Committee could undoubtedly find ways of making it stop if it were not done voluntarily.

Presidential Order to Seize Plant



Wide World

After the Army Took Over at Air Associates

Soldiers stand before the proclamation of the President which authorized the Army to take charge of the plant of the Air Associates, Inc., at Bendix, N. J., where some $7,000,000 worth of defense work has been tied up by a union-company dispute. The notice is signed by Col. Roy M. Jones, placed in charge of the plant.

44 Are Saved In Sinking Of Reuben James

Continued from Page 1

ness of their position, the major clash between the two camps came when Senator George D. Aiken (R) of Vermont told the Senate that "President Roosevelt is personally responsible for whatever lives may have been lost."

Barkley Defends Roosevelt

This brought immediate answer from Senator Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky, Senate Majority Leader, who termed the allegation "unfair" and said that it was as unreasonable as to hold President Woodrow Wilson responsible for all the lives lost during the World War.

Evidence that the Senate will not be rushed into hasty action on revision came in a decisive manner yesterday when Senator W. Lee O'Daniel (D) of Texas asked for an end to debate and an immediate vote on the issue. His move for unanimous consent was immediately opposed by Senator Francis Maloney (D) of Connecticut.

Senator Maloney was supported by several Senators, who, although believed prepared to support revision, declared that the importance of the issue required that all be given a chance to express their views in debate.

Neither Senator Barkley nor any of his Administration assistants appeared to entertain serious doubts as to ultimate repeal of the measure prohibiting American shipping from entering war zones and there was talk that a favorable vote might be obtained by next Saturday, permitting the measure to go before the House.

Roosevelt at Hyde Park

President Roosevelt's willingness to leave the city and go to his Hyde Park, N. Y., home where he will be the week-end host of Canadian Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King, is seen as an indication that the Administration is confident of victory.

Senator Aiken's attack upon the President was one of the most bitter and outspoken of any made on the question of American aid to the Allies and was thought in some quarters to have gone beyond the limits usually adhered to in the Senate.

"Had the President of the United States and members of his Cabinet kept their promises (not to permit convoying)," the Vermonter said, "the men of the United States Navy aboard these ships would not lie rotting on the ocean floor.

"It is time to place the responsibility for these deaths squarely where it belongs. It is time to stop making apologies for those who do not deserve them.

President Assailed

"By ordering convoys in spite of his repeated promises and in contempt of existing law and the Congress of the United States, President Roosevelt is personally responsible for whatever lives may have been lost—and his disregard for representative government constitutes a greater threat to democracy than war itself."

An immediate answer was forthcoming from Senator Barkley, who said that the details of the sinking were not yet available and that Senator Aiken's attack was unfair.

"I am not going into a discussion of the merits of the controversy over our occupation of Iceland. . . . It was an action about which sincere and earnest men may disagree.

"But certainly the President had more right to take that action and to announce that anything west of Iceland was a portion of the Atlantic Ocean that constituted the defensive waters of the United States, than Hitler had to take a map and pencil and draw an area 11,600 miles one way and 1,500 miles another way and announce to the world that ships could not come in there," Senator Barkley continued.

Effective Blockade

"We all recognize the fact that an effective blockade is something recognized by international law. That means that the Nation invoking the blockade must be in a position to keep ships out. This so-called blockade by Hitler has not been effective. It is just a blockade drawn on a map. . . .

"The President, when he sent our forces to Iceland and ordered our ships to protect the waters between Iceland and the United States, was not acting in his personal capacity as President of the United States. . . . It seems to me unfair to the American people for a Senator to rise in his place here and charge the President personally with responsibility for the death of these men, if any of them (on the Reuben James) have died."

Details on the Reuben James attack were still lacking today, although it had been established that at least 44 of the ship's complement of 120 men and officers had been saved. No word has been received on the remainder of the crew.

Nazi Church: More Details Of Plan Told

Continued from Page 1

quoted by A. A. Berle, Assistant Secretary of State, in an address in Columbus, Ohio, Oct. 25, and referred to in summary by Mr. Roosevelt in his address of Oct. 27.

"The 30-point program for the abolition of Christianity was originally circulated throughout Germany as a manifesto issued by the extreme members of the Nazi Party," the Religious News Service says in a commentary just released. "It was distributed by the German National Church, a group that had been previously organized, with the approval of many of the Party authorities, to carry out the 30-point program.

"Because the reaction of Germans to the manifesto was hostile, or possibly for foreign consumption, Nazi authorities variously reported that the author of the manifesto and the founder of the new sect—described as Herr Fritz Bieldt, a Stettin insurance agent —had been imprisoned or confined to an asylum.

Subsequent study of the manifesto, together with comparison with the writings of Dr. Alfred Rosenberg, one of the chief Nazi proponents of anti-Christian teaching, tended to indicate his origination if not actual authorship of the "Nationale Reichskirche" program.

In his book, "The Myth of the Twentieth Century," Dr. Rosenberg "appears to lay the philosophical groundwork for the program of the German National Church," the Religious News Service says. "He declares that the values of the Roman Catholic and Lutheran Churches run counter to 'the organic forces of the Nordic nations' and says that these must be 'transformed into Germanic Christianity.'"

Recent Activity

Although known to some religious leaders and students of German affairs, the "National Church" memorandum did not gain wide general currency. In recent months, simultaneously with the increased German action against the Christian churches, new attention was given to the German "National Church" program both within and without Germany.

As an editorial note in The Christian Science Monitor at the time of the publication of the text of the pagan church plan explained, there is "no evidence of official adoption of the plan," which, however, provides "an interesting insight into the more extremist Nazi views toward religion."

The Christian Science Monitor obtained the story, as it explained at the time, from neutral sources in Europe as a cabled news dispatch. After President Roosevelt incorporated references to the program in his Navy Day speech, this newspaper made public the fuller details, explaining at the time that it had no knowledge that the White House had such a document or that the President intended to use it.

Needless to say, this newspaper was not aware of the circulation of the 30-point program by the Religious News Service in 1938.

Coal Tie-Up Threatened By River Boat Strike

By the Associated Press

A further threat to production of vital defense metal by the United States Steel Corporation developed today with a river boat strike which American Federation of Labor spokesmen said would halt the waterborne movement of coal and coke to the Pittsburgh area.

The Federation's Master, Mates, and Pilots Organization struck at midnight to enforce demands for undisclosed wage increases. While only 50 boatmen were immediately involved, it was pointed out that a coal-carrying barge hauls 1,000 tons of fuel as compared with 50 tons carried by a railroad car.

The plants affected would be those of the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Company, subsidiary of big United States Steel.

Washington—The defense Mediation Board asked John L. Lewis and 16 steel company executives to meet with it for a discussion of the captive coal mine dispute.

Chairman William H. Davis indicated that the Board would, within a few days after that meeting, recommend for or against a union shop in the coal mines owned by major steel companies. But he declared the board would not be hurried into a decision by "pressure." This was a reference to Mr. Lewis' action in setting Nov. 15 as the deadline for a new strike unless the board acted before then.

Mr. Lewis retorted that Mr. Davis' "point is not well taken."

Brooklyn, N. Y.—While the coal situation remained unsettled, an agreement was reached between workers and employer at the Robins Drydock, where a strike has delayed work for nearly a week on British and American ship repairs.

The union membership, the Marine Workers local, affiliated with the Congress of Industrial Organizations, ratified terms of settlement. The yard employs 5,800.

The agreement, the company said, raised the wage of laborers to 72½ cents hourly, and of helpers now earning below 74 cents to 74 cents. Helpers now getting between 74 and 78 cents would receive 78 cents, and those now paid 78 cents an hour would continue on that scale.

In striking, the Union accused the firm of lack of good faith in negotiating a contract.

Bendix, N. J.—Work went ahead here at the plant of Air Associates, Inc., under a guard of soldiers and under the supervision of Col. Roy M. Jones, Army Air Corps officer. The plant, with $5,000,000 in vital defense orders, has been through a series of difficulties. The dispute began when the C. I. O. attempted to organize the plant three years ago. The Union subsequently won a National Labor Relations Board election. The most recent strike, called Sept. 30 when the Union charged the management with unfair labor practices, was ended by executive action. President Roosevelt ordered the plant seized on the ground the firm had not carried out the Mediation Board's recommendations that previous strikers be rehired.

On Returning to London:

Continued from Page 1

are enormous craters, it is true. But it is also true that they are only here and there. If I had arrived here, from the moon, say, without knowing a war was on, I would have been amazed by the amount of destruction; but knowing a war is on, the damage is less impressive.

Walking up Piccadilly, the most obvious damage is a great hole near the Wren Church of St. James, Piccadilly, just opposite the corner where Ridgeway's Tea Room was (it was burnt out, but the building is still there). Further up Fortnum and Masons is completely functioning (as much as rationing permits), although it was bombed. And the orchid organdie caps and aprons still adorn the waitresses, who can bring you smoked salmon and a sort of chocolate cake, but the little individual butter tubs that used to be filled to the top and smoothed over, now just have a tiny dab in the bottom. One small lump of sugar per person per meal is allowed here as everywhere and almost every little table has beside it the bulky kit-bag of a man or woman in uniform.

After lunch we went up Bond Street and I saw at the right-hand corner of Conduit Street, which had been completely demolished, workmen just completing a basement covering that whole area to be used as a water tank for extinguishing future fire bombs. Just near here, we went into Charbonell and Walker, the chocolate shop known to every connoisseur of London. In the old days every chocolate here had its number and you could send in your order simply by sending in the numbers. Today, when you go in, you are very fortunate if the saleswoman can smile and give you a slab of plain chocolate in a piece of waxed paper. Often she just has to shake her head. But later, buying a tube of toothpaste in a Boot's Chemist in Regent Street, I quickly realized that paper wrappings did not extend to such things as that! And at the very mention—tentative I admit but I wanted to try it out—of Kleenex, the girl withered me with a glance.

Surrealism Justified

That the personal equation is present, even in one's reaction to the results of the bombings, was brought home to me again that evening. Coming out of the hard brilliance of Claridges—where over lobster and partridges we had discussed the German problem with Eugene Meyer, owner of the Washington Post—into a moonlit night, we turned into Berkeley Square. Just there, that whole corner has been destroyed. The moonlight showed the huge cavity where bricks and wood and every usable material were piled in neat stacks; the torn building beyond it, open doll-house-like to the elements, its little painted rooms with wall clock askew and tortured stair-railing; a surrealist painting; the trees in Berkeley Square as calm and plumey over their water tanks and dug-outs as ever they were when dance music drifted from the houses, and nightingales sang in the branches. All this struck deep. My main reaction was that I did not want to look at it. I wanted to rush into a taxi and go home! It was probably the moonlight making such an impressionistic picture of it. I never had liked surrealism and here it was, justifying its prophets!

But we walked a little farther and I suddenly remembered something. It was just here, at the top of Berkeley Square that my dressmaker used to be! Was it possible that, that crater "marked the spot" . . . or that torn house was hers? Quickly I turned—and there, just by the millionth of a hair's breadth and on the edge of the air, hung the old familiar sign. I looked upward. Was that the fitting room, open to the four winds of heaven? No, that was the torn house next to hers. Suddenly I felt very matter-of-fact again. Now I could enjoy Berkeley Square in the moonlight as it still deserved to be enjoyed and in spite of the unpardonably modern buildings that overpower it on one side, like huge, hungry, concrete lions in much too small a zoo. Now I could enjoy the walk home, and the black-out and puzzle cheerfully over whether the gay little red taxi lights were not too bright, and sense, savor, try-to-pin-down generally, the evanescent, somehow phosphorescent, quality of the light-quenched night. But that will take experience—and be another story.

Manufacturers Receive Awards

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1—Three defense manufacturers were awarded achievement certificates by George Washington University at its annual Law Association dinner last night at the Mayflower Hotel.

Lawrence D. Bell, President of Bell Aircraft Corporation; Lester A. Moehring, Comptroller of Chrysler Corporation, and Milton Tibbetts, Vice-President and general counsel of Packard Motor Car Company, each appeared in person to receive the awards for their companies. The awards were made by Dr. Cloyd Heck Marvin, President of the University, and Harry H. Semmes, President of the Law Association. Mr. Tibbetts is an alumnus of the University.

The dinner program placed emphasis on the patent law field. Bell Aircraft is honored because of its development and production of the "Airacobra," cannon - mounted fighting plane; Chrysler for its success in the production of 28-ton tanks and other Army and Navy requirements, and Packard for the development and production of aircraft and marine motors and other military requirements.

Conway P. Coe, United States Commissioner of Patents, and Lloyd Hall Sutton, retiring chairman of the Patent, Trademark and Copyright Section of the American Bar Association, were honored guests at the banquet. Both are graduates of George Washington University and both were cited for their contributions to the patent profession.

Destroyer Named For Naval Hero

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1 (AP)—The U. S. destroyer Reuben James was named for a boatswain's mate who was one of the Navy's early heroes.

Born in the historic year 1776, James entered the Navy as a boy and saw active and violent service, particularly in the operations against Tripoli from 1803 to 1805.

Once he was one of a party of volunteers who entered the harbor of the pirate stronghold and boarded and destroyed the frigate Philadelphia which the pirates had captured.

On another occasion he participated in an engagement between the Tripolitan boats and United States gunboats, and was credited with saving the life of Capt. Stephen Decatur.

Recovered from this and other wounds, James served with Decatur on other ships, especially seeing action during the war of 1812 toward the end of which he was made a prisoner by the British and held until the close of the conflict.

Oregon City Man For Governorship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALEM, Ore. — With the announcement of his candidacy for the gubernatorial post in this State, Howard Latourette, of Oregon City, becomes the first Democrat formally to declare intention of running for one of the State's major offices at next year's biennial election. During the past two years he has acted as Democratic National Committeeman from Oregon.

Having been drafted for the office at a recent Democratic meeting in Portland, which was followed by his filing with Secretary of State Earl Snell his candidacy.

What's Behind Criticism Of British Government

Continued from Page 1

comparative inactivity at home is far more conductive to political indulgence than were the days of intensive bombing when Britain came nearer to obliterating class and party differences than ever before in its history.

Anglo-Soviet Unity

One can say, however, with some confidence that since the Beaverbrook-Harriman mission returned from Moscow there is considerably less feeling among the British working class that political or class prejudices are hampering the unity of the Anglo-Soviet front.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has made a notable contribution on behalf of the Church of England with his expression of sympathy for the Russians, his tribute to their courage, and his hope for a newer and closer relationship between Britain and the United States and "a new Russia united by affliction and emancipated from the errors of the past" is taken as a sincere expression of the Church of England's viewpoint.

In this conflict, said the Archbishop, the true self of Russia has emerged. "Can we doubt that with this rising of a whole people there will come a revival of their deep and ineradicable sense of religion."

The Workers' Viewpoint

The average workingman here can probably be said to indorse the Archbishop's views while perhaps being less particular about Russia's emancipation from the errors of the past. Incidentally, the pronouncements of the Archbishop of Canterbury should not be confused with those of the Dean of Canterbury, who writes articles that are ardently pro-Communist.

If then Britain as a whole, with Labor included, is still predominantly behind Churchill, why is there such a widespread voicing of dissatisfaction with the Government seeing that Mr. Churchill is more and more recognized as virtually being the Government.

This paradox appears to be due to the following causes.

1. Mr. Churchill is still the outstanding symbol of British bulldog determination.
2. But some of the colleagues he has appointed are considered unequal to their task.
3. By his speeches and reception by the public shows that he remains the personification of democratic Britain.
4. But he is known to be autocratic, impatient of criticism, with the accepted intractability of genius.
5. The job he is tackling is recognized as too vast for any single statesman to undertake without running the gantlet of criticism.
6. But there seems no alternative to Mr. Churchill in sight.

Today in Britain many different circles are discussing the possible early changes in the Government. There is sympathy with, not criticism, of Australia as revealed in the public opinion poll in which 72 per cent called for a direct voice for Australia in the War Cabinet.

The strengthening of the Cabinet from the Empire has long been urged here. The difficulty has been in finding the right man or men and in sparing any such valuable statesman from his duties at home.

The British public certainly is not complacent any more than the Australian or other Dominion publics are over the war prospects. The British, like the Dominion people, are constantly inquiring into ways that British administration could be bettered.

The point might be reached where it would be deemed necessary, if Mr. Churchill could not find a better team, to sacrifice Mr. Churchill himself. But that situation is not in sight yet.

The editorial in the Labor Daily Herald today takes a constructive lead in calling for work as well as words to prove that Britain's faith in victory—not merely blind faith in the ultimate victory—but victory every day as the result of each day's intelligent and co-operative energy, "not merely as the defenders of democracy but as the challengers of dictatorship."

British Comment

LONDON, Nov. 1 (AP)—Lord Beaverbrook's Evening Standard declared editorially today that the torpedo-sinking of the United States destroyer Reuben James west of Iceland Thursday night was a declaration of war by Hitler.

"America has not yet declared war," said the newspaper owned by the British Minister of Supply. "Hitler has."

Willkie Asks Repeal

NEW YORK, Nov. 1 (AP)—Commenting on the sinking of the destroyer Reuben James, Wendell L. Willkie called yesterday for immediate repeal of the Neutrality Act and declared that Germany should be advised officially that the United States meant to protect its rights at any hazard.

"The intent of the Nazis," he said in dictating a statement to newsmen, "ought now to be completely apparent even to those who spoke last night at Madison Square Garden in condemnation of their country's foreign policies."

Charles A. Lindbergh, Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana and John Cudahy, former Ambassador to Belgium, spoke at an America First rally there.

Women's City Club Sponsoring Talk

M. P. Greenwood Adams, Australian explorer, traveler, writer, and lecturer will show motion pictures of "Australia—the Democracy Down Under," at the Women's City Club, Sunday evening, at 8 o'clock.

"England Under Fire" will be the subject of a talk to be given by Elizabeth Burian on next Tuesday, at 11 a. m.

Cleveland Grant, past President of the Audubon Society of Ohio, will show his natural color motion pictures of "The Beauties and Wonders of Bird Life" on Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

BOSTON, MASS.—Adjacent to The Christian Science Mother Church; furnished housekeeping suites, 1 to 4 rooms available by day, week & month; rates upon request.
SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST
15 Norway Street

EL CORTEZ
SANTA MONICA, CALIF.
One of the leading apartment houses of Santa Monica. Large, modern apartments with dinettes and fully equipped kitchens. Sun deck, garden, garage. Near beach, markets and theatres. 827 Fourth Street, Santa Monica, Calif.

535 GEARY HOTEL APTS.
SAN FRANCISCO—Attractive downtown 2-room apartments. Maid service, doorman, switchboard. Daily, weekly, monthly rates.

CANDY

A 2-Pound Box of Milk or Dark Chocolates, Nut Brittles, Caramels — prepaid for $1.25.
WALKER'S FRESH MADE CANDIES
104 S. E. Third Street Evansville, Ind.

HELP WANTED—MEN

FARMER capable of operating a 500-acre dairy farm in Vermont. Thoroughly equipped with machinery, including tractors; approximately 100 head of cattle; beautiful Colonial home with modern equipment. Operator must be capable of cultivating full acreage, caring for dairy stock and handling employees; live on premises. Excellent salary. Christian Scientists preferred. Box W-13, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

REAL ESTATE

PROPERTY MANAGEMENT
Incomes, Investment Buys and Homes
Rent or Sell
EDDY D. FIELD
1019 S. La Brea, Los Angeles, Calif. YO 5151

REAL ESTATE—Rentals, cattle ranches, desert acreage, farms. We invite correspondence. DRACHMAN GRANT, Realtors, 28 N. Stone Ave., Tucson, Arizona.

ROOMS TO LET

MIAMI, Fla.—Pleasant rooms in quiet home adjoining First Church. Mrs. L. W. Krapish, 1637 N. E. 2nd Court. Phone 3-4588.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ANTIQUES

LADY will buy old china, glass, silver, furniture, contents of attic. Write fully. Box P-26, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Fine Apartments in Cambridge
Oxford Courts
5 ARLINGTON STREET
Despite the many unusual and distinctive features available to residents of Oxford Courts, the rentals are very moderate. Gas, electricity and refrigeration are supplied without charge. The excellence of Oxford Courts apartments together with the generous services supplied makes living here particularly pleasant. There are available suites from 3-5 rooms at $60-$100.
Trowbridge 4220
HARRY A. GELBERT INC., MANAGEMENT

STONEHOLM
1514 BEACON ST., BROOKLINE
7-8 ROOM SUITES
Palatial apartments in this distinguished fireproof building of restricted tenancy, offering the charm and distinction of a finely appointed private home. Spacious mahogany panelled living room and dining room with fireplaces, library, 3 or 4 chambers, 2 tile baths, kitchen, pantry, laundry room, maid's room and bath. Attendant elevator service. Rental $1500 to $1800. Supt. on Premises.

FOR RENT—CANTON, MASS. (Ponkapoag Section) 6-room apartment, duplex house; oil heat; garage; spacious yard; $40 a month. Call mornings before 10. Canton 0758.

THOMASVILLE, GEORGIA — Furnished 3-room apartment for winter months; near golf course. MRS. GEORGE WILLIS. Box 627.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

BUSINESS woman desires to share quiet, modern apartment with woman. Christian Scientist: Midtown; reasonable. Write Box H-31, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

APARTMENTS TO SUBLET

BOSTON, 97 St. Stephen St., S. 23—Furn. 1-rm. apt., bathroom, kitchenette, living room, nail; Nov. 15 or Dec. 15 to May. See Supt. on premises.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., 50 West 53rd St.—1½ and 2½ rooms, modern, newly renovated apts. Ready for occupancy Nov. 15th. CI. 7-4582.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES WANTED

WILL invest up to $30,000 in an established business either as a partner or sole owner. Box R-13, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

FOR SALE

FOR DEVELOPMENT—OAK HILL SECTION OF CHESTNUT HILL
15 acres, over ½ mile street frontage; 7 miles from Park Square. KESSELER, 82 Chestnut Street, Boston. Tel. Cap. 6500.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

HANDMADE AFGHAN for full size bed, beautifully crocheted and embroidered in birds and flowers; an exhibition piece. Hig 5940 (Boston).

FURRIERS

FURS NOOBAR BASHIAN
Repaired and Remodeled
Fur Coats on hand and made to order. Budget if desired.
Custom Tailoring by GEO. L. CURTIS.
12 West Street, Boston Han. 5971

GARAGES

HONESDALE, PA., ROUTE 6
Gammell's Garage, 1030 Main St., Tel. 52
Supplies——Repairing—Storage
Atlantic Gasoline Pontiac Cars

Local Classified

United States and Canada
(Continued)

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

FAIRHAVEN LODGE — Attractive home for Christian Scientists desiring rest, study or special attention; references; reasonable terms. SARAH E. CLARK, 119 Lafayette Place, Woodmere, Long Island, N. Y. CEDARHURST 8792.

THE MAPLES
BROOKLINE, MASS.
A quiet and harmonious home for rest and study; experienced care if needed. (Management of Mrs. Minnie J. Carter since 1917). State License. 12 Mason Terrace, Long. 1099.

HOUSES FURNISHED

SMALL, beautifully furnished house in Newton, Mass., for rent Nov. 15 to April; oil heat. Bigelow 2367.

HOUSES TO LET

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
Single, 12 rooms, 3 baths, 2 fireplaces, steam heat, Delco oil burner; near Harvard Square; beautiful view of river. Tel. OWNER, Tro. 0356.

FOR RENT, charming house at Marshfield Hills, Mass., rental $50 monthly; furnished or unfurnished; 8 rooms; hot-water heat, oil burner; electric refrigerator, gas stove; additional 3 bedrooms and 2 baths for summer use; 2-car garage. Call Canton 0212-M.

JEWELERS

BIRTHSTONE FOR NOVEMBER, TOPAZ
WIDMER, 31 West Street, Boston LIB 3917

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

MOVING AND STORAGE

FLORIDA
Special Rates
FULL OR PART LOADS WANTED
IMMEDIATELY
To or from Florida or en route. We deliver with our own vans, Door-to-door service. Years' experience with Jordan Marsh Co. JOHN NARARIAN, 50 Prentiss, Watertown, Mass. Tel. Watertown 0865.

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVENS, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Mass.
Telephone TALbot 2400

NEW LOW RATES
WANTED full or part loads anywhere, dependable service. WOOD BROS., 40 Water Street, Arlington (Mass.) 0210-0211.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Jewelry, solid Silverware in any condition. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont St., Boston

ORGANISTS WANTED

WANTED—Organist at Lowell, Mass.; only a Christian Scientist need apply. Address applications to R. R., 412 Wynan's Exchange, Central Street.

PEST CONTROL

ROACHES, rodents, termites eliminated. Guarantee Exterminating Company, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C. LOngacre 5-5600. 24 hours' service. Suburban branches.

PIANO TUNING

SIDNEY B. DURFEE
Graduate of Perkins Institution
26 Ladd St., Watertown, Mass. Wat. 0788

REAL ESTATE

GRACIOUS VICTORIAN
SKOWHEGAN, MAINE — Connecting 2-car garage and loft, 2 acres on outskirts of town, high on bank of Kennebec; convenient to Lakewood Theatre colony; 2 giant pines, many giant elms; 10 spacious rooms, large circular window in drawing room overlooking the river, dining room with alcove china closet, high ceilings, cornice work, marble fireplaces, majestic circular stairway with niches; recently redecorated; will sacrifice. Call MRS. LENA H. TAYLOR, Mystic, Conn., 725, or write her, "Dawn," Prospect Hill, Noank, Conn.

MALDEN, MASS.—Beautiful brick house, 6 rooms, large sun room and reception hall, tile kitchen and bathroom; heated garage; oil heat and continuous hot water; exclusive section. Apply 259 Mountain Ave. Malden 4578.

MELROSE, MASS.—Attractive, well-designed house of 6 large rooms; automatic oil heat, elec. refrig.; lot 90 ft. front by 140 deep, garden and fruit trees; house recently papered and painted throughout; for quick sale price $6,250. Mel 2193, or write Box P-29, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

RENTALS
SALES
In Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Selected properties in the better neighborhood.
HENRY W. SAVAGE, INC.
Realtors, 275 Harvard St., Brookline Asp. 1500

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

SALES OPPORTUNITY
Daily newspaper seeks retail advertising solicitor. Applicant must be member of an Atlantic City Christian Science church, preferably resident of Atlantic City. Should have had some sales experience or advertising training. Minimum of two working days each week required. Commission basis. Write Box P-32, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BOARD and room at reasonable rate, Women only. References required. South End Music School (Member Community Fund). 32 Rutland St., Boston. Tel. Com. 4231.

BOSTON, 26-32-40 Fenway—Room and meals, $10 weekly and up. For appointment to see rooms phone MR. ALPHIN, Ken. 1574.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 58 Fenway, Ste 11—Sunny rm., nicely furn., also transients; near The Christian Science Mother Church. Miss Hanscom, Ken. 1436.

BOSTON, 346 Commonwealth Ave.—Pleasant single room, top floor, facing up Com. Ave., $5. MRS. BURDWOOD. Com. 9323.

BOSTON, 447 Marlboro Street — quiet, single room; fireplace. Kenmore 3603.

BOSTON MASS., 304 Commonwealth Ave.—Comfortable rooms for discriminating guests. Phone Com. 8441.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS. — Sunny corner room in apartment house, conveniently located; kitchen privileges. Tel. Trow. 6807.

FOR RENT, two bedrooms with private bath in lovely English home of two refined adults; very quiet; one block from bus and Newton, Mass., City Hall. Phone for appointment, Las. 6737. References exchanged.

MIAMI, FLA.—For season, room in new home, twin beds, private bath and entrance; $40.00 monthly; kitchen privileges may be arranged. MRS. M. E. DENNIS, 210 S. W. 27th Road.

NEWTON HIGHLANDS, MASS.—2 rooms, private bath, in private home; near transportation. Pike and Route 128. Phone Lasell 3217.

N. Y. C., 362 Riverside Drive (109th) (Apt. 3-A)—Beautifully appointed, spacious, Maple Studios, well heated; view; every convenience.

OPPORTUNITY for exactly 3 responsible young women to attend complete schedule secretarial, or other college-grade courses at established Cambridge school, tuition free, in return for occupancy at nominal figure newly opened dormitory. Box R-16, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.
2 lovely rooms in private residence; steam heat; twin beds, private baths, sun porches, MRS. JOHN E. BLAICH, 620 5th St. North.

ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.
Clean, comfortable, nicely furnished, sunny rooms with porches; quiet neighborhood. MRS. MABLE FOSTER, 1310 13th Street North.

ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.—Comfortable rooms in private home, single or twin beds; near Christian Science church. 142 Fifth Avenue N.

WEST NEWTON, MASS.—Business people preferred: 1 or 2 rooms, heated, private lav. Tel. Lasell 6775. Call after 6 p. m. or before 9 a. m.

ROOMS WANTED

TWO ladies, in New York City, from about Nov. 15 to Dec. 1, require accommodations near 3rd Church; 2 rooms, connecting bath, or furnished apartment of 2 rooms, kitchenette. Write Apt. 2, 44 Clearway St., Boston, Mass.

TELEPHONE SERVICE

DISTINCTIVE Mail Address-Telephone. We act as your secretary; instructions carefully followed; mail, messages forwarded, $3.50 mo.
MADOR SERVICE
475 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C. Tel. Murray Hill 3-1093

TYPEWRITERS

BOYLSTON TYPEWRITER SERVICE
Little Bldg., Boston, Hub. 3564. Repaired, rented, sold. Free deliv. service.

UPHOLSTERING

CHAS. W. ANTON, 114 Stoughton St., Dorchester Mass Col. 3306 — Upholstering, cabinet and antique repairing, mattresses, cushions and feather pillows renovated.

SEE NEXT PAGE

Local Classified

United States and Canada

(Continued)

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

HAND WEAVER—DEMONSTRATOR
Will weave suitings or dress materials on hand loom, to order; also demonstrate and sell hand looms in store or shop in southeastern U. S. L. G. M., 6637 3rd Ave. So., Birmingham, Ala.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

CULTURED woman, Protestant, desires position social hostess, sports or publicity director; 9 years' experience in large exclusive hotels and clubs; familiar with all operating departments; loyal, efficient assistant to busy resort manager; excellent references; résumé upon request. Write Box M-36, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

EXECUTIVE secretary; good experience; college graduate; permanently employed, desires to make change. Box R-15, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

FIDUCIARY AND INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX SPECIALIST
Thoroughly experienced in and capable of assuming entire responsibility of preparing fiduciary and individual income tax returns for a trust department in Boston. My present employers are aware that I am taking this step and references to suit the most particular are available. A personal interview may be arranged by writing Box W-14, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

GOOD housekeeper, driver, companion, desires work; go anywhere. Write H. L. M., c/o General Delivery, Hyannis, Mass.

REFINED and versatile Protestant woman desires position as companion; experienced, practical attendant and traveler; has driver's license; unencumbered. Box P-33, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WASHINGTON, D. C. — CAPABLE WOMAN for cooking; general housework; live in; own room and bath; good home for one seeking permanent position. Telephone ORDway 1626 or write 4727 Woodway Lane, N. W.

Alabama

BIRMINGHAM

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-6661, 8 to 9 a. m.—6-7 p. m. daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

White Dairy Co.
Since 1912
Dial 4-3359

621 SO. 27TH STREET

Southern Dairies Ice Cream — Also Pasteurized and Raw Milk
PHONE 3-6227

UTOPIA — BOB JOYCE — Pressing, Cleaning, Dyeing, Altering
CONVENIENTLY LOCATED
CASH AND CARRY
BRANCH OFFICES
Prompt Delivery Service
PHONE 3-4216

Rosenberger's
BIRMINGHAM TRUNK FACTORY
LAD'ES' HANDBAGS
of unmistakable quality

MOBILE

Buy from
JOHNSTON COAL CO.
COAL and COKE
Phones Dexter 5020—5021

Gayfer's
MOBILE'S FINEST DEPARTMENT STORE
•
Style—Quality—Price

"Mobile's Telegraph Florist"
DEMERANVILLE
"Say it with Flowers"
PHONE DEXTER 123
"A Store as Near to You as Your Nearest Phone"
9 North Conception St., Mobile, Ala.

MONTGOMERY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Dial 4409, hours 8:30 to 10:30 a. m. daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ALABAMA'S LARGEST
HILL'S
FOOD DISTRIBUTORS

Visit Sears New Dexter Avenue Store
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
115 Dexter Ave., Through to Monroe

Al Levy's
"The Show Place of Montgomery"
3 COURT SQUARE

Florida

CORAL GABLES

Smart Apparel
For Daytime and Evening
Coral Gables
Dress Shop
2004 Ponce de Leon Boulevard

ALMA Sanchez HAIRDRESSER
254 Coral Way Phone 4-1066
CORAL GABLES, FLORIDA

DODGE and PLYMOUTH
Specializing in Service at Moderate Prices
TUTAN MOTORS
216 MINORCA AVENUE PHONE 4-7641

WARTH PAINT COMPANY
Dealers In
LOWE BROTHERS PAINTS AND VARNISHES
1911 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
Phone 4-0267

CORAL GABLES

(Continued)

La Salle
CLEANERS & LAUNDRY
2329 Le Jeune Road Tel. 4-9717
We Call for and Deliver

Coulter Hardware
AND PAINT CO.
Dupont Paints
Housefurnishings, Crockery
Glassware
Phone 4-2325 1800 Ponce de Leon Blvd.

CORAL GABLES GROCERY CO., Inc.
2012 Ponce de Leon Blvd.
Vegetables—Groceries
Meats
and Bakery Goods

KELLS PRESS
45 Coral Way
Unusual Printing at No Greater Cost
Phone 4-5845

DAYTONA BEACH

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS — Western Meats
TONY'S QUALITY GROCERY
Corner of Loomis and South Segrave
PHONE 507 TONY WALSH, Prop.

Daytona Sheet Metal Works
ROOFING—HEATING
Johns-Manville—Barrett Roofing
Duo-Therm—Sunbeam Furnaces
Petro NoKol Oil Burners
116 So. Segrave, Daytona Beach Ph. 2810

WE'RE READY!
—to serve you in our new location,
160 N. BEACH STREET
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO

FORT LAUDERDALE

Lauderdale Abstract & Guaranty Title Co.
Abstracts—Title Insurance and General Insurance
227 So. Andrews Ave. J. D. Bryan, Mgr.

BUTLER'S PANTRY
Excellent Food
Courteous Service
No Liquors Served
MR. and MRS. W. L. BUTLER, Props.
21 N. E. River Drive
Back of Florida Theatre

FORT MYERS

FRANKLIN HARDWARE CO.
Hardware, China and Glassware
Gas and Electrical Appliances
FIRST ST. at BROADWAY
Phone 32

FIRESTONE
Auto Supply & Service Stores
TIRES
BATTERIES
BRAKE LINING
Firestone One-Stop Service
Phone 122 1409 McGREGOR BLVD.
FORT MYERS, FLORIDA
P. G. FRANKLIN, Mgr.

M. Flossie Hill Co., Inc.
The Ladies' Trading Place
Ladies' and Children's Ready-to-Wear
Dry Goods, Notions and Fancy Goods
1010-1016 FIRST STREET

BIGGAR & BIGGAR, Inc.
Everything for your Lawn and Garden
Our Service is Free
Phone 400 1305 McGregor Blvd.

JACKSONVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 5-0762 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily; Saturday 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

F. P. CROMWELL
218 W. Forsyth St.
Local Agent for
GREYHOUND LINES
PHONE 5-6171

Independent Laundry
CASH AND CARRY PRICES
Downtown Office
23 East Adams Street Phone 5-7200

MIAMI

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 32465 8 a. m.-5 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

EVERGLADES BATTERY CO.
Distributors of
KELLY Springfield TIRES — Prestolite Batteries
UNITED MOTORS SERVICE
SINCLAIR PRODUCTS
1901 N. E. 2nd Ave. Ph. 2-7532

INSIST ON
"HOME MILK"
by
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
MIAMI Phone 3-7000
FT. LAUDERDALE Phone 615

MIAMI

(Continued)

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1906 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
Coral Gables

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 2-7162

JOHN E. WITHERS
TRANSFER & STORAGE CO.
INCORPORATED MEMBER N. F. W. A.
Two fireproof constructed warehouses, custom bonded space. Special service for household goods, private rooms, vaults for furs, rugs, silver and other valuables. Long distance and local hauling. Only experienced white men employed.
1000 N. E. 1st Ave. Phone 32667-8

BERT'S
GROCERTERIA
A Complete Food Store
3464 Main Highway, Coconut Grove
Tel. 4-1631

The SUNGAS Co.
Geo. Langer, Prop.
Offers: Cooking—Heating—Refrigeration with BOTTLED GAS
Full Line of Ranges, Water Heaters, Room Heaters. Cook with SUNGAS . . . and save.
1100 West Flagler Phones: 2-3811—2-3833

Snowden's Grove Service
A Complete One-Stop Service Station. Also Road Service
3001 Grand Ave. Coconut Grove
PHONE 4-9277

Clyde Court Beauty Salon
Mrs. Bessie M. Pearson
200 S. E. First Ave.
Phone 2-1440
Our Service Pleases Particular Patrons

MIAMI, FLA.
Floor Coverings, Linoleum, Asphalt and Rubber Tile, Rugs, Carpets, also Window Shades
The J. H. HAGOOD CO.
3801 N. E. 2nd Ave. Tel. 7-2288

HOWARD PAGE
with Leon J. Lichtenstetter, Inc.
Hudson Motor Cars
1700 N. E. Second Avenue
Phone 3-3126 Res. Phone 7-6865

Metropolitan
LAUNDRY
CLEANERS and DYERS
1085 N. W. 62nd St. Phone 7-1654

Up-to-Date
WATCHES—CLOCKS
JEWELRY
BAUER'S WATCH SHOP
50 S. E. First Street Tel. 2-5822

MARFLEET'S
Trunks Luggage
Leather Goods
ALLIGATOR BAGS, BELTS, BILLFOLDS
SOUVENIRS
See Us Before You Travel
47 W. Flagler St. Phone 3-4981

TIP TOP GROCERY
4 Super Markets
27 N. W. 5 St.
665 N. W. 36 St.
2425 S. W. 8 St.
1301 West Flagler St.

Skagseth Stationery Co.
Miami
72 N. E. First St.
Tel. 2-8491
Miami Beach
1452 Washington Ave.
Tel. 5-2680

Cities Service Gasoline
Tires—Tubes—Batteries
All Leading Brands of Oil
PENTON'S SERVICE STATION
Corner N. E. 36th Street and Federal Highway

INSURANCE
To cover every need
Home—Auto—Savings—Business
Baker Insurance Agency, Inc.
W. W. BAKER, Pres.
1122 Ingraham Bldg. Phone 3-4949

FLORIDA DAIRIES COMPANY
2534 North Miami Avenue
GRADE "A" PASTEURIZED DAIRY PRODUCTS
Phone 2-2621

Fancy and Plain
ICE CREAMS
ROY J. SCHNEIDER
1801 N. E. 2nd Ave. Phone 2-3868

Bayshore Cleaners
Cleaning and Laundry
6810 Biscayne Boulevard
PHONE 7-2616

VISIT OUR NEW MODERN STORE
Same Hi Quality
Same Low Prices
SHULL FURNITURE CO.
1030 S. W. 8th St. (On the Trail)

MIAMI

(Continued)

GULF PRODUCTS — GULF — TIRES BATTERIES
Lubrication Our Specialty
ELSASSER'S SERVICE STATION
7791 Biscayne Blvd. Tel. 7-9296
NICE CLEAN REST ROOMS

ROCKMOOR GROCERY
Two Complete Food Stores to Serve You
5925 N. E. 2nd Avenue
4111 N. W. 17th Avenue

New Work — RIGHT WAY PLUMBING CO. — Phone 3-1380
537 N. W. 8th Street Repairs

COLLINS GROCERY, Inc.
In the heart of Little River
7936 N. E. 2nd Avenue
Only the best in foods
PHONE 7-9259

Hughes Seed Store
Quality First Rose Bushes
116 South Miami Avenue Tel. 3-2121

DIAMONDS • WATCHES • JEWELRY
Gifts That Are Different
Watch and Jewelry Repairing
C. STUART CUMINGS
108 S. E. 1st Street Tel. 3-4921

LLOYD PRINTING, INC.

1800 N. MIAMI AVE. TEL. 3-2149

Hosea Hardware Company
Formerly
HART HARDWARE COMPANY
611 N. W. 5th Street Phone 3-3551

MIAMI BEACH

Holleman's
EXCELLENT FOOD
Moderate Prices
Breakfast—Luncheon—Dinner
14 STREET AT WASHINGTON AVENUE

ECONOMY EXTERMINATORS
TRULY NOLEN—FLOYD MANKER
Insects, Termites and Rodents Controlled
Miami: Tel. 3-5250
Miami Beach: Tel. 5-7171

Youthful Beauty
FOR APPOINTMENT CALL SHOPPE 6-2011
IVAH BEAUTY SALON
"Your Neighborhood Beauty Salon"
IVA MILLER, Prop.
On the 79th Street Causeway
Two Blocks West of Collins Ave.
415 71st Street, Miami Beach

Gasoline and Motor Oil
Watch for the Sinclair Sign!
REDFERN'S SERVICE STATION
1601 ALTON ROAD Phone 5-9381
"Service as You Like It"

PALM TEA ROOM
Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Berry
BREAKFAST * LUNCHEON * DINNER
Bridge Parties — Teas — Banquets
1610 Lenox Ave., Near Lincoln Road
Phone 5-2603

ORLANDO

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS & VARNISHES
PHONE 8186
THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.
131 N. ORANGE AND JEFFERSON ST.

Where Your Patronage Is Appreciated
ORANGE LAUNDRIES
Air-Conditioned Cold Storage
WINTER PARK
and
ACME CLEANERS
135 EAST CHURCH, ORLANDO
"Clean Clothes Craftsmen"

O'NEAL-BRANCH CO., Inc.
Office Supplies and Equipment
Desks, Chairs, Typewriters
Artists' Materials
39-41 EAST PINE STREET

ORLANDO

(Continued)

DATSON DAIRIES, Inc.
Safe, Pasteurized Dairy Products
148 WEST SOUTH STREET
Orlando Phone 9835
Winter Park Phone 2212

Dairy Products for Every Meal
Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Avenue and Livingston

SARASOTA

Deal with Downs
DOWNS PAINT & GLASS CO.
DUPONT PAINT PRODUCTS
380 Main Street Phone 2231

Taste the Difference in
OLEANDER ICE CREAM
Retail Stores in
Lakeland
Bradenton Fort Myers St. Petersburg
383 MAIN STREET, SARASOTA
Luncheonette Candies

Badger's
At Five Points
Visit Our Cosmetic Bar
Stationery Beach Supplies

ST. PETERSBURG

Willson-Chase
St. Petersburg's Quality Department Store
☆
DEW FURNITURE CO.
Operating Furniture Dept.
Willson-Chase Store
Central at Third

Southern Dairies Ice Cream — HOWARD'S Ice Cream Parlor "Sealtest"
141 Third St. North Phone 65-911

"ACKERMAN'S"
NEWS STAND
"Call for Your Home-Town Paper"
We sell The Christian Science Monitor and periodicals, also the worth-while magazines.
325 CENTRAL Phone 6165

DRY CLEANERS
Roger's
1700 Central Ave. Phone 4187

Men's Clothes, Hats
Furnishings and Sports Wear
DENT & ENGLISH CO.
333 Central Ave.
"Exclusively a Men's Store"

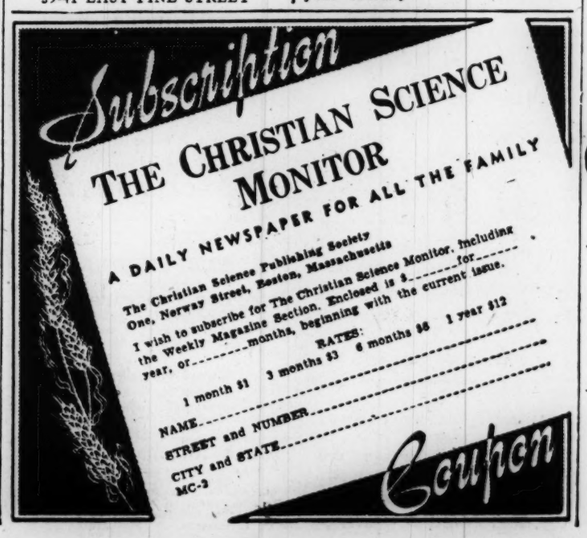
Carpets Draperies Furniture
THE
JANE WITTMER STUDIO
Featuring a Complete Decorating and Furnishing Service
Member American Institute of Decorators
400 North Beach Drive Phone 5323

CHAMPION SHOE REPAIR
"The Best in Shoe Repairing"
119 3rd St. North
OPP. WILLIAMS PARK
Phone 56-195

DONEGAN CERTIFIED DAIRY
Certified Pasteurized and Raw Milk
Phones: St. Petersburg 5-300
Clearwater 5-4203

"For Better Dry Cleaning"
PHONE 4986
TIMMS CLEANERS
2119 CENTRAL AVE.

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor. He will appreciate your courtesy.


Subscription
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY
The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts
I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section. Enclosed is $_____ for_____ year, or_____ months, beginning with the current issue.
RATES:
1 month $1 3 months $3 6 months $6 1 year $12
NAME_____
STREET and NUMBER_____
CITY and STATE_____
MC-3
Coupon

ST. PETERSBURG

(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 33-972 10 to 12 a. m. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Grade A Raw and Pasteurized Milk Products
LAKEVIEW DAIRY
BRUCE B. BLACKBURN
1422 Lakeview Ave. South
Phones 56-115 or 87-343

PARAMOUNT FOOD STORE
1119 4th St. North
Fancy and Staple Groceries
Western Meats
Fruits and Vegetables
PHONE 7755

TAMPA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone M 60-832, 9 to 12 daily, except Sundays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SAVE AT Sears in Tampa, Fla.
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO

"Bakery Products with a Flavor"
PITTMANS BAKERY
Prompt Delivery—Special Orders
1208 S. Howard Phone H-3685

"All good things to eat"
ALLGOOD & RYE
Groceries, Meats and Fish
4203 McDill Avenue Phones H4807, H4808

Seminole FURNITURE COMPANY INCORPORATED
Furniture for any Home
Two Great Stores
Lafayette 1102-1106
at Hyde Park Fla. Avenue

White Star Laundry
1116 Tampa Street Phone 4944

PAUL T. WARD, Inc.
Interior
Designers—Decorators
Studios, 305 Hyde Park Ave.
Phone H 3609

POLARS Velvet ICE CREAM
PHONE M-1234 939 5TH AVE.

MARY FRANSEN
Agency
Vogue Cleaners & Laundry
416 Magnolia Avenue Phone H32474

WEST PALM BEACH

ALFAR
CREAMERY CO.
Ice Cream, All Flavors; Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
FORT PIERCE and FORT LAUDERDALE

The Popular Rendezvous of Smartly Dressed Women
prices too . . are most popular
KERMANS
527 Clematis • West Palm Beach
Palm Beach • County Road and Sunset Avenue

NORGE
REFRIGERATORS—RANGES
and
Norge Oil-Burning Heaters
Burkhardt's Electric Shop, Inc.
Electrical Contractor and Dealer
207 Clematis Street Tel. 5804

Flamingo Beauty Shoppe

We give machine, machineless and wireless permanent waves. Price $3.50 up. Shampoo and finger waves 75 cents. Manicure 50 cts.
2003 S. Dixie Tel. 4622

THE LAKESIDE PRESS
"Where Good Printing Is a Habit"
305 Gardenia Street Telephone 8675
West Palm Beach, Florida

Georgia

ATLANTA

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING — May's — DYEING
HEmlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
ATLANTA, GA.

SCHNEIDER & SON
• JEWELERS •
109 PEACHTREE ST., N. E.

SHOES
Dickerson's Archlock and Arch Relief
Nationally known makes for men and women
BYCK'S
316 Peachtree Street, N. W.

ATLANTA

(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hemlock 0436, 8 a. m.-11 a. m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Weinstock's INC.
ATLANTA'S FAVORITE FLOWER SHOP
For Flowers
Phone Walnut 0908 8 Peachtree St.

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
"The Store All Women Know"
Ready-to-Wear
Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

Tipp's MILLINERY STUDIO — HATS Individually Designed
TILLYE O. SILLAY, Proprietor
REMODELING
401 Norris Building Main 8229

CORSETS—BRASSIERES
Junior Department
Eager and Simpson Corset Shop
24 Cain Street, N. E.

COLUMBUS

WADE DRY CLEANING CO.
Columbus' Most Modern Cleaning Plant
1302 17th Street
PHONE 326

B. B. WARREN
Groceries and Meats
Phone 1273 2102 18th Ave.

MACON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone 70, 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Blum's INDIVIDUAL AND DRY CLEANING COMPANY Laundry
"Extra Care but No Extra Cost"
Phone 2231 359 Cotton Ave.

CHAPMAN'S GARAGE
COMPLETE SERVICE
419 Mulberry St. Phone 2951

SAVANNAH

FREE BROTHERS
DRY CLEANING CO.
and INDIVIDUAL LAUNDRY
404-412 East Broughton Street
Phone 2-3125
Our New Garment Process Adds Lustre and Sheen to Your Clothes

PHONE 3-3087
M. O. Seckinger
PLUMBING • HEATING CONTRACTOR
M. O. SECKINGER
412 Whitaker St., Savannah, Georgia

Globe Shoe Co.
17 BROUGHTON STREET EAST
PHONE 8161
Florsheim and Red Cross Shoes
Art Craft Hosiery
Mail Orders Filled

SOUTHEASTERN RADIO PARTS CO.
Wholesale
Radios and Supplies
Savannah, Georgia, 38 Montgomery St.

MASON, INC.
Stationers
18 West Bryan Street

No. Carolina

ASHEVILLE

ASHVILLE ICE & STORAGE CO.
INCORPORATED
Ice and Coal
Cold Storage for Perishables
24 South Market Street Tel. 72 and 158

CHARLOTTE

Biltmore DAIRY FARMS
for Forty Years
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 3-2153

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
SANITONE
No Job Too Large or Too Small—Each and Every One Is Appreciated.
DIAL 3-5191

GREENSBORO

Dicks Laundry Company
Launderers and Cleaners
328-332 East Market St.

European

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1¢ a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Berwood House, Caxton Street, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691

Those answering advertisement: where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

SWITZERLAND—LAUSANNE
Quiet house, pleasant surroundings especially for those needing experienced care. State license.
Mlle. Jeanne Capt
Avenue Secretan 7.

Europe

Sweden

STOCKHOLM

PERSSONS Garn
Wool Specialists
RYA and FLOSSA RUGS
Shops in Stockholm
Sturegatan 4, Kungsgatan 69
Norrlandsgatan 2, Karlbergsvägen 30
In Malmö, Baltzarsgatan 32
In Göteborg, Centrum Kungsgatan 61-63

Lagerson's SHOE SHOPS
Established 1874
KUNGSGATAN 4

BOOKS - MAGAZINES - STATIONERY
BIBLIOTEKSBOKHANDELN
Biblioteksgatan 12.

Switzerland

AARAU

M. Blum
CORSETS
WÄSCHE - STRÜMPFE
RATHAUSGASSE 17 Underwear—Stockings

SEIDENHAUS
M. LÜSCHER-GLOOR
Gloves Ties Stockings
GRAPEN 28.

BASEL

LYDIA SCHÄRZ
Corsetière
Barfüsserplatz 21
Tel. 4.64.48

RENAUD A.G.
Comestibles
Eisengasse 12 BASEL Tel 22770
(Provisions)

PETER HUBER
Herren und Damensalon
Dauerwellen
Heumattstrasse 21. Tel. 4.00.58
(Permanent Waving)

Uhren-Spezialhaus
KURT GEISTERT
Gegr. 1891
Elisabethenstrasse 15. Tel. 2.75.06
(WATCHES)

BERNE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 27 019, 3 to 6 p. m., Wednesday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

KOLLBRUNNER Papeterie + KIEFER
Fountain Pens—Office Articles
Stationery
WAAGHAUSGASSE 5

Parfumerie
HANS KINDLER
(5% Rabattmarken)
17 Marktgasse 17
Beauty and Cosmetic Products

R. SCHOLL
Alkoholfrees Speiserestaurant
Kaffeewirtschaft
Spitalgasse 22
Telephon 2-70-02 und 2-70-03
(TEA ROOM)

Schuhhaus Schneider
Bubenbergplatz 5 Marktgasse 4
BERN Tel 22.373
Standard Shoes and Shoes for Difficult Feet
Spezialität Prothos

Maison Friedländer
MODES
Bubenbergplatz 11
(MILLINER)

KOLONIALWAREN
Frau F. Dürig-Frank
Mein Prinzip preiswerte Ware in anerkannter Qualität
MOSERSTRASSE 52 TEL. 3.58.36
(Groceries)

Installations—Geschäft
für moderne sanitäre Anlagen
Zentralheizungen
GOTTFR. ROHRBACH
Mittelstrasse 16
(SANITARY INSTALLATION)

KOLONIALWAREN
FRAU MÜHLEMANN-GERTSCH
Täglich frische Eier, Butter und Käse
Höheweg 10
(Groceries, Eggs, Butter, Cheese)

CONFISERIE RYSER
Confectionery
Spitalgasse 29
Berner Haselnusskuchen
Biscomes de Berne

SEE NEXT PAGE

SWITZERLAND

BERNE
(Continued)

OSWALD BERGER

Au Depart

Berne, Spitalgasse 33

The House for Fine Leather Goods and Travelling Requisites
Repairs

daheim

Restful sleep in the center of the city; Comfortable rooms from Fr. 3.50. Excellent Menus from Fr. 1 upwards.
Alkoholfreies Restaurant, Zeughausgasse, Berne

WHAT IS Bernina

The Sewing Machine which offers the greatest number of patent devices.
KÖNIG & BIELSER
Beundenfeldstrasse 21 Hirschengraben 2

GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS
WYGART
SPITALGASSE 40
First Class Goods
SHIRTS, TIES, HOSIERY, GLOVES
Large Assortment of UNDERWEAR

PELZWAREN
J. Trieb
KÜRSCHNER, BERN
ZEUGHAUSGASSE 22
TEL. 38491 POSTCHECK III 857
(FURS)

MEYER-MÜLLER COMPANY LTD.
Berne Zurich
The House for Carpets and Linoleum

Feinbäckerei — Konditorei
Fr. Reinhard-Kunz, Bern
Marktgasse 65 Brunnadernstrasse 21 (Bakery)

Hossmann & Rupf
Waisenhausplatz 1-3
Flotte Echarpen und Foulards
Neue Dessins auf Seide und Wolle
(Haberdashery)

Wollenhof
AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT
jetzt: Marktgasse 60 beim Käfigturm BERN
UNTERWÄSCHE STRICKWAREN
HANDARBEITEN STRÜMPFE
KINDERSACHEN WOLLE
KNITTED GOODS ETC

Gold- und Silberstickerei für Militär und Zivil
TRUDY KRESSMANN
Artistic Embroideries
Philosophenweg 5 Tel. 2.99.57

Bakery—Confectionery
G. RIESEN-LOOSLI
Delivery to your house
TEL. 2.35.47

BUY YOUR FLOWERS in Switzerland
at Geschwister Ehrhardt
9 BUBENBERGPLATZ

E. HELLER-SICKERT
Münzgraben 4, near Palace Bellevue
Gloves, Stockings, Ties, Scarves

GAFFNER & CIE.
Spitalgasse 23
FIRST CLASS BUTCHERS
Charcuterie fine

ED. MEYER-V. BERGEN
Installation and Sale of
Electric Requisites
Thunstrasse 17 Tel. 22.331

BIEL

LÖFFLER & CIE
Ladies'
and Gentlemen's
Apparel
47, Bahnhofstrasse

K. Tschäppät
Haushalt und Küchenartikel
Household and Kitchen Articles

Schmid-Schuhen
sparen Punkte
SCHMID A. G.
28 Nidaugasse (Shoes)

MODES ANNELISE
51, Centralplatz 1st Floor
Tel. 43.09 (Milliner)

HOLZ
KOHLEN
HEIZOEL
W. Wyssbrod
Tel. 33.87
COAL

Stets frische Gemüse und Früchte
Grosse Auswahl in erstklassigen Konserven
H. STIRNEMANN
28 Kanalgasse Tel. 47.36
(GREENGROCER)

Molkerei A. Hauri
Milchprodukte
Dairy
Gerberkäse
Tel. 44.78 Privat 28.25

SWITZERLAND

BIEL
(Continued)

EPICERIE
E. PLÜSS-STETTLER
43 Unterer Quai
Produkte von Steuri, Wernli, Ritz Erismann
GROCERS

GENEVA
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Geneva 28-445, 9:30 a. m.-12.30 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BANK

Société de
BANQUE SUISSE
2, rue de la Confédération

All banking transactions under best conditions

"BALLY"
High Class Footwear
for Men, Women and Children
at
"Rivoli BALLY" 28 Rue du Marché
"LA RATIONELLE" 15 Rue de Rive

PAPETERIE
IMPRESSIONS
MEUBLES
FOURNITURES de BUREAU
W. BERTRAND
92 RUE DU RHONE GENÈVE
(STATIONERY)

MLLE. H. SCHNYDER
Chocolats fine specialites
11, Place du Molard
(Chocolates)

AU CHAPERON ROUGE
(anc. Mme. Bureau)
Mme. JACOT
58, Rue du Rhone
GAMES TOYS DOLLS

PARAPLUIES
J. SOTTAS
La Spécialiste
16 RUE GRENUS
17 RUE ROUSSEAU
(UMBRELLAS)

MAISON DE BLANC
Lingerie Literie Trousseaux
Eugene Gottschalk Fusterie 7
(LINEN)

Charcuterie Du Plainpalais
ARNOLD EGG
28, Rue de Carouge Tel. 4.20.46
(PORK BUTCHER)

SCHEURER S.A.
Best Quality Shoes
Ready-made and to order
Speciality of "BALLY LUXE"
"Exclusive Models"
42, Rue du Rhone

EPICERIE
Fruits and Legumes
LOUIS PETIT
7, Avenue Weber—Tel. 5.28.36
(On porte à domicile)
GROCER AND GREENGROCER

Serrurerie
F. HENRIOUD
Spécialité: Lits & Divans métalliques
19 RUE DU NANT.
(Locksmith)

Fourrures
H. GHERARDI
8 Place des Eaux-Vives
(Furs)

Laiterie, Charcuterie Fine
R. MAGNIN
Boul. des Philosophes 12 Tel. 4.79.34
(DAIRY)

Boucherie G. Burnier
Boulevard des Philosophes 12
Viande de premier Choix, Tel. 4.68.62.
(BUTCHER)

INTERLAKEN

MERCURE
The Shop of Quality
CHOCOLATES—BISCUITS
FANCY GROCERIES
CANNED GOODS

LUCERNE

W. BITTERLI
Baker and Confectioner
Bleicherstr. Ecke Mythenstr.
Tel. 2.33.25

LUGANO

GUSBERTI & CO.
Palazzo Basilese
Porcelain, Crystal, Silver
Household Articles
Langenthal Porcelain

NEUCHATEL

NOUVELLES GALERIES BERNARD S. A.
Rue St. Maurice
Chaussures Maroquinerie
Chemiserie Gants et Bas
Grand Choix de Jouets
TOYS
1940—1941
La maison plus que centenaire

ZIMMERMANN S.A.
Epicerie Fine
Groceries

Mme. SANDOZ-MOLLET
Rue du Seyon 2 Tel. 5.28.14
Books—Stationery

Produits Laitiers
Cheese—Butter
Les Fromages Gerber de qualité s'achètent chez
PIERRE PRISI
RUE DE L'HÔPITAL

SWITZERLAND

NEUCHATEL
(Continued)

Pour les Soldats tous les sous-vetements en coton, laine et pure laine chez
SAVOIE-PETITPIERRE, S. A.
Rue du Seyon.

RÜTI Kt.—Zurich

Moderne und gute
Strumpfwaren—Bebe-Artikel
Tricotwäsche, Schürzen
Herrenhemden "Permastyff"
"Ausswahlen nach auswärts"
LUISE NEU
Rüti und Pfäffikon, Kt.- Zurich
Wool-shop—Underwear—Shirts—etc.

ST. GALL

CARPETS LINOLEUM
Schuster
ST. GALLEN, ZÜRICH

LUTZ, STRAUB & CIE
ZUM WOLLENHOF
Children's Outfits
Kinderbekleidung.

LEADING HOUSE
for
SILK and WOOLLENS
Steiger-Birenstihl & Co.
Multergasse-Marktgasse.

M. WAPPLER-FRIDERICH
Multergasse 10
Silk—Velvet—Mercerie
Echarpen—Cravatten
Handschuhe

Wenn man von Elektrischen spricht denkt man an
EGrossenbacher
Neugasse, St. Gallen
Electrical Installations

PHOTO HOUSE
Killing
staatlich diplomiert
Entwickeln — Kopieren
POSTSTRASSE 14.

J. PETER
Milchprodukte
(DAIRY)
Tel. 2.16.80.
Metzgergasse 14.

PAUL TOBLER, Drogerie
Marktgasse 18, ST. GALLEN
SOAP
EAU DE COLOGNE

ZURICH

Confiserie Schurter
Founded 1870
Niederdorfstr. 90, Zürich 1.
TEA ROOM
Finest Quality
Swiss Chocolates
Branch House:
Lunch and Tea Room
Zum Rüden, Limmatquai 42.

Qualitäts-Schuhhaus
Spatz
Schuhe für Jedermann. Footwear
Limmatquai 102. Tel. 2.55.25.

Beurer
HIGH CLASS
FOOTWEAR
Bellevueplatz.

Feine Herrenwäsche
Herren-Mode-Artikel
Mass-Atelier
CHEMISERIE MODERNE
W. HILTY
Rämistrasse 7 Tel. 2.29.94
Shirtmaker—Hosiery

Teestübli & Conditorei
MAX WÜTRICH
Forchstr. 175 Tel. 4.21.44
CONFECTIONER
FOR SKI-ING
Sporthaus Bächtold
Zürich, Rämistrasse 3, b. Bellevue

RATHAUS DROGERIE
Dr. Kunzmann
Marktgasse 4 Zürich 1 Tel. 2.20.87
The house which deserves your confidence
Try it, please!

HALLER-HOTZ
Butcher
Zürichbergstrasse 70
Gute Fleisch und Wurstwaren

Crossword Quiz Answers

S	H	E	E	P		P	R	O	T	E	U	S		
C			T	I	N		O	N	E			A		
O	A	T	E		J	U	L	E	S			N		
T	O	B	Y		T	O	N	Y		P	I	G		
L	E	O		M	O	L	D		B	I	D			
A	R		P	O	R	T		L	O	C	A	L		
N		S	A	L	T		N	O	N	E		O		
D	A	N	C	E		F	I	V	E		S	C		
		Y	A	K		M	I	C	E		B	O	K	
P	E	R		B	I	T	E		F	I	N	S		
A		K	I	L	T	S		G	I	B		L		
S			C	U	E		H	A	S			E		
S	Q	U	E	E	R	S		S	T	R	A	Y		

SVV

Union S. Africa

CAPE TOWN

OUR SUMMER FASHIONS ARE AS EXHILARATING AS YOUR FIRST ORCHID

Summer is coming soon—Every passing hour brings closer the long, bright days of sunshine and flowers—And every day brings nearer the need of cool airy apparel that makes for comfort and a pleasing appearance on every summer occasion—The beautiful early arrivals in our store show in both styles and fabrics, the favoured fashions for the coming season. The new style suggestions and worthwhile economies which they reveal are sure to prove of interest to you—

Fashion Front News from

Cleghorns
Cape Town
Johannesburg
Port Elizabeth
Cleghorns & Harris, Ltd.

MIDDLEMOSTS (Pty.) Ltd.
Ladies' Outfitters
THE HOUSE OF QUALITY & ELEGANCE
MIDDLEMOSTS PTY. LTD. CAPE TOWN
DIRECT IMPORTERS OF THE BETTER KIND OF WOMEN'S WEAR
76 St. George's Street, Cape Town

Chames & Nelsons Consolidated (Pty.) Ltd.
Associated with
YOUNG'S PROVISION STORES
GROCERS
95 PLEIN STREET
Daily Delivery
Bon Ami, Goddard Plate Powder, Cutex Preparations, Pond's Preparations, Potter & Moore's, Huntley & Palmer's, Peek Freans

Mercantile-Atlas Printing Co. (Pty.) Ltd.
Printers, Lithographers aand Carton Manufacturers
Dormehl Street off Sir Lowry Road
Telephone 2-5164

Phone 5-1646 Head Office and Works 3 Draklow St., Woodstock
The Model
Quality + Service
Launderers, Cleaners and Dyers

DURBAN

John Orr & Co
(Pty.) Ltd.
DURBAN & MARITZBURG
New Stocks arrive by Mail to Replenish our 52 Departments
Every Clothing, House Linen and Furnishing Item in Stock.
THE DEPARTMENTAL STORE WITH AN IDEAL
At Your Service, Cheerily, Always

Durban & District Co-operative Society Ltd.
Provisions, Groceries, Soft Goods, Shoes, Linoleums, Showroom—Tea Room—Kitchen Requisites.
235, Pine Street Phone 20521

THE MODEL DAIRY
GARDINER STREET
A delightful place to bring your friends for MORNING REFRESHMENT, LUNCH, AFTERNOON TEA or DINNER

Baby Linen Specialists
Our Motto: *"Only the Best for Baby"*
Complete Layettes
Orders taken for any HAND-MADE GARMENTS. Males and Boys catered for in all sizes. Special: School Uniforms and Gym Costumes
21, Chester House (Next to Anstey's)
West St. Phone 26066

MILLAR BROS.
for
Flowers and Floral Work
Plants and Seeds
Phones 25555 and (after hours) 46372
401 West St.

LOUDON BROS.
FAMILY GROCERS
Good Honest Service and Quick Delivery
48, Florida Road Phone 37892

FURNITURE
of every description to
BUY OR SELL at
BROWN'S SALE ROOMS (PTY.) LTD.
Sworn Appraisers and Estate Agents
243 Pine St. (opposite Old Market)
Phone 24410

COMBER & RUSSELL LTD.
Tennis, Golf, Football, Bowls, Cricket, Sports Clothing and Footwear, Men's Outfitting
343 West St. (opposite Henwoods)
Phone 20249

JOHANNESBURG

PHONE 34-2042
Campbell's Garages (Pty.) Limited
Garaging, Servicing, Repairs and
School of Motor Driving
Cor. Rissik and De Villiers Streets
Opp. Park Station, Johannesburg

Union of South Africa

JOHANNESBURG
(Continued)

BRENNER'S
Service Stations
"THE BETTER SERVICE STATIONS"
for all motoring requisites
Complete Lubrication
Petrol and Oil
Repairs and Accessories
Tyres, New, Retread and Recapped
Panel Beating, Spray Painting
Harrison and De Villiers Streets
Phones 33/7265, 33/2082. P. O. Box 80
BRANCHES
Country Club Garage, Milner Park
Kingsway Service Station, Auckland Park

Ward & Salmons
for VALUE in
MEN'S WEAR
BOYS' WEAR
SPORTS GOODS
Footwear, Bags and Trunks.
Corner ELOFF and PRESIDENT STREETS
P. O. Box 1036 Phone 22-6311
Also at KRUGERSDORP, GERMISTON and BENONI

The Transvaal Graphite Co.
(Margaret & Ethel Hudson)
Foundry Plumbago and Coal Powder
Pipe and Flange Joint Compound
"Murrella" Boiler Composition
Graphite for Granolithic Paint etc.
Consult us re grinding Requirements
234 ANDERSON ST. Phone Cent. 22-2126

For Dependable Tailoring
Shop at
McCULLAGH & BOTHWELL
Suits to Measure
£7, 7/- to £10, 10/-
44 Rissik Street JOHANNESBURG

ADIE & CO.
Distinctive Good Clothes
BEACH ATTIRE AND SPORTS FROCKS
Cor. Jeppe and Joubert Sts.

LANGTON GALLERIES
Constantly on exhibition, paintings, etchings, sculpture, by leading Continental and South African Artists
Take lift Third Floor
325-6-7, Grand National Buildings
c/o Pritchard and Rissik Streets
JOHANNESBURG

Slater, Jones & Co. (Pty.) Ltd.
25 Joubert St., Johannesburg
The Footwear people reputed for better value in ladies', gentlemen's and children's quality shoes.

SCHONBERGS'
Manufacturing Furriers
Incorporating Fur Remodeling Co.
8, Pollock Mansions
Phone 22-6248 Eloff St.
Telephone 22-6451

London & Paris Fashions
Ladies' Outfitters
Heath's Buildings, Opposite Barclay's Bank
Von Brandis Street, Johannesburg
All sizes stocked.

PIETERMARITZBURG

CHOICEST WEARING APPAREL for ALL THE FAMILY

IRELANDS
IRELAND & CO. LTD., MARITZBURG

THE PIETERMARITZBURG COLD STORAGE CO. LTD.
Retail Butchers
Proprietors of Union Cash Meat Markets
192 Commercial Road Phone 2429
2 North Street Phone 3242
also
City Meat Supply Co., 163-165 West St., Phone 2498; Premier Butchery, 145 Church St., Phone 2575

SOWDENS
Drapers, Milliners, Dressmakers
Sole Agents for
GOSSARD CORSETS
P. O. Box 177 Phone 2141

BUREN WATCHES
Let us recommend a "Buren" —an excellent watch at a moderate price
FORSYTH & CO. (Pty.) Ltd.
The Leading Jewellers
167, Church St. Phone 3363

TARBOTON & MITCHELL
for
Stationery, Books and Printing
227, Church St. Phone 3189

PRETORIA

R. A. CHARLES (Pty.) Ltd.
c/r Koedoor Arcade Bureau Lane
HIGH CLASS FOOTWEAR CORRECTLY FITTED
The Very Latest in Men's, Ladies' and Children's Footwear

VEREENIGING

Newhaven Residential Hotel
BEACONSFIELD AVENUE
Every modern convenience, under personal supervision of Mrs. M. W. Coney
Also
Bovey Court Residential Hotel
LIVINGSTONE AVENUE
Under personal supervision of Mrs. Glover. Terms per day, week or month on application

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

Australia

QUEENSLAND

BRISBANE

BRYCE LIMITED
Carrying Contractors
Furniture, Packers, Removers and Storers
Bonded Warehousemen
Forwarding and Customs Agents
Head Office, 134-136 Adelaide St., Brisbane Australia Phones B1831 (5 lines)

Diamond Rings
LADIES & MENS WATCHES
JEWELLERY SOUVENIRS OF QUEENSLAND
E. HANSON
Established over 25 years

F. TRITTON (PTY.) LTD.
Complete Home Furnishers and Interior Decorators
254-262 George St., Brisbane
Best for Furniture, Carpets, Curtains, etc.

Shirley
SHOE STORE
HEINDORFF HOUSE
171 Queen Street Brisbane
Men's, Ladies' and Children's FOOTWEAR —all grades. Special advice for correct shoe fitting

G. J. GRICE LTD.
90-92 Queen Street, Brisbane, Australia
Pianos, Radio, Kelvinator Electric Refrigerators and Icicle Kerosene operated Refrigerators, Phonographs, Records, Rolls, Sheet Music, Boosey-Hawkes Band Instruments.

E. W. ROSE & CO.
Art Florists, Nurserymen and Seed Merchants
Phone B 8674
After Hours Toowong 280 or M 6815
Address—Wickham St., Valley, Brisbane.
(Head Office) (next to Matrons Millinery Salon)
Also 250, George St., Brisbane, Australia

ROTHWELLS
OUTFITTING LTD.
LADIES AND GENTS TAILORS
EDWARD ST., BRISBANE
AUSTRALIA

C. S. G. Cash & Carry Stores
Dean Street, Toowong—Phone Toowong 90
262 Waterworks Road, ASHGROVE
Phone F 9922
BRISBANE, AUTRALIA
Free Delivery All Suburbs

PRYCE & READ
Invite You to See
SMART FROCKS and MILLINERY
also
DRESSMAKING to ORDER
Fit and style guaranteed
Address: 173, Adelaide Street Brisbane, Australia

Matrons Millinery Salon
for Exclusive and Moderate Priced Millinery
—OUR SPECIALITIES—
Renovations and Large Head Fittings
Address—208 Wickham Street Valley (next to Rose Florist)
Phone B. 6516 Brisbane, Australia

WALLACE BISHOP & SON PTY. LTD.
Loyal RELIABLE WATCHES
No Repair Costs With Loyal Unconditional Guarantee
King George Sq., Brisbane, Australia

pike
BROTHERS LIMITED,
Queen Street, Brisbane.
Men's Wear Specialists

D. GOWER
Cash and Service Grocer
Sandgate Rd., Nundah
Brisbane, Australia
Phone M-6498
GOWERS FOR GROCERIES

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

ADELAIDE

MOORE'S
"On the Square"
Adelaide's
Beautiful Retail Store
Right on Victoria Square C 6650

VICTORIA

GEELONG

BRYANT & LANE
210 Ryrie Street, Geelong
LADIES' TAILORS
FROCK-CORSET SPECIALIST

SOLOMONS
Pty. Ltd.
Geelong's Busiest Drapers

RIVERSIDE DAIRY
PURITY & PROMPTNESS
PHONE 2379
W. G. DERRICK
ROSLYN RD. BELMONT-GEELONG

BELMONT BAKERY
Procera and Wholemeal Breads a speciality, also small goods. Bread delivered to all parts.
H. A. TOMKINS
High St., Belmont Phone 2122

WHEN *you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.*

VICTORIA

GEELONG
(Continued)

W. STOTT PTY. LTD.
Watch and Diamond Specialists
Moorabool Street, Geelong
PHONE 1508

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

PERTH

WESTERN AUSTRALIA'S LARGEST & MOST POPULAR STORE

BOANS
WELLINGTON & MURRAY STS.
PERTH

INSURANCE
Fire, Marine, Workers' Compensation, Motor Car
Perth Representative
W. M. Manners & Co., Ltd.
Inspector H. Minchin
Local Manager, J. H. DOBSON
Office 179 St. George's Terrace, Perth

W. O. WILLIAMS
PLUMBER and
SHEET METAL WORKER
Tanks of all sizes. Skylights. Fireplaces. Stoves of all kinds, new and reconditioned.
Repairs promptly attended to
710 WELLINGTON STREET, PERTH
Tel B 3252

Symbol of Success
Always at your service for
Watches, Rings, Wedding Presents
We specialise in repairs
FERRY'S Central Arcade and Murray Street, Perth

Bedggoods Shoes at
GEORGE NELSON'S
Quality Shoe Store
667 Hay St., Perth
As well as other comfort shoes

W. M. Manners & Co.
LIMITED
Properties Managed, Real Estate
Mortgages Negotiated
All classes of Insurances arranged
E. S. & A. BANK CHAMBERS
101 ST GEORGE'S TER. PERTH W. A.

REFRIGERATION
Sales and Service
Hot Water Systems
Washing Machines
O.T. Abrahams
REFRIGERATION ENGINEER
B1567 929 HAY STREET, PERTH

New Zealand

CHRISTCHURCH

Flowers Bring Joy
We send Flowers anywhere—any time
A. & S. REID
Florists and Seedsmen
271 HIGH STREET
Cables: 36-171
"Blooms," Christchurch 22-495

Reliable Shoe Store
Noted for Quality and Value
J. J. BROOKES
Shoe Specialists
188 Manchester Street, Christchurch
(Next Civic Theatre)

THE CANDY KITCHEN
HOME MADE • CHOCOLATES • SWEETS and • NOVELTIES
Hereford Court and 21 New Regent St. CHRISTCHURCH Telephone 33-540

SALON PRICE
(M. L. ASHLEY)
Permanent Waving Specialists
Genuine Eugene Supaperm, the Natural Wave.
Setting and Marcelling.
166 Gloucester Street Phone 40.999

KINCAIDS LTD.
Family Grocers and Bacon Curers
We will call for and deliver your orders.
Mail Orders Filled
New Price List on Application
693 COLOMBO STREET Tel 30-565

WELLINGTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 27-133 2-4 p. m. Mondays and Thursdays; 6:30-8 p. m. Friday evenings
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HOPE BROS. LTD.
Men's and Boys' Outfitters
83-85 CUBA STREET
185 Featherstone St. 27 Courtnay Pl.

MARTIN BEAUTY SALON
Ladies' Hairdressers and Beauty Specialists
We specialise in permanent waving, marcelling, haircutting
COLONIAL MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING
CUSTOMHOUSE QUAY, WELLINGTON
Branches at 11 Riddiford St., Newtown Broadway, Rongotai, Oxford St., Levin

STEWART DAWSONS
New Zealand's Leading Jewellers
AUCKLAND WELLINGTON
CHRISTCHURCH DUNEDIN

NEW ZEALAND

WELLINGTON
(Continued)

WHEN in Wellington
make this famous store your headquarters
The D. I. C. lounge and restaurant is the most famous rendezvous in the city . . . other modern facilities include the Theatre Booking Office and up-to-date Beauty Salon.
DIC on the Quay
WELLINGTON

STAR STORES
Quality Grocers
We Guarantee What We Sell
Free Delivery City and Suburbs

JAMES SMITH
LIMITED.
for Service
James Smith's Service embraces all the facilities of a modern store, including a famous Tea Room and luxurious Lounge. It also offers greater variety and value in Drapery, Fashions and Furnishings.

THE Rees-Jones Shoe Co. Ltd.
Fashionable Shoes
with
Good Fitting and Service
The T & G Bldg., Lambton Quay

DENHARD BREAD
Won its favor through Goodness and Flavour
Its amazing popularity proves its unvarying excellence

Let Flowers Carry Your Message from
"SCOTT'S"
Tel. 45-813 Tel. 45-813
Floral Artiste, 115B Willis St.
Flowers telegraphed throughout Dominion

COLLIE'S
for
FURNITURE and FURNISHINGS
QUALITY VALUE
Manners Street and Riddiford Street

George Harrison & Co. Ltd.
THE MODERN MEN'S WEAR STORE
188 Lambton Quay, Opp. Midland

Boudoir
Frocks, Blouses, Lingerie
66 Manners St., near Princess Theatre
WELLINGTON, NEW ZEALAND

D. J. CONSTABLE
SILK AND HOSIERY SPECIALIST
Constables Corner Gas Co. Buildings
Courtenay Place, WELLINGTON

LINDSAY'S LTD.
Smart Shoes at Moderate Prices
184 Lambton Quay
(Opposite Midland Hotel)

DOROTHY WELLINGS
Importer of Model Gowns, etc.
New Deliveries Frequently
Shop 4, Colonial Mutual Building
Wellington, N. Z.

AUSTIN BENNETT LTD.
"The Friendly Shoe Store"
CUBA STREET, WELLINGTON
Smart Shoes at Moderate Prices

P. H. JAUNCEY
Portrait Photographer
Weddings Children
Miniatures
50 Willis Street Phone 43-843

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Daily Quotation

The stars come nightly to the sky,
The tidal wave comes to the sea.
Nor time, nor space, nor deep, nor high,
Can keep my own away from me.

—JOHN BURROUGHS

Current Events Test

Questions to Enable the Reader to Review the News

1. What two outstanding labor problems, affecting the United States defense program, were temporarily solved this week?

2. What additional type of tax payment does Secretary Morgenthau recommend to ward off inflation?

3. What move by Turkey has caused Britain no little anxiety?

4. The Monitor printed a story that was cited by President Roosevelt at a recent press conference. What was the subject of it?

5. Will the sinking of the destroyer Reuben James alter the present position or policy of the United States?

6. What protracted music problem of the major U. S. radio networks was solved this week?

7. What type of regular entertainment has been planned for U. S. Army camps?

8. Why is the capture of the Russian city of Rostov of great importance to the Nazis?

9. What was the document described by President Roosevelt in his Navy Day speech as "made in Germany by Hitler's Government?"

10. What type of a demonstration did General de Gaulle, leader of Free French, ask for in a radiocast to the French people on Oct. 25?

(Answers to these questions appear below)

Currents Events Test

Answers

1. (a) The four-day "captive" coal mine strike affecting 53,000 miners which was called off by John L. Lewis. (b) The U. S. Government took over possession of the plants of the Air Associates, Inc., Bendix, N. J., because the company failed to follow Government recommendations in its labor disputes. Federal troops have taken charge of operations.

2. The Secretary of the Treasury has asked for a quick increase in social security taxes to ward off inflation. Authoritative sources said he was trying to choose between two plans which would either double or quintuple the tax on employee pay checks.

3. British authorities are not too happy over the Berlin announcement that two Turkish Generals are visiting Hitler's eastern headquarters.

4. It was a dispatch, obtained and verified from independent sources in Europe, which gave a comprehensive outline point by point of the Nazi program for abolishing all existing religions.

5. President Roosevelt declared at yesterday's press conference that this incident—the first loss of an American warship in the war—would not alter the present policy of the United States. He said it introduced no new factor in the situation.

6. The dispute between ASCAP (American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers) and the radio networks which kept ASCAP's catalogue of 125,000 songs off the major hookups. The settlement provides that the networks shall pay ASCAP 2¼ per cent of net receipts from network commercial business and their managed and operated stations will pay 2¼ per cent of commercial program income.

7. The War Department is to provide 186 Army camps with "a continuous flow of variety units, musical comedies, and legitimate shows from Broadway." The shows will be routed on a circuit out of New York with performances every two weeks for which 25 cents admission will be charged.

8. It's the last big Russian city in the Nazi drive toward the rich oil regions of the Caucasus.

9. It is a map of South America and part of Central America, and Pres. Roosevelt said that it shows that "the planners of the new order" have "divided South America" (in which there are now more than 14 separate countries) into five vassal states, bringing the whole continent under their domination.

10. He called on all France for a five-minute folded-arms demonstration—"an immense national strike"—as a protest against the 50-for-1 reprisal killings of French hostages.

Did You Know?

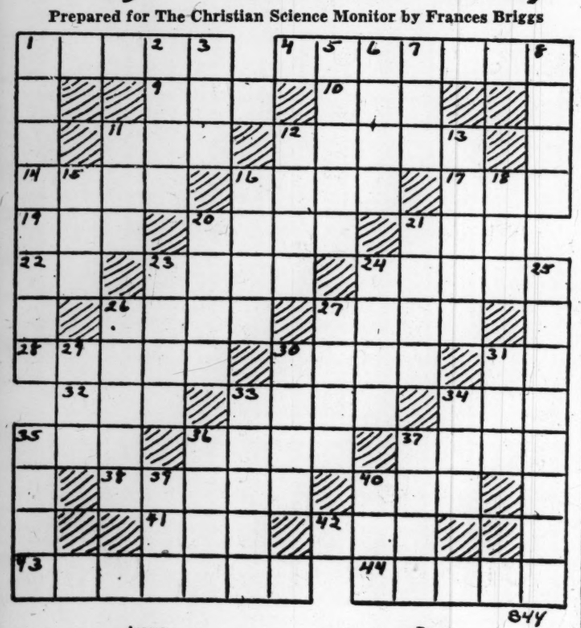
A discovery made while looking for something else is called serendipity and comes from an old fairy tale, "The Three Princes of Serendip," in which the Princes were always making discoveries, by accident, of things they were not in quest of. The word was coined by Horace Walpole and now refers to the ability of finding valuable things unepectedly.

A Verse for Today . . .

The LORD *is the portion of mine inheritance and of my cup: thou maintainest my lot.*—Ps. 16:5.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What were Bo-Peep's charges?
4—Valentine is one of the two gentlemen of Verona; who is the other?
9—What is used as protective covering on sheet iron?
10—Single in number
12—Devoured.
13—What was first name of Massenet, French composer?
14—Who is Punch's dog in puppet shows?
16—What is first name of Lumpkin in "She Stoops to Conquer"?
17—What mammal is domesticated for its flesh?
19—What is fifth sign of the zodiac?
20—What is shape in which a thing is cast?
21—Offer.
22—Arab (abbr.)?
23—What is opposite of "starboard"?
24—Pertaining to place.
26—What is found in sea water, mineral springs, subterranean beds, etc.?
27—Not any.
28—A terpsichorean would do what?
30—How many daughters has Eddie Cantor?
31—Palmetto tree grows in abundance in what State of U. S. (abbr.)?
32—What is a wild or domestic ox of central Asia?
33—What were Cinderella's steeds?
34—What American journalist was born at Helder, Holland?
35—Through.
36—"Let dogs delight to bark and ——."
37—Would a burgall have toes, fins, or buds?
38—What are worn by men of Scottish Highlands?
40—What is a familiar name for a cat?
41—What is used to strike ball in billiards?
42—Possesses.
43—Who kept Dotheboys' Hall in "Nicholas Nickleby"?
44—What do you call a domestic animal that is lost?

Down

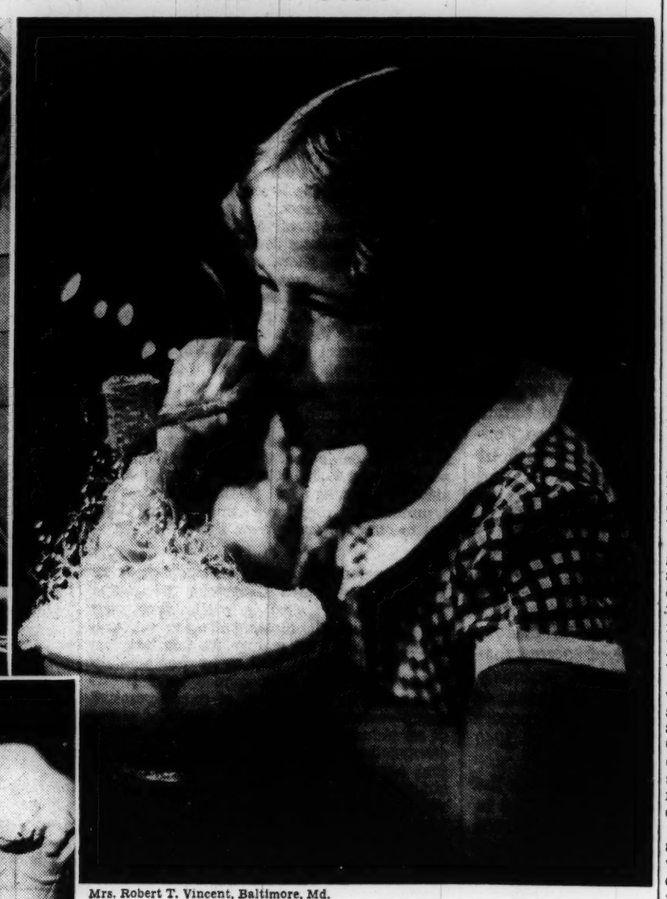
1—Where was Andrew Carnegie born?
2—What English figure painter was born in 1787?
3—What was the "ware" that Simple Simon wanted to taste?
5—Circular dance is what?
6—Sole.
7—In golf, what is small cone from which ball is driven?
8—Emmy Destinn did what to become famous?
11—Turku, Finland, is also called what?
12—A jarring blow is called what?
13—What is an aromatic or savory article of food?
15—Archaic abbreviation for "over."
16—What is any infringement of civil or private rights called?
18—Girl's name.
20—What mammal digs long underground burrows?
21—What is one of separate pieces of skeleton of a vertebrate animal?
23—What is a bundle prepared to be carried?
24—Cupid is god of what?
25—Who is an outlawed archer in "Ivanhoe"?
26—According to Lewis Carroll, a boojum is what?
27—What French city became popular Riviera winter resort?
29—Affirmative vote?
30—Is suitable.
31—Male child.
33—What is a chimney cowl?
34—What is the part of a woman's apron above the waistline?
35—What is a permit allowing free admission or passage?
36—What is color of the harebell of Scotland?
37—Hand closed or clenched is what?
39—Frozen water.
40—What is obtained by distillation of soft coal?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Juvenile Section of Camera Club

Mrs. S. Korn, Glenwood Springs, Colo.

The Practice Session



Mrs. Robert T. Vincent, Baltimore, Md.

"I'm Getting Good!"

Mary B. Hopkins, Randolph, Wis.

Ambition Realized

Well Produces Water —Then Gasoline!

That well in Taylor, Miss., would have interested Darwin. It was used for watering horses, and year after year for more than a century it produced an unfailing supply of the clear, cold, sparkling liquid for the refreshment of Dobbin. Finally, however, the automobile replaced the horse and buggy, and when the old gray mare became one with Nineveh and Sidon, why, there was no more demand for its product. It became a victim of technological unemployment.

But what did the well do? Did it give up the ghost? Did it apply for an old-age pension or move in on a married daughter? No, it looked around at the newfangled world and saw that filling stations were doing pretty well. It decided that what was good enough for a gasoline pump was good enough for it, and it began to bring up from the depths not water but gasoline.

That's adaptation to environment with a vengeance and the first instance on record of evolution by a well.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

His Hobby

For 30 years John A. Lomax has collected recordings of American folk music for the Library of Congress.

Speaking of Dogs

The dachshund, popular in Germany, is a pet of the British embassy; a cocker spaniel, highly regarded in England, lies in the residence of the German minister plenipotentiary.—Dog World.

In Lighter Vein

Family Co-operation

During one of his recent "So You Want to Lead a Band" sessions, orchestra leader Sammy Kaye handed the baton to a high school lad with the usual remark that from the moment he began to wave the baton until he had finished, the boy could consider the band his.

"You mean to say I'm actually the band leader now?" asked the lad.

"That's right," assured Kaye.

"Then, before I begin, I'd like to hire my brother for the sax section—he's been out of work for a few months!"—Lucius Beebe in New York Herald Tribune.

In a Way

"My brother is a haberdasher with a railroad."

"What does he do?"

"He has charge of the ties."—Pacific Rural Press.

Brevities

Detroit News: What's become of the old-fashioned buyer's market in which the customer was right and didn't have to prove it?

Dallas Morning News: There isn't much question what a fellow would do now if he suddenly acquired a million dollars. He'd pay taxes with it.

Hobby Nobbing

Speaking of Contests

Newspapers display his name in bold type—winner of the $25,000 contest! "How fortunate," you may sigh, and pass it off as extreme benevolence by Dame Fortune. Actually the winner is one of a million American contesters who toil incessantly at a fascinating hobby that demands work and plenty of it—if one becomes a "winner."

Successful entry-blank artists possess unlimited amounts of persistence, determination, thoroughness, and a dash of "knack" which plays an important part in the creation of paying entries. Persistence means grinding out as many entries as possible, day after day, always seeking another contest. Volume is important.

For obvious reasons these energetic hobbyists are often publicity shy, seeking to remain inconspicuous so that judges will not classify them as "professionals." They even reverse the procedure and study the idiosyncrasies of the judges! Every method helps.

Many contesters specialize, devoting their entire hobby time to slogans, jingles, limericks, letters, abbreviated essays, or word plays. Contest magazines stay abreast of developments in all fields, and some of the more active contest fans whet skill via correspondence courses.

Contest devotees gather in clubs and assemble occasionally in convention to exchange ideas, news of new contests, and winning entries. Perhaps it seems unusual that competitors would work so closely, but this exchange is mutually beneficial, and the $50,000,000 which advertisers pour into contests annually is quite enough to go around.

Are you competing in a contest? Remember axiom No. 1: Follow every rule carefully. One judge estimates that 80 per cent of all entries are disqualified because of rules infractions. Some aspirants even fail to include names and addresses!

Persons who are serious about taking up contesting as a hobby should study the subject before expending energy. Otherwise those occasional attempts will have small chance of bringing home any bacon.

Aeroquiz

Q—How many instruments are there in the cockpit of a modern transport or bomber?

A—**Fifty or more. They include gyro-pilot, directional gyro and gyro-horizontal stabilizer, altimeters, air speed indicators, etc.**

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

An Actress Remembers

Hollywood, Calif.

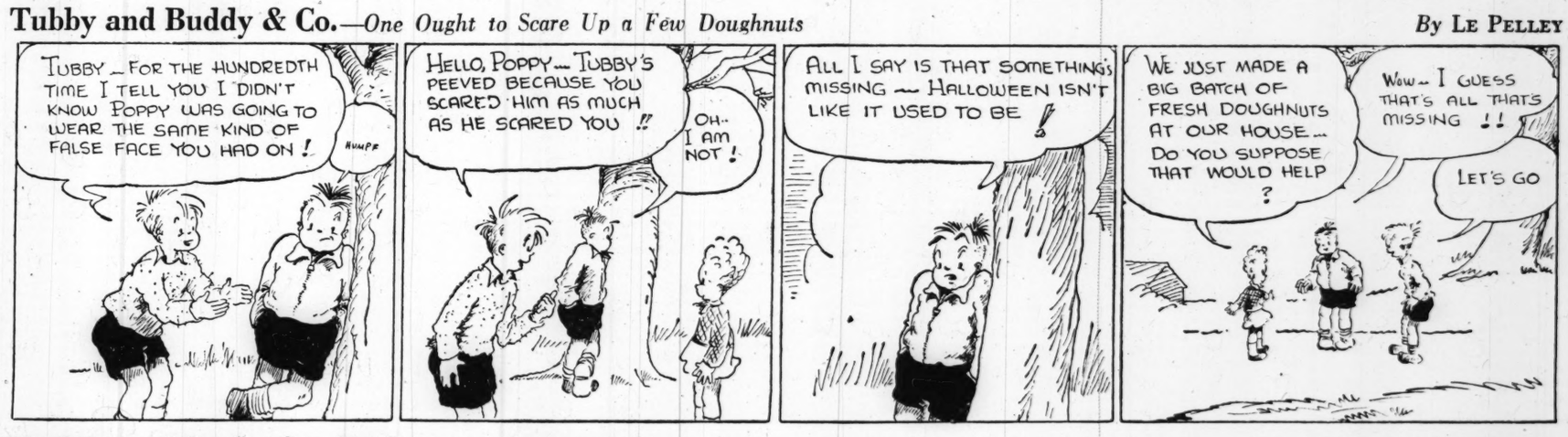
Brenda Marshall, motion picture actress, who has recently come into stardom, still remembers when the going was hard, and she has one method of showing gratitude for the success that is now hers. Miss Marshall pays rent on the room which she once occupied in a theatrical boarding house in New York City. The landlady has been instructed to make the room available without cost to any needy young actress who requires a temporary home.

Snubs Helps!

Have you heard? Snubs, of cartoon strip fame, has joined the "Barkers for Britain." Yes, sir, the Boss (Snubs' young master) sent in 50 cents for a bronze tag which reads "I have helped Britain." The membership of this organization, which now exceeds 25,000, is open to all breeds living in the United States. Snubs, however, holds the distinction of being the sole representative of the "pen and ink" breed. Snubs tells you all about it, in his own friendly way, in the adjoining strip.

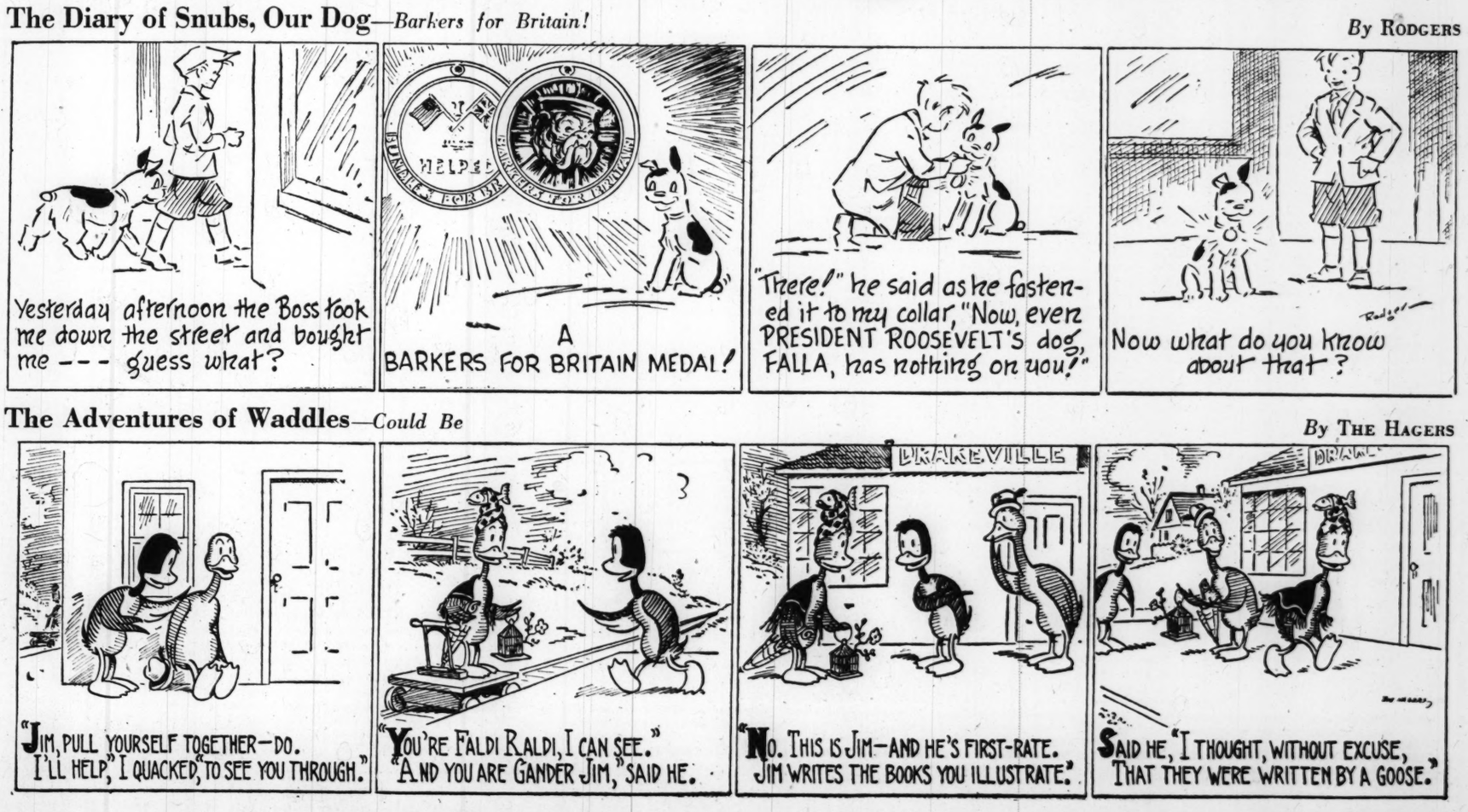
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*One Ought to Scare Up a Few Doughnuts*

By LE PELLEY


TUBBY — FOR THE HUNDREDTH TIME I TELL YOU I DIDN'T KNOW POPPY WAS GOING TO WEAR THE SAME KIND OF FALSE FACE YOU HAD ON!
HUMPF
HELLO, POPPY — TUBBY'S PEEVED BECAUSE YOU SCARED HIM AS MUCH AS HE SCARED YOU!!
OH — I AM NOT!
ALL I SAY IS THAT SOMETHING'S MISSING — HALLOWEEN ISN'T LIKE IT USED TO BE!
WE JUST MADE A BIG BATCH OF FRESH DOUGHNUTS AT OUR HOUSE — DO YOU SUPPOSE THAT WOULD HELP?
WOW — I GUESS THAT'S ALL THAT'S MISSING!!
LET'S GO

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Barkers for Britain!*

By RODGERS


Yesterday afternoon the Boss took me down the street and bought me --- guess what?
A BARKERS FOR BRITAIN MEDAL!
"There!" he said as he fastened it to my collar, "Now, even PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S dog, FALLA, has nothing on you!"
Now what do you know about that?

The Adventures of Waddles—*Could Be*

By THE HAGERS

JIM, PULL YOURSELF TOGETHER—DO. I'LL HELP," I QUACKED, "TO SEE YOU THROUGH."
"YOU'RE FALDI RALDI, I CAN SEE." "AND YOU ARE GANDER JIM," SAID HE.
DRAKEVILLE
"NO. THIS IS JIM—AND HE'S FIRST-RATE. JIM WRITES THE BOOKS YOU ILLUSTRATE."
SAID HE, "I THOUGHT, WITHOUT EXCUSE, THAT THEY WERE WRITTEN BY A GOOSE."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Russia—"Essential Ally"

Along with Nazi attacks on United States warships, the news from Russia continues to hold the front pages of American newspapers. Each report of German gains, like those just reported in the Crimea, awakens concern among Americans. Each dispatch that tells of successful Russian resistance, as now at Rostov, awakens hope. The ordinary American senses that his own country's national defense, and the defense of freedom, is greatly affected by what happens in Russia.

Yet in his Navy Day address, President Roosevelt disclosed that the Secretary of State had been asked by a Senator to justify the United States' giving aid to Russia. We trust the average United States Senator does not require a detailed explanation of a policy whose motivations arise from historical and geographical fundamentals and are based on primary national interests. Mr. Hull did not labor the point. He merely pointed out:

> The answer to that depends on how anxious a person is to stop and destroy the march of Hitler in his conquest of the world. If he were anxious enough to destroy Hitler, he would not worry about who was helping to defeat him.

On the same terms Britons in 1851 saw in Hungary "an ally which England never has sought, which works for its own purposes and not for those of England or any other nation, but of which the aid is not the less valuable on that account."

Neither the British policy of that time nor British-American policy today can be called sheer expediency. It is directed toward the keeping in check of rapacious Powers for the benefit of all others. It proceeds, as Canning declared when invoking it against Napoleon, "on the principle that any nation of Europe which starts up with a determination to oppose a Power which is the common enemy of all nations, becomes instantly our essential ally."

A Pat for Progress

"Progressive education" or the "activity program" has won a victory which may prove a notable milestone in its history as well as in the history of education generally. With the report of the New York State Department of Education following a year's study of the seventy "progressive" elementary schools of the New York City public school system, progressive education has one more impartial verdict in its favor.

This time it is held that the results in these schools are in almost every respect equal to those of the traditional form of teaching and in certain important ways—including the correlation of home and school, and development of co-operation, self-confidence, poise, creative ability, self-discipline, and a "scientific outlook"—distinctly superior.

For six years the New York City school system has conducted this group of seventy elementary schools along the "progressive" lines, the children undertaking projects or activities rather than the study of separately compartmented "subjects." While building up activities around public markets, airports, railroad transportation, imaginary bus trips to California, store keeping, and other interests, they have written letters, made posters, figured costs, built models to scale, gone on school journeys and written them up, read books, magazines, newspapers.

The findings of the fifty educators and consultants from many parts of the country who took part in the year's survey, may answer some misconceptions widely held. Particularly significant, with reference to adverse comment that progressive education means "letting the children do what they please" is the record that these New York city children "tend to excel" in co-operativeness and self-discipline.

The activity or "learning by doing" program began in an organized way following the World War, with experimentation carried on largely in private schools in the United States and Europe. Entire public school systems in various parts of the United States are now "progressive" in this sense, and education as a whole has felt the leaven of the viewpoint.

The support implied in the New York State Board of Education report, coming as it does from so influential a state, should clear away some of the debris of misinformation. It will help those who believe in this way of teaching to tackle with renewed encouragement the faults of which they are already aware and to improve the fine work increasingly being recognized.

"Back on the Air"

The harvest moon has been a little late arriving on the radio waves this year, however visible it might be in the sky. Its tardiness was due to a little matter of ten months' negotiations between the radio broadcasting chains and the American Society of Composers, Authors, and Publishers—ASCAP for short.

Now the differences are settled, and radio baritones can sing "Shine On, Harvest Moon," can hit the road to Mandalay or bid their gypsy sweethearts slumber on, while radio bands can play "The Stars and Stripes Forever" or "Rhapsody in Blue" without turning off the microphone or begging clearance from copyright attorneys.

Listeners during coming weeks probably will notice a great revival of melodies reminiscent of the first quarter of the century. Or will they notice particularly, beyond a moment of subconscious satisfaction? ASCAP leaders have found with a tinge of sorrow that the popular ear did not so seriously miss their music as this organization of nearly all the well-known composers and song-writers from 1914 to 1940 supposed it would.

At the outset of the contest with the radio chains, ASCAP assumed that to take its catalog of more than 30,000 tunes, classical and popular, off the air would leave radio without a stock in trade. But the radio networks drew upon the reservoir of several centuries of music no longer under copyright and encouraged new composers through their publishing subsidiary, Broadcast Music, Inc.

As a result, radio has survived albeit with some limitations in its programs, and ASCAP at length has been evidently happy to obtain a contract which will restore the use of its music to the air and will pay ASCAP 2¾ per cent of the networks' commercial revenue plus 2¼ per cent of the individual station's commercial program income. The original demand on the networks was 7½ per cent.

Some other groups may profitably draw this conclusion from ASCAP's experience: When anyone begins to think he has a monopoly on something, he is on the verge of discovering new competition.

Why Dull the Fighting Edge?

Too many and too vivid not to awaken Americans to the need of guaranteeing their armed strength are the illustrations of what happens when the Nazi power falls upon a weaker nation. Americans are sensitive to the need for strength not only in materials of war, but also, and especially, in courage, stamina, intelligence, and morale of the men in service. They are quick to support any program which will contribute to the physical power of the Army and Navy and the moral strength of those who serve.

No small part of the task of building, and sustaining, the morale of service men rests upon civilian organizations. The United Service Organizations must do their part and it is a vitally significant one. But one is inclined to pause and ponder the obvious fact that what these organizations are trying to do, is, in at least one important aspect, in direct conflict with conditions accepted or set up by military authorities. As one of those at training camp put it: "The boys can buy all the beer they can pay for right on the grounds."

It is quite difficult for the average citizen—knowing as he does the power of alcohol to dull the human faculties and to undermine human efficiency—to harmonize the conditions being tolerated in training camps with the ideals so forcibly proclaimed by political and military leaders. One of the quickest and most effective ways to dull the fighting edge of an army is to corrode it with alcohol.

Do It Now

One report has it that a curious argument is being used in congressional circles against repeal of that part of the Neutrality Act which prevents American ships from delivering war supplies direct to British harbors. This argument is that Congress would better wait "till Britain gets to fighting again."

If a stepping up of the attack on Britain is expected, and certainly it is indicated if Hitler succeeds even measurably in Russia, the logic of the case is to repeal immediately and pour equipment into the British Isles as rapidly as possible while the harbors there are free from bombing. Moreover, if any American thinks Britain isn't fighting, he might try matching what the average British civilian is doing.

The Bookshelf

Hope in the Co-operatives

Leaders of the co-operative movement have never made the mistake so common in political and industrial circles of parading more principles than they could support with deeds. They have not been backward in informing the public as to their aims and achievements, but generally speaking they have not devoted their energies to evolving philosophy and ideals on a national scale. Springing up among the hard-working masses, the co-operatives have gone quietly about their business forming consumer and producer groups, showing people of moderate incomes how to avoid some of the major abuses of the modern economic order by owning their own plants and stores—and enrolling millions in their membership.

In the general débâcle in Europe, the co-operatives have lost business and property, but comparatively little prestige. For they had wrung from the Nazis the admission that the co-operative enrollment of 15,000,000 persons in Germany had been Hitler's most formidable foe. They were still doing a business of $1,500,000,000 last year in Britain. Their leaders feel justified therefore in assuming that they have something substantial to offer toward a New Order.

* * *

In THE MORALE OF DEMOCRACY, by Jerry Voorhis (New York: Greystone Press. $1), the leadership takes a preliminary step toward raising the movement up to national, if not international stature. In this task the want of a national philosophy immediately makes itself felt. The connection between registering as a member of a co-operative group—owning a store or a chain of stores or an industrial plant—and partaking in the construction of a new world order is not at first apparent. Mr. Voorhis, therefore, sets out in the three speeches reprinted in this volume to state the co-operative ideal in terms of a great national institution, which, by enlisting the interest and activity of all individuals, can infuse precisely that strengthening element in the national fiber the absence of which in European democratic countries has been so painfully evident.

"The most important single need of the world today," says Mr. Voorhis, "is for one people somewhere in the world to give to all mankind a living proof that they can, without loss of liberty and without resort to governmental compulsion, solve the economic problems of this power age, end poverty in the midst of plenty, and make the machine the servant of man and not his master."

* * *

Mr. Voorhis has no difficulty in showing that the co-operatives are constructive and unselfish, making for cohesion among all sections of the community, where otherwise there has been found industrial antagonism. What he does not make so clear is how the co-operative system can be raised to national or international dimensions and still call for "no action, no regulation, no law" from the government. The co-operatives in America and Britain, so far, have built up their membership and conducted their business with the minimum of relations with the government. But the more national and more complete work in Scandinavia was not achieved without close connections with the governments.

In any case, since, as Wallace J. Campbell concedes in his long introduction, a co-operative State would have to depend on the government for protection from external enemies, for a stable currency and banking system, the understanding with the government would have to be close, if it did not amount to actual backing.

The co-operative movement arose from "below"; it would no doubt prefer to continue its development from below. But if it realizes the possibilities suggested in this volume, it may well find itself compelled to begin working from above. H. J. S.

Making Too Much of It

A Levee Work Song

On both sides of the Mississippi River, from Cairo to New Orleans, stretch what are known as levees or embankments to prevent the inundation of the surrounding country when the river rises. At Cairo and for hundreds of miles below it, these levees or flood walls are so far back from the wilderness which engulfs the Mississippi that you can't see them from the river. But as you go south, the levees approach closer and closer to the river until at Baton Rouge (and from there south to New Orleans) they form its containing banks. For over 200 years now Negroes—slave, convict, and free—have worked on the construction and maintenance of these levees, and, working, have made songs. The opening of the familiar song, "I've Been Workin' on de Levee," refers to such labor.

A few weeks ago I had the opportunity to see some Negroes working on the levee and to catch them improvising and singing a work song.

It was at Baton Rouge. The city has recently surfaced the river side of its levee with concrete. In so doing it has left no place for a steamboat to choke a stump, or, in other words, tie up to the bank. Consequently when the Gordon C. Greene put in there last June on her way to New Orleans she had to land below that part of the levee which had been concreted. After the rousters had swung out the stage, Bill Greenwood and I walked upstreet, moseyed around town a bit, admiring the size of Baton Rouge's zinnias and the shape of the old Capitol building, and then took a ferry ride across the river to Port Allen and return. Walking back to the boat, we met six Negroes pulling a chain and making a song.

I don't know whether our tying up below the paved part of the levee had anything to do with it or not. It might have. I can conceive of the elders of Baton Rouge exclaiming, "What, no ringbolts in our levee for a steamboat to tie up to! Put some in pronto!" At any rate that's what those six Negroes were doing that fine early June morning: they were putting in a ringbolt. They had dug a deep rectangular hole in the levee, had a big cypress log about eight feet long handy, and, when we encountered them, they were dragging the heavy chain along the levee to the hole. Each Negro had a wire to pull with, and they all fastened their wires into the links of the chain and pulled in concert to the *hunhs* which punctuated the headman's singing. The chain was so heavy they had to pull along first one end, then the other.

Here is the song the headman sang, made in old Louisiana by a Negro "wukkin' on de levee," as such songs have been made for hundreds of years:

Oh chain, hunh! Got to go, hunh!
Oh, heavy, hunh! Oh, Lordy, hunh!
Oh, walk it, hunh! Everybody get around, hunh!
Pull a pound, hunh! Jump around, hunh!
Buffalo, hunh! Buffalo, hunh!
Oh chain, hunh! Let's go, hunh!
Let's go, hunh! Oh me, hunh!
Oh my, hunh!

In the old days levees were built by queues of mule-skinners behind their scrapers; today large levee-building machines do the job. Occasions for the hand labor that made the old levees and the old songs get rarer every day. You can't hear yourself above the roar of a machine.

Shortly before noon, when we started down-river for New Orleans, those Negroes were still a-pullin' that chain, and, I suppose, the headman was still a-singin' his work song. The tune was in a primitive minor, and he alone sang; the other Negroes just pulled. I suppose after they wrapped that chain around the cypress log and buried both under clay and concrete, leaving only a ringbolt exposed, they dug another hole, got another log, and pulled another chain along the levee to the dug hole, singing as they tugged it along. At any rate, I dare say that last month, when the Gordon C. Greene blew again for a landing at Baton Rouge, there were ringbolts in the levee for the last of the Cincinnati-New Orleans packets.

HORACE REYNOLDS

North . . South . . East . . West

Divided Loyalties Intolerable

By Frank L. Perrin

As the daily record of recent events is written and its significance is realized, there are hopeful and reassuring proofs that the American people, as a united whole, adhere to their inherited concepts of loyalty and patriotism. From earliest recollection of the lessons of history, the boys and girls of an older generation, perhaps more impressively than their juniors, were taught to look contemptuously upon the disloyalties of such offenders as Aaron Burr and Benedict Arnold. These two were outstanding as conscious and conniving enemies within when their country was facing tremendous odds in a war which was to determine the issue between political and economic freedom and continued subjugation.

Not gradually, but in a day or a week, it may be discovered, the people of the United States have awakened to a realization that there is a conscious and determined effort within the country to hinder and seriously delay what was supposed to be a united undertaking to support all key industries in preparing the democracies for successful defense. Against this accomplishment there has been interposed the will of one man, professing to speak for those he claims to represent, who would cripple vital producing machinery in the avowed effort to compel immediate concessions to himself.

* * *

It is, of course, extra-judicial, even in or out of a court of law, to impute as the motive, or declare it to be the intent of any person accused, to commit an unlawful or treasonable act until proof of guilt is produced. In time of peace no court-martial or firing squad usurps the power and authority of the established courts. But there is a measure of reprehension that is automatically established, in seasons of national stress and need, even without formal trial and conviction. Those who, in defiance of all civil authority and without regard for the necessity of concerted action by all the people, elect to impose upon the country a selfish issue of individual privilege, stand self-convicted. From such conviction there is no appeal.

The people of the United States will be inclined, no matter what the temporary basis of the settlement of the strike in the bituminous coal fields authorized by Mr. John L. Lewis, to regard that gentleman's attitude and actions as definitely disloyal and reprehensible. In thus judging, it is not a logical presumption that the American people are convinced that the miners have no just grievances that should be considered. Admitting, if one chooses, that they have such grievances, this is not the time to stop the machinery while they are adjusted or compromised.

No one, whether in Washington or on the battle fronts in Europe, knows this better than Mr. Lewis himself. Evidently it is his hope that the necessities of the hour will compel concessions, not to the men who work, but to himself as dictator of the labor union he controls which could not be gained at any other time. Surely no person thus motivated can be acquitted in the councils and parliaments of his fellow countrymen. Some measure of guilt attaches involuntarily and automatically where such conditions exist.

* * *

Probably it can be said without contradiction that it is the deliberate conviction of the people here most concerned, that organized labor, in both the opposing camps, as well as unorganized labor in all industries, upon the farms and elsewhere, is now receiving fairly adequate rewards and considerate treatment at the hands of its employers. But even if unadjusted differences exist, as no doubt they do, the time to compel some form of agreeable or reasonable adjustment, either by arbitration or by force, is not when flood waters threaten the impounding dam, or when incendiary fires threaten the structure which all freemen hope to save from destruction.

It may be, as has been indicated, that the laws of the land are not adequate to meet a situation such as the one Mr. Lewis has cunningly fabricated in this time of emergency. But there is no doubt as to the verdict which the American people stand ready to render. This verdict is reached upon the facts, upon proof that cannot be refuted.

By action already taken, as well as by the extreme measures threatened, those who admit sympathetic allegiance to the cause and the course dictated by insurgent labor, stand accused as suspect. In time of peace such an indictment is escapable or answerable by voluntary denunciation or demit. In time of national emergency, public reprobation attaches and persists.

The Wide Horizon

San Francisco's Re-Planning

By Nate White

SAN FRANCISCO

San Francisco is taking inventory. It is also casting into the future. It is ready to start over, if necessary, to satisfy the modern requirements of a large city. It is now officially launched on a long-range program of re-planning under the specifications of an over-all master plan. The assistance of Ernest P. Goodrich, planning consultant who assisted New York City, Cincinnati, Ohio, and other metropolitan centers in rearranging their physical layouts, has been secured.

San Francisco has not arrived at this position in a day. As long ago as 1906, when the city was leveled, it was proposed that property lines be re-charted, that streets be widened, that districts be developed according to plan. Although the city rose quickly and triumphantly to a grander position than it had ever before enjoyed, it arose on its old foundations, its old street patterns.

In the light of 1906 conditions, it is understandable why the citizens rebuilt on old lines. It was a major effort to rebuild. It required courage and vision to overcome the confusion and distress of the time. Completely to re-plan the city, a costly and time-consuming process, was asking too much, so it must have seemed, although looking back today San Franciscans regret that the opportunity slipped by.

* * *

Since 1906, and especially the past few years, San Francisco has been subjected to an excess of opinion about planning, with little, if any, noticeable effects. There have been plans—and plans. They have been pigeonholed because they seemed impractical and because of monetary considerations.

This year San Francisco's public opinion awakened. It remained awake. It remained talkative. It became insistent. Difficulties in getting to work on the mass-transit systems, seemingly unsolvable traffic congestion, and parking problems set Mr. and Mrs. San Francisco to thinking. Consequently the administration of Mayor Angelo J. Rossi gained sufficient confidence to employ a planning expert. Mr. Goodrich is now at work on a master plan.

* * *

Fortunately it is recognized that the city yet faces its most strenuous period in re-planning. No one expects sudden changes and quick results. Experience has taught public officials and private citizens that special interests may need to be sacrificed for the benefit of the entire city. Upon assuming his work here, Mr. Goodrich emphasized this. The essential success of a master plan, he said, must be municipal unity.

Because of the city's difficulties and because they affect the average San Franciscan almost daily, it is believed Mr. Goodrich will have the support of public opinion in whatever he proposes. For the same reasons it is believed that Mayor Rossi's administration will continue to have public support in its efforts to meet citizens' demands. It will need this support when budgets for planning changes are worked out, although Mr. Goodrich explained that each change would be proposed in accordance with the city's ability to pay at that time.

Those who would not have San Francisco give up its cable cars on its many steep hills may take some encouragement from Mr. Goodrich's statement that he intended to preserve the city's individuality. While he did not mention the cable cars, their historic and colorful attachment to San Francisco would be difficult to sever from the city's individuality. They may come under the classification of "tourist attractions."

* * *

Nevertheless, traffic re-arrangement is one of San Francisco's primary needs. It may be expected that some mass-transit system will be re-routed or completely changed, and that some needed, high-speed motor thoroughfares may be developed from the city's fringes to its downtown. Those familiar with Cincinnati's marvelous changes in handling traffic from its suburbs to its central section by means of its Victory, Columbia, and Central Parkways may envision somewhat what may be in store for San Francisco when Mr. Goodrich gets to work.

Meanwhile, it is emphasized that a master plan's essentials require three to five years for completion, although it is always a growing plan. Some details will be ready for execution in about six months, however, Mr. Goodrich has announced.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FOUNDED 1908 BY MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays. Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles, and illustrations for publication should be addressed to Editorial Department, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press

The Associated Press reserves the right to all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited.

Republication rights of special dispatches are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year ... $12.00 — Three months $3.00
Six months ... $6.00 — One month ... $1.00
Single Copies, 6 cents
Cost of remailing Monitors:
United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.
Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

NEWS OFFICES

WASHINGTON: 1287-1293 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market Street, San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Burwood House, Caxton St., London, S. W. 1.
PARIS: Elysée Building, 56 Faubourg St.-Honoré.
BERLIN: Berlin W8, Behrenstr. 55.
GENEVA: 16 rue du Mont Blanc.
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: 46 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES

New York ... 500 Fifth Avenue
Chicago ... Suite 2900, 333 No. Michigan Avenue
Detroit ... 3-101 General Motors Building
Miami ... 1239 Ingraham Building
St. Louis ... 611 Olive Street
Kansas City ... 1002 Walnut Street
San Francisco ... 625 Market Street
Los Angeles ... 210 West Seventh Street
Seattle ... 1326 Fifth Avenue
London ... Burwood House, Caxton St., S. W. 1
Paris ... 56 Faubourg St. Honoré
Geneva ... 16 rue du Mont Blanc
Australia and New Zealand: 46 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia.

Advertising rates given on application. While endeavoring to accept only reliable advertisements, The Christian Science Publishing Society will not be responsible to the public for advertisements, and the right to decline or discontinue any advertisement is reserved.

CIRCULATION SERVICE BUREAUS

NEW ENGLAND: One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
WESTERN: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Burwood House, Caxton St., London, S. W. 1.
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: 46 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia.

Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.